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THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1892-'93.

IN THIRTY VOLUMES.

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AND THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE,

DURING THE

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Commencing December 5, 1892.

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    George W. Smith..... Murphysborough.

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10. Joseph H. Walker.....Worcester.
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9. *Harrison H. Wheeler*.....Ludington.
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5. KITTEL HALVORSEN ..... Belgrade.

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7.

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5. *John J. Hemphill* ..... Chester.
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6. *Jo Abbott* ..... Hillsboro.
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10. *Joseph D. Sayers* ..... Bastrop.
11. *Samuel W. T. Lanham* ..... Weatherford.

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3. *George D. Wise* ..... Richmond.
4. *James F. Epes* ..... Blackstone.
5. *Posey G. Lester* ..... Floyd C. H.
6. *Paul C. Edmunds* ..... Houston.
7. *Charles T. O'Ferrall* ..... Harrisonburgh.
8. *Elisha E. Meredith* ..... Brentsville.
9. *John A. Buchanan* ..... Abingdon.
10. *Henry St. G. Tucker* ..... Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

1. John L. Wilson ..... Spokane Falls.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *John O. Pendleton* ..... Wheeling.
2. *William L. Wilson* ..... Charlestown.
3. *John D. Alderson* ..... Nicholas C. H.
4. *James Capehart* ..... Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN.

1. *Clinton Babbitt* ..... Beloit.
2. *Charles Barwig* ..... Mayville.
3. *Allen R. Bushnell* ..... Madison.
4. *John L. Mitchell* ..... Milwaukee.
5. *George H. Brickner* ..... Sheboygan Falls.
6. *Lucas M. Miller* ..... Oshkosh.
7. *Frank P. Coburn* ..... West Salem.
8. Nils P. Haugen ..... River Falls.
9. *Thomas Lynch* ..... Antigo.

WYOMING.

1. Clarence D. Clark ..... Evanston.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

1. *Marcus A. Smith* ..... Tombstone.

NEW MEXICO.

1. *Antonio Joseph* ..... Ojo Caliente.

OKLAHOMA.

1. David A. Harvey ..... Oklahoma City.

UTAH.

1. *John T. Caine* ..... Salt Lake City.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION,

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1892.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Charles T. O'Ferrall.....Of Virginia.
Littleton W. Moore.....Of Texas.
James E. Cobb.....Of Alabama.
Thomas H. Paynter.....Of Kentucky.
Jason B. Brown.....Of Indiana.
Daniel N. Lockwood.....Of New York.
Thomas G. Lawson.....Of Georgia.
Eugene P. Gillespie.....Of Pennsylvania.
George Johnstone.....Of South Carolina.
Nils P. Haugen.....Of Wisconsin.
Alfred A. Taylor.....Of Tennessee.
Robert E. Doan.....Of Ohio.
Henry U. Johnson.....Of Indiana.
John E. Reyburn.....Of Pennsylvania.
Clarence D. Clark.....Of Wyoming.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

William M. Springer.....Of Illinois.
Benton McMillin.....Of Tennessee.
Henry G. Turner.....Of Georgia.
William L. Wilson.....Of West Virginia.
Alexander B. Montgomery.....Of Kentucky.
Justin R. Whiting.....Of Michigan.
Benjamin F. Shively.....Of Indiana.
W. Bourke Cockran.....Of New York.
Moses T. Stevens.....Of Massachusetts.
William J. Bryan.....Of Nebraska.
Thomas B. Reed.....Of Maine.
Julius C. Burrows.....Of Michigan.
Sereno E. Payne.....Of New York.
John Dalzell.....Of Pennsylvania.
Albert J. Hopkins.....Of Illinois.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

illiam S. Holman.....Of Indiana.
illiam H. Forney.....Of Alabama.
seph D. Sayers.....Of Texas.
illiam C. P. Breckinridge.....Of Kentucky.
exander M. Dockery.....Of Missouri.
illiam Mutchler.....Of Pennsylvania.
lton R. Breckinridge.....Of Arkansas.
rnes Compton.....Of Maryland.
seph H. O'Neil.....Of Massachusetts.
onidas F. Livingston.....Of Georgia.
vid B. Henderson.....Of Iowa.
illiam Cogswell.....Of Massachusetts.
nry H. Bingham.....Of Pennsylvania.
lson Dingley, jr.....Of Maine.
illiam W. Grout.....Of Vermont.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

vid B. Culberson.....Of Texas.
illiam C. Oates.....Of Alabama.
illiam D. Bynum.....Of Indiana.
omas R. Stockdale.....Of Mississippi.
ac H. Goodnight.....Of Kentucky.
arles J. Boatner.....Of Louisiana.
hn A. Buchanan.....Of Virginia.
rnando C. Layton.....Of Ohio.
non P. Wolverton.....Of Pennsylvania.
hn R. Fellows.....Of New York.
ra B. Taylor.....Of Ohio.
mes Buchanan.....Of New Jersey.
orge W. Ray.....Of New York.
Henry Powers.....Of Vermont.
se Broderick.....Of Kansas.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

nry Bacon.....Of New York.
ott Wike.....Of Illinois.
illiam H. Cate.....Of Arkansas.
orth W. Dickerson.....Of Kentucky.
wis Sperry.....Of Connecticut.
rtin K. Gantz.....Of Ohio.
cholas N. Cox.....Of Tennessee.
th W. Cobb.....Of Missouri.
seph M. Kendall.....Of Kentucky.
muel T. Busey.....Of Illinois.
seph H. Walker.....Of Massachusetts.
rriott Brosius.....Of Pennsylvania.
sea Townsend.....Of Colorado.
omas J. Henderson.....Of Illinois.
arles A. Russell.....Of Connecticut.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Samuel Fowler.....Of New Jersey.
George W. Fithian.....Of Illinois.
Littleton W. Moore.....Of Texas.
Asher G. Caruth.....Of Kentucky.
John A. Buchanan.....Of Virginia.
Robert E. De Forest.....Of Connecticut.
Thomas F. Magner.....Of New York.
Herman Stump.....Of Maryland.
Edward J. Dunphy.....Of New York.
Harrison H. Wheeler.....Of Michigan.
Louis E. Atkinson.....Of Pennsylvania.
John H. Wilson.....Of Kentucky.
George D. Perkins.....Of Iowa.

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Clarke Lewis.....Of Mississippi.
Sydenham B. Alexander.....Of North Carolina.
Henry M. Youmans.....Of Michigan.
George W. Shell.....Of South Carolina.
William S. Forman.....Of Illinois.
Fred. E. White.....Of Ohio.
Anthony Caminetti.....Of California.
Charles L. Moses.....Of Georgia.
John B. Long.....Of Texas.
Edward H. Funston.....Of Kansas.
John H. Wilson.....Of Kentucky.
John L. Jolley.....Of South Dakota.
Daniel Waugh.....Of Indiana.
Henry P. Cheatham.....Of North Carolina.
David A. Harvey.....Of Oklahoma.

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James H. Blount.....Of Georgia.
James B. McCreary.....Of Kentucky.
Charles E. Hooker.....Of Mississippi.
J. Logan Chipman.....Of Michigan.
Ashbel P. Fitch.....Of New York.
John F. Andrew.....Of Massachusetts.
Benjamin T. Cable.....Of Illinois.
Isidor Rayner.....Of Maryland.
Thomas J. Geary.....Of California.
Robert R. Hitt.....Of Illinois.
Alfred C. Harmer.....Of Pennsylvania.
James O'Donnell.....Of Michigan.
John Sanford.....Of New York.

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Joseph Wheeler.....Of Alabama.
Walter C. Newberry.....Of Illinois.
David H. Patton.....Of Indiana.
Hosea H. Rockwell.....Of New York.
John L. Mitchell.....Of Wisconsin.
Oscar Lapham.....Of Rhode Island.
John C. Crosby.....Of Massachusetts.
James S. Gorman.....Of Michigan.
Henry H. Bingham.....Of Pennsylvania.
Charles E. Belknap.....Of Michigan.
William W. Bowers.....Of California.
John A. T. Hull.....Of Iowa.
Antonio Joseph.....Of New Mexico.

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William Elliott.....Of South Carolina.
Amos J. Cummings.....Of New York.
Jacob A. Geissenhainer.....Of New Jersey.
Warren F. Daniell.....Of New Hampshire.
Adolph Meyer.....Of Louisiana.
John W. Lawson.....Of Virginia.
William McAleer.....Of Pennsylvania.
John B. Brown.....Of Maryland.
Charles A. Boutelle.....Of Maine.
Henry Cabot Lodge.....Of Massachusetts.
Jonathan P. Dolliver.....Of Iowa.
James W. Wadsworth.....Of New York.

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Robert P. C. Wilson.....Of Missouri.
Edward J. Dunphy.....Of New York.
John D. Alderson.....Of West Virginia.
Elijah V. Brookshire.....Of Indiana.
John C. Kyle.....Of Mississippi.
John M. Pattison.....Of Ohio.
John C. Crosby.....Of Massachusetts.
Joseph Wheeler.....Of Alabama.
Walter I. Hayes.....Of Iowa.
John A. Caldwell.....Of Ohio.
John L. Wilson.....Of Washington.
Christopher A. Bergen.....Of New Jersey.
Eugene F. Loud.....Of California.
John T. Caine.....Of Utah.

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Lemuel Amerman ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Joseph W. Bailey ..... Of Texas.
David A. De Armond ..... Of Missouri.
John J. Seerley ..... Of Iowa.
Darius D. Hare ..... Of Ohio.
Byron G. Stout ..... Of Michigan.
John A. Pickler ..... Of South Dakota.
Hosea Townsend ..... Of Colorado.
Willis Sweet ..... Of Idaho.
Clarence D. Clark ..... Of Wyoming.
Marcus A. Smith ..... Of Arizona.

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John M. Allen ..... Of Mississippi.
Louis W. Turpin ..... Of Alabama.
Hosea H. Rockwell ..... Of New York.
William H. Brawley ..... Of South Carolina.
Thomas Lynch ..... Of Wisconsin.
Thomas Dunn English ..... Of New Jersey.
Benjamin H. Clover ..... Of Kansas.
Omer M. Kem ..... Of Nebraska.
John L. Wilson ..... Of Washington.
Warren B. Hooker ..... Of New York.
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David A. Harvey ..... Of Oklahoma.
John A. Pickler ..... Of South Dakota.

COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES.

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C. Buckley Kilgore ..... Of Texas.
Charles H. Mansur ..... Of Missouri.
Timothy J. Campbell ..... Of New York.
William F. Parrett ..... Of Indiana.
William A. B. Branch ..... Of North Carolina.
William L. Terry ..... Of Arkansas.
Jeremiah Simpson ..... Of Kansas.
Dennis D. Donovan ..... Of Ohio.
John W. Rife ..... Of Pennsylvania.
George W. Smith ..... Of Illinois.
George D. Perkins ..... Of Iowa.
James O'Donnell ..... Of Michigan.
Antonio Joseph ..... Of New Mexico.
Marcus A. Smith ..... Of Arizona.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

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Posey G. Lester.....Of Virginia.
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Henry W. Bentley .....Of New York.
Frank E. Beltzhoover .....Of Pennsylvania.
John W. Causey .....Of Delaware.
Seth W. Cobb .....Of Missouri.
Kittel Halvorsen.....Of Minnesota.
John Davis.....Of Kansas.
Charles S. Randall .....Of Massachusetts.
Christopher A. Bergen .....Of New Jersey.
John A. T. Hull.....Of Iowa.
Eugene F. Loud.....Of California.

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Luther F. McKinney .....Of New Hampshire.
Matthew D. Lagan .....Of Louisiana.
John DeWitt Warner .....Of New York.
Joseph H. Beeman .....Of Mississippi.
Sherman Hoar .....Of Massachusetts.
Archibald H. A. Williams .....Of North Carolina.
Michael D. Harter .....Of Ohio.
Ezra B. Taylor.....Of Ohio.
Elijah A. Morse.....Of Massachusetts.
John E. Reyburn.....Of Pennsylvania.

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George W. Cooper .....Of Indiana.
Samuel W. Peel.....Of Arkansas.
Timothy J. Campbell .....Of New York.
John O. Pendleton.....Of West Virginia.
Anthony Caminetti.....Of California.
Marshall Arnold .....Of Missouri.
Thomas Bowman.....Of Iowa.
Lucas M. Miller.....Of Wisconsin.
Hosea Townsend.....Of Colorado.
Samuel M. Stephenson.....Of Michigan.
Philip S. Post.....Of Illinois.
George F. Huff.....Of Pennsylvania.
Marcus A. Smith.....Of Arizona.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

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Jo Abbott.....Of Texas.
Clarke Lewis.....Of Mississippi.
John C. Tarsney.....Of Missouri.
William M. McKaig.....Of Maryland.
Walter C. Newberry.....Of Illinois.
John De Witt Warner.....Of New York.
Archibald H. A. Williams.....Of North Carolina.
John L. Bretz.....Of Indiana.
Seth L. Milliken.....Of Maine.
George W. Shonk.....Of Pennsylvania.
William H. Enochs.....Of Ohio.
Willis Sweet.....Of Idaho.

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Samuel W. T. Lanham.....Of Texas.
Edward Lane.....Of Illinois.
Jason B. Brown.....Of Indiana.
William T. Ellis.....Of Kentucky.
James W. Covert.....Of New York.
James N. Castle.....Of Minnesota.
Frederic S. Coolidge.....Of Massachusetts.
Henry C. Snodgrass.....Of Tennessee.
John Raines.....Of New York.
James P. Flick.....Of Iowa.
John Lind.....Of Minnesota.
Vincent A. Taylor.....Of Ohio.
John T. Caine.....Of Utah.

COMMITTEE ON LEVEES AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Samuel M. Robertson.....Of Louisiana.
Thomas R. Stockdale.....Of Mississippi.
Rice A. Pierce.....Of Tennessee.
Richard H. Norton.....Of Missouri.
William L. Terry.....Of Arkansas.
R. William Everett.....Of Georgia.
Michael D. Harter.....Of Ohio.
Stephen R. Mallory.....Of Florida.
David H. Patton.....Of Indiana.
Julius C. Burrows.....Of Michigan.
Edward Scull.....Of Pennsylvania.
John H. Wilson.....Of Kentucky.
Philip S. Post.....Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

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Luther F. McKinney ..... Of New Hampshire.
Robert W. Fyan ..... Of Missouri.
George Van Horn ..... Of New York.
Herman W. Snow ..... Of Illinois.
George F. Kribbs ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Albert J. Pearson ..... Of Ohio.
William H. Harries ..... Of Minnesota.
Walter H. Butler ..... Of Iowa.
James P. Flick ..... Of Iowa.
Cornelius A. Cadmus ..... Of New Jersey.
Alfred A. Taylor ..... Of Tennessee.
N. Martin Curtis ..... Of New York.
John L. Jolley ..... Of South Dakota.
John B. Robinson ..... Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

Robert P. C. Wilson ..... Of Missouri.
John S. Henderson ..... Of North Carolina.
John H. Bankhead ..... Of Alabama.
Richard H. Norton ..... Of Missouri.
William F. Parrett ..... Of Indiana.
Charles Barwig ..... Of Wisconsin.
William A. Jones ..... Of Virginia.
Charles L. Moses ..... Of Georgia.
Lewis Steward ..... Of Illinois.
Edward Scull ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Daniel Waugh ..... Of Indiana.
John C. Houk ..... Of Tennessee.
William W. Bowers ..... Of California.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Benjamin H. Bunn ..... Of North Carolina.
Charles H. Mansur ..... Of Missouri.
William G. Stahlnecker ..... Of New York.
Robert Bullock ..... Of Florida.
Samuel Byrns ..... Of Missouri.
Nicholas N. Cox ..... Of Tennessee.
Lawrence E. McGann ..... Of Illinois.
Isaac N. Cox ..... Of New York.
Charles H. Page ..... Of Rhode Island.
Joseph M. Kendall ..... Of Kentucky.
John E. Reyburn ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Louis E. Atkinson ..... Of Pennsylvania.
George W. Smith ..... Of Illinois.
Eugene F. Loud ..... Of California.
John M. Wever ..... Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

Frank E. Beltzhoover ..... Of Pennsylvania.
William J. Stone ..... Of Kentucky.
Benjamin A. Enloe ..... Of Tennessee.
John M. Clancy ..... Of New York.
Seth W. Cobb ..... Of Missouri.
Thomas E. Winn ..... Of Georgia.
George W. Shell ..... Of South Carolina.
Cornelius A. Cadmus ..... Of New Jersey.
Jonathan P. Dolliver ..... Of Iowa.
John A. Pickler ..... Of South Dakota.
John C. Houk ..... Of Tennessee.
John W. Rife ..... Of Pennsylvania.
S. G. Hilborn ..... Of California.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Ashbel P. Fitch ..... Of New York.
John D. Alderson ..... Of West Virginia.
David B. Brunner ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Clinton Babbitt ..... Of Wisconsin.
George Van Horn ..... Of New York.
Thomas E. Winn ..... Of Georgia.
Marshall Arnold ..... Of Missouri.
William T. Crawford ..... Of North Carolina.
Allen R. Bushnell ..... Of Wisconsin.
Henry H. Bingham ..... Of Pennsylvania.
John Lind ..... Of Minnesota.
Bellamy Storer ..... Of Ohio.
John G. Otis ..... Of Kansas.
John T. Caine ..... Of Utah.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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John T. Heard ..... Of Missouri.
James D. Richardson ..... Of Tennessee.
Harry Welles Rusk ..... Of Maryland.
James E. Cobb ..... Of Alabama.
Tom L. Johnson ..... Of Ohio.
Elisha E. Meredith ..... Of Virginia.
Cornelius A. Cadmus ..... Of New Jersey.
Edwin Hallowell ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Jo Abbott ..... Of Texas.
Samuel T. Busey ..... Of Illinois.
Alfred C. Harmer ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Philip S. Post ..... Of Illinois.
William Cogswell ..... Of Massachusetts.
James J. Belden ..... Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS.

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Joseph H. Outhwaite.....Of Ohio.
Robert Bullock.....Of Florida.
Paul C. Edmunds.....Of Virginia.
Richard H. Norton.....Of Missouri.
Thomas F. Magner.....Of New York.
Elijah V. Brookshire.....Of Indiana.
Lemuel Amerman.....Of Pennsylvania.
Josiah Patterson.....Of Tennessee.
Case Broderick.....Of Kansas.
John B. Robinson.....Of Pennsylvania.
Vincent A. Taylor.....Of Ohio.
Daniel Waugh.....Of Indiana.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Rufus E. Lester.....Of Georgia.
William C. P. Breckinridge.....Of Kentucky.
Sydenham B. Alexander.....Of North Carolina.
Walter H. Butler.....Of Iowa.
John Sanford.....Of New York.
Charles W. Stone.....Of Pennsylvania.
John M. Wever.....Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

George H. Brickner.....Of Wisconsin.
John J. O'Neill.....Of Missouri.
William T. Crawford.....Of North Carolina.
Benjamin H. Clover.....Of Kansas.
William A. Stone.....Of Pennsylvania.
James W. Wadsworth.....Of New York.
Clarence D. Clark.....Of Wyoming.

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Alexander B. Montgomery.....Of Kentucky.
Benjamin H. Bunn.....Of North Carolina.
Warren F. Daniell.....Of New Hampshire.
Irvine Dungan.....Of Ohio.
Robert R. Hitt.....Of Illinois.
George W. Shonk.....Of Pennsylvania.
Warren B. Hooker.....Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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Alexander M. Dockery.....Of Missouri.
Jo Abbott.....Of Texas.
George Johnstone.....Of South Carolina.
George W. Ray.....Of New York.
Seth L. Milliken.....Of Maine.
Horace F. Bartine.....Of Nevada.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

William C. Oates.....Of Alabama.
Thomas H. Paynter.....Of Kentucky.
Eugene P. Gillespie.....Of Pennsylvania.
William A. Sipe.....Of Pennsylvania.
James J. Belden.....Of New York.
John C. Houk.....Of Tennessee.

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James W. Owens.....Of Ohio.
Fred. E. White.....Of Iowa.
Benjamin F. Grady.....Of North Carolina.
John C. Kyle.....Of Mississippi.
William W. Grout.....Of Vermont.
Albert C. Hopkins.....Of Pennsylvania.
William W. Bowers.....Of California.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

John M. Allen.....Of Mississippi.
William H. H. Cowles.....Of North Carolina.
George D. Wise.....Of Virginia.
Thomas G. Lawson.....Of Georgia.
Ezra B. Taylor.....Of Ohio.
Nelson Dingley, jr.....Of Maine.
Sereno E. Payne.....Of New York.

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Paul C. Edmunds.....Of Virginia.
Thomas L. Bunting.....Of New York.
James Capehart.....Of West Virginia.
E. L. Antony.....Of Texas.
Kittel Halvorsen.....Of Minnesota.
Omer M. Kem.....Of Nebraska.
N. Martin Curtis.....Of New York.

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Halbert S. Greenleaf.....Of New York.
John T. Hamilton.....Of Iowa.
William A. B. Branch.....Of North Carolina.
John H. Ketcham.....Of New York.
Abner Taylor.....Of Illinois.
Henry P Cheatham.....Of North Carolina.

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The Speaker.....
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Thomas C. Catchings.....Of Mississippi.
Thomas B. Reed.....Of Maine.
Julius C. Burrows.....Of Michigan.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

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George W. Cooper.....Of Indiana.
Worth W. Dickerson.....Of Kentucky.
Charles L. Moses.....Of Georgia.
John J. Seerley.....Of Iowa.
Albert J. Pearson.....Of Ohio.
John A. Quackenbush.....Of New York.
Matthew Griswold.....Of Pennsylvania.
John T. Cutting.....Of California.

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE.

James N. Castle.....Of Minnesota.
William T. Crawford.....Of North Carolina.
John A. Caldwell.....Of Ohio.
James P. Flick.....Of Iowa.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

Amos J. Cummings.....Of New York.
Charles T. O'Ferrall.....Of Virginia.
Charles O'Neill.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

James D. Richardson.....Of Tennessee.
William M. McKaig.....Of Maryland.
Case Broderick.....Of Kansas.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Owen Scott.....Of Illinois.
Walter I. Hayes.....Of Iowa.
Clarke Lewis.....Of Mississippi.
Lewis P. Ohliger.....Of Ohio.
John A. Pickler.....Of South Dakota.
Henry U. Johnson.....Of Indiana.
William A. McKeighan.....Of Nebraska.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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Charles J. Boatner.....Of Louisiana.
Scott Wike.....Of Illinois.
William H. Brawley.....Of South Carolina.
John M. Pattison.....Of Ohio.
Lewis Sperry.....Of Connecticut.
Elisha E. Meredith.....Of Virginia.
William J. Coombs.....Of New York.
William H. Harries.....Of Minnesota.
Albert J. Hopkins.....Of Illinois.
Charles A. Russell.....Of Connecticut.
Marriott Brosius.....Of Pennsylvania.
John Raines.....Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

J. Logan Chipman.....Of Michigan.
Henry St. G. Tucker.....Of Virginia.
William H. Crain.....Of Texas.
Barnes Compton.....Of Maryland.
Charles A. O. McClellan.....Of Indiana.
Martin K. Gantz.....Of Ohio.
David A. De Armond.....Of Missouri.
Allen R. Bushnell.....Of Wisconsin.
Isaac N. Cox.....Of New York.
Henry Cabot Lodge.....Of Massachusetts.
H. Henry Powers.....Of Vermont.
Robert E. Doan.....Of Ohio.
Martin N. Johnson.....Of North Dakota.

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Herman Stump ..... Of Maryland.
James W. Covert ..... Of New York.
William Elliott ..... Of South Carolina.
Jacob A. Geissenhainer ..... Of New Jersey.
James F. Epes ..... Of Virginia.
Robert W. Fyan ..... Of Missouri.
Darius D. Hare ..... Of Ohio.
Frank P. Coburn ..... Of Wisconsin.
John H. Ketcham ..... Of New York.
Edward H. Funston ..... Of Kansas.
Myron B. Wright ..... Of Pennsylvania.

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James B. McCreary ..... Of Kentucky.
James B. Reilly ..... Of Pennsylvania.
George W. Houk ..... Of Ohio.
Joseph Wheeler ..... Of Alabama.
Matthew D. Lagan ..... Of Louisiana.
Joseph J. Little ..... Of New York.
William Cogswell ..... Of Massachusetts.
Nelson Dingley, jr ..... Of Maine.
Jonathan P. Dolliver ..... Of Iowa.
John B. Robinson ..... Of Pennsylvania.

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John R. Fellows ..... Of New York.
Thomas J. Geary ..... Of California.
Josiah Patterson ..... Of Tennessee.
H. Henry Powers ..... Of Vermont.
Bellamy Storer ..... Of Ohio.

MARCH 2, 1893.

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Bacon, Henry, N. Y.....Banking and Currency, chairman.
Bailey, Joseph W., Tex.....Public Lands.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Baker, William, Kans.....Eleventh Census.
Bankhead, John H., Ala.....Public Buildings and Grounds, chairman.
Pensions.
Bartine, Horace F., Nev.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Barwig, Charles, Wis.....Pensions.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Beeman, Joseph H., Miss.....Manufactures.
Education.
Belden, James J., N. Y.....District of Columbia.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Belknap, Charles E., Mich.....Military Affairs.
Patents.
Beltzhoover, Frank E., Pa.....Railways and Canals.
War Claims, chairman.
Bentley, Henry W., N. Y.....Railways and Canals.
Eleventh Census.
Bergen, Christopher A., N. J.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Railways and Canals.
Bingham Henry H., Pa.....Appropriations.
Military Affairs.
Private Land Claims.
Blanchard, Newton C., La.....Rivers and Harbors, chairman.
Bland, Richard P., Mo.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures, chairman.
Blount, James H., Ga.....Foreign Affairs, chairman.
Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Boatner, Charles J., La.....Judiciary.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Boutelle, Charles A., Me.....Naval Affairs.
Eleventh Census.
Bowers, William W., Cal.....Military Affairs.
Pensions.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Bowman, Thomas, Iowa.....Mines and Mining.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Branch, William A. B., N. C.....Territories.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Brawley, William H., S. C.....Indian Affairs.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Breckinridge, Clifton R., Ark.....Appropriations.
Breckinridge, William C. P., Ky....Appropriations.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Bretz, John L., Ind.....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Brickner, George H., Wis.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department, chairman.

Broderick, Case, Kans	Judiciary.
	Revision of the Laws.
	Printing.
Brookshire, Elijah V., Ind	Post-Office and Post-Roads.
	Revision of the Laws.
Brosius, Marriott, Pa	Banking and Currency.
	Labor.
	Reform in the Civil Service.
	Investigation of Pension Office.
Brown, Jason B., Ind	Elections.
	Pacific Railroads.
Brown, John B., Md	Naval Affairs.
Brunner, David B., Pa	Education.
	Private Land Claims.
Bryan, William J., Nebr	Ways and Means.
Buchanan, John A., Va	Judiciary.
	Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Buchanan, James, N. J	Judiciary.
	Labor.
	Patents.
Bullock, Robert, Fla	Claims.
	Revision of the Laws.
Bunn, Benjamin H., N. C	Claims, chairman.
	Expenditures in the War Department.
Bunting, Thomas L., N. Y	Labor.
	Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Burrows, Julius C., Mich	Ways and Means.
	Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River.
	Rules.
Busey, Samuel T., Ill	Banking and Currency.
	District of Columbia.
Bushnell, Allen R., Wis	Private Land Claims.
	Election of President, Vice-President, etc.
Butler, Walter H., Iowa	Invalid Pensions.
	Expenditures in the State Department.
Bynum, William D., Ind	Judiciary.
	Eleventh Census.
Byrns, Samuel, Mo	Rivers and Harbors
	Claims.

C.

Cable, Benjamin T., Ill	Foreign Affairs.
Cadmus, Cornelius A., N. J	District of Columbia.
	War Claims.
	Invalid Pensions.
Caine, John T., Utah	Post-Office and Post-Roads.
	Pacific Railroads.
	Irrigation of Arid Lands.
	Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
	Private Land Claims.

Caldwell, John A., Ohio.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Mileage.
Caminetti, Anthony, Cal.....Agriculture.
Mines and Mining.
Campbell, Timothy J., N. Y.....Territories.
Mines and Mining.
Capehart, James, W. Va.....Labor.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Caruth, Asher G., Ky.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Castle, James N., Minn.....Pacific Railroads.
Mileage, chairman.
Catchings, Thomas C., Miss.....Rivers and Harbors.
Railways and Canals, chairman.
Rules.
Cate, William H., Ark.....Banking and Currency.
Railways and Canals.
Causey, John W., Del.....Railways and Canals.
Labor.
Cheatham, Henry P., N. C.....Agriculture.
Education.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Chipman, J. Logan, Mich.....Foreign Affairs.
Election of President, Vice-President, etc., chairman.
Clancy, John M., N. Y.....War Claims.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Clark, Clarence D., Wyo.....Elections.
Public Lands.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Clarke, Richard H., Ala.....Rivers and Harbors.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Clover, Benjamin H., Kans.....Indian Affairs.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Cobb, James E., Ala.....Elections.
District of Columbia.
Cobb, Seth W., Mo.....Banking and Currency.
Railways and Canals.
War Claims.
Coburn, Frank P., Wis.....Education.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Cockran, W. Bourke, N. Y.....Ways and Means.
Cogswell, William, Mass.....Appropriations.
District of Columbia.
Columbian Exposition.
Compton, Barnes, Md.....Appropriations.
Election of President, Vice-President, etc.
Coolidge, Frederic S., Mass.....Pacific Railroads.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Coombs, William J., N. Y.....Reform in the Civil Service.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Dockery, Alexander M., Mo.....Appropriations.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Dolliver, Jonathan P., Iowa.....Naval Affairs.
War Claims.
Columbian Exposition.
Donovan, Dennis D., Ohio .....Territories.
Education.
Dungan, Irvine, Ohio.....Labor.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Investigation of Pension Office.
Dunphy, Edward J., N. Y.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Durborow, Allan C., jr., Ill.....Ventilation and Acoustics.
Columbian Exposition, chairman.

E.

Edmunds, Paul C., Va.....Revision of the Laws.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, chairman.
Elliott, William, S. C.....Naval Affairs.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Ellis, William T., Ky.....Pacific Railroads.
Revision of the Laws, chairman.
English, Thomas Dunn, N. J.....Indian Affairs.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Enloe, Benjamin A., Tenn.....War Claims.
Education, chairman.
Enochs, William H., Ohio.....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Militia.
Epes, James F., Va.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Everett, R. William, Ga .....Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Education.

F.

Fellows, John R., N. Y .....Judiciary.
To investigate the Panama Canal Company.
Fitch, Ashbel P., N.Y .....Foreign Affairs.
Private Land Claims, chairman.
Fithian, George W., Ill.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Eleventh Census.
Flick, James P., Iowa .....Pacific Railroads.
Invalid Pensions.
Mileage.
Forman, William S., Ill.....Agriculture.
Forney, William H., Ala.....Appropriations.
Fowler, Samuel, N. J.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries, chairman.
Funston, Edward H., Kans.....Agriculture.
Immigration and Naturalization.

Hayes, Walter I., Iowa .....Enrolled Bills.
Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Haynes, William E., Ohio.....Rivers and Harbors.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, chairman.
Heard, John T., Mo.....Patents.
District of Columbia.
Hemphill, John J., S. C. .....District of Columbia, chairman.
Henderson, David B., Iowa .....Appropriations.
Eleventh Census.
Henderson, John S., N. C.....Post-Office and Post-Roads, chairman.
Pensions.
Henderson, Thomas J., Ill .....Banking and Currency.
Rivers and Harbors.
Militia.
Herbert, Hilary A., Ala .....Naval Affairs, chairman.
Hermann, Binger, Oregon .....Rivers and Harbors.
Hilborn, Samuel G., Cal .....War Claims.
Hitt, Robert R., Ill.....Foreign Affairs.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Hoar, Sherman, Mass.....Manufactures.
Holman, William S., Ind.....Appropriations, chairman.
Hooker, Charles E., Miss.....Foreign Affairs.
Hooker, Warren B., N. Y .....Indian Affairs.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Hopkins, Albert C., Pa .....Indian Affairs.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Hopkins, Albert J., Ill.....Reform in the Civil Service.
Ways and Means.
Houk, George W., Ohio.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Columbian Exposition.
Houk, John C., Tenn .....Pensions.
War Claims.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Huff, George F., Pa .....Mines and Mining.
Eleventh Census.
Hull, John A. T., Iowa .....Military Affairs.
Railways and Canals.

J.

Johnson, Henry U., Ind.....Elections.
Enrolled Bills.
Johnson, Martin N., N. Dak.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Election of President, Vice-President, etc.
Johnson, Tom L., Ohio.....District of Columbia.
To Investigate Tax Assessments in the District of Columbia.
Johnstone, George, S. C. .....Elections.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Jolley, John L., S. Dak.....Agriculture.
Invalid Pensions.

Jones, William A., Va.....Rivers and Harbors.
Pensions.
Joseph, Antonio, N. Mex.....Territories.
Military Affairs.

K.

Kem, Omer M., Nebr .....Indian Affairs.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Kendall, Joseph M., Ky.....Banking and Currency.
Claims.
Ketcham, John H., N. Y .....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Kilgore, C. Buckley, Tex.....Coinage, Weights and Measures.
Territories.
Kribbs, George F., Pa.....Invalid Pensions.
Kyle, John C., Miss .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.

L.

Lagan, Matthew D., La .....Manufactures.
Columbian Exposition.
Lane, Edward, Ill .....Pacific Railroads.
Militia, chairman.
Lanham, Samuel W. T., Tex.....Pacific Railroads.
Irrigation of Arid Lands, chairman.
Lapham, Oscar, R. I.....Military Affairs.
Patents.
Lawson, John W., Va .....Naval Affairs.
Eleventh Census.
Lawson, Thomas G., Ga.....Elections.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Layton, Fernando C., Ohio.....Judiciary.
Lester, Posey G., Va.....Railways and Canals.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Lester, Rufus E., Ga. .....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the State Department, chairman.
Lewis, Clarke, Miss .....Agriculture.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Enrolled Bills.
Lind, John, Minn .....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Pacific Railroads.
Private Land Claims.
Investigation of Pension Office.
Little, Joseph J., N. Y .....Columbian Exposition.
Investigation of Pension Office.
Livingston, Leonidas F., Ga.....Appropriations.
Lockwood, Daniel N., N. Y .....Elections.
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Mass.....Naval Affairs.
Election of President, Vice-President, etc.
Long, John B., Tex.....Agriculture.

Loud, Eugene F., Cal.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Railways and Canals.
Claims.
Lynch, Thomas, Wis.....Indian Affairs.

M.

McAleer, William, Pa.....Naval Affairs.
McClellan, Charles A. O., Ind.....Expenditures in the Navy Department, chairman.
Election of President, Vice-President, etc.
McCreary, James B., Ky.....Foreign Affairs.
Columbian Exposition.
McGann, Lawrence E., Ill.....Labor.
Claims.
McKaig, William M., Md.....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Printing.
McKeighan, William A., Nebr....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Enrolled Bills.
McKinney, Luther F., N. H.....Manufactures.
Invalid Pensions.
McLaurin, John L., S. C.....Education.
Militia.
McMillin, Benton, Tenn.....Ways and Means.
Rules.
McRae, Thomas C., Ark.....Public Lands, chairman.
Magner, Thomas F., N. Y.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Revision of the Laws.
Mallory, Stephen R., Fla.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Mansur, Charles H., Mo.....Territories.
Claims.
Martin, Augustus N., Ind.....Invalid Pensions, chairman.
Meredith, Elisha E., Va.....District of Columbia.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Meyer, Adolph, La.....Naval Affairs.
Militia.
Miller, Lucas M., Wis.....Mines and Mining.
Patents.
Milliken, Seth L., Me.....Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Mitchell, John L., Wis.....Military Affairs.
Montgomery, Alexander B., Ky...Ways and Means.
Expenditures in the War Department, chairman.
Moore, Littleton W., Tex.....Elections.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Morse, Elijah A., Mass.....Manufactures.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Moses, Charles L., Ga.....Agriculture.
Pensions.
Accounts.
Mutchler, William, Pa.....Appropriations.

N.

Newberry, Walter C., Ill.....Military Affairs.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Norton, Richard H., Mo.....Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Pensions.
Revision of the Laws.

O.

Oates, William C., Ala .....Judiciary.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, chairman.
O'Donnell, James, Mich .....Foreign Affairs.
Territories.
Ventilation and Acoustics.
O'Ferrall, Charles T., Va .....Elections, chairman.
Library.
Ohliger, Lewis P., Ohio .....Enrolled Bills.
O'Neil, Joseph H., Mass .....Appropriations.
O'Neill, Charles, Pa .....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Library.
O'Neill, John J., Mo..... .....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Otis, John G., Kans .....Private Land Claims.
Outhwaite, Joseph H., Ohio.....Military Affairs, chairman.
Revision of the Laws.
Owens, James W., Ohio .....Expenditures in the Interior Department, chairman.
Eleventh Census.

P.

Page, Charles H., R. I.....Rivers and Harbors.
Manufactures, chairman.
Claims.
Parrett, William F., Ind .....Territories.
Pensions.
Patterson, Josiah, Tenn.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Revision of the Laws.
To investigate the Panama Canal Company.
Pattison, John M., Ohio.....Post-Offices and Post-Roads.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Patton, David H., Ind.....Military Affairs.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Payne, Sereno E., N. Y.....Ways and Means.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Paynter, Thomas H., Ky.....Elections.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Pearson, Albert J., Ohio.....Invalid Pensions.
Accounts.

Peel, Samuel W., Ark.....Indian Affairs, chairman.
Mines and Mining.
Pendleton, John O., W. Va.....Public Lands.
Mines and Mining.
Perkins, George D., Iowa.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Territories.
Ventilation and Acoustics.
Pickler, John A., S. Dak.....Public Lands.
War Claims.
Enrolled Bills.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Indian Affairs.
Pierce, Rice A., Tenn.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Post, Philip S., Ill .....Mines and Mining.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
District of Columbia.
Powers, H. Henry, Vt.....Judiciary.
Election of President, Vice-President, etc.
To investigate the Panama Canal Company.
Price, Andrew, La.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Q.

Quackenbush, John A., N. Y.....Rivers and Harbors.
Patents.
Accounts.

R.

Raines, John, N. Y .....Pacific Railroads.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Randall, Charles S., Mass.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Railways and Canals.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Ray, George W., N. Y.....Judiciary.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Rayner, Isidor, Md.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Foreign Affairs.
Reed, Thomas B., Me.....Ways and Means.
Rules.
Reilly, James B., Pa.....Pacific Railroads, chairman.
Columbian Exposition.
Reyburn, John E., Pa.....Elections.
Manufactures.
Claims.
Richardson, James D., Tenn.....District of Columbia.
Printing, chairman.
Rife, John W., Pa.....Territories.
War Claims.
Robertson, Samuel M., La.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, chairman.

Stockdale, Thomas R., Miss.....Judiciary.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Stone, Charles W., Pa.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Stone, William A., Pa.....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Stone, William J., Ky.....Militia.
War Claims.
Storer, Bellamy, Ohio.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Private Land Claims.
To investigate the Panama Canal Company.
Stout, Byron G., Mich.....Public Lands.
Ventilation and Acoustics.
Stump, Herman, Md.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Immigration and Naturalization, chairman.
Sweet, Willis, Idaho.....Public Lands.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.

T.

Tarsney, John C., Mo.....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Labor, chairman.
Taylor, Abner, Ill.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Taylor, Alfred A., Tenn.....Elections.
Invalid Pensions.
Taylor, Ezra B., Ohio.....Judiciary.
Manufactures.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Taylor, Joseph D., Ohio.....Education.
Eleventh Census.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Taylor, Vincent A., Ohio.....Pacific Railroads.
Revision of the Laws.
Terry, William L., Ark.....Territories.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Tillman, George D., S. C.....Patents, chairman.
Townsend, Hosea, Colo.....Banking and Currency.
Public Lands.
Mines and Mining.
Tracey, Charles, N. Y.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Tucker, Henry St. G., Va.....Public Lands.
Election of President, Vice-President, etc.
Turner, Henry G., Ga.....Ways and Means.
Turpin, Louis W., Ala.....Indian Affairs.
Patents.

V.

Van Horn, George, N. Y.....Invalid Pensions.
Private Land Claims.

W.

Wadsworth, James W., N. Y .....Naval Affairs.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
To Investigate Tax Assessments in the District of Columbia.
Walker, Joseph H., Mass .....Banking and Currency.
Warner, John DeWitt, N. Y.....Manufactures.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Washington, Joseph E., Tenn .....Territories, chairman.
To Investigate Tax Assessments in the District of Columbia.
Watson, Thomas E., Ga.....Militia.
Eleventh Census.
Waugh, Dan, Ind.....Agriculture.
Pensions.
Revision of the Laws.
Weadock, Thomas A. E., Mich....Rivers and Harbors.
Wever, John M., N. Y.....Claims.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Wheeler, Harrison H., Mich.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Militia.
Investigation of Pension Office, chairman.
Wheeler, Joseph, Ala.....Military Affairs.
Columbian Exposition.
Post-Office and Post-Roads.
White, Fred. E., Iowa .....Agriculture.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Whiting, Justin R., Mich .....Ways and Means.
Wike, Scott, Ill .....Banking and Currency.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Willcox, Washington F., Conn.....Labor.
Eleventh Census, chairman.
Williams, Archibald H. A., N. C..Manufactures.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Williams, George Fred., Mass.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Williams, James R., Ill .....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Wilson, John H., Ky .....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Agriculture.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Wilson, John L., Wash .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Indian Affairs.
Labor.
Wilson, Robert P. C., Mo .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Pensions, chairman.
Wilson, William L., W. Va .....Ways and Means.
Winn, Thomas E., Ga .....War Claims.
Private Land Claims.

Wise, George D., Va ..... Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Wolverton, Simon P., Pa ..... Judiciary.
Wright, Myron B., Pa ..... Ventilation and Acoustics.
Immigration and Naturalization.

Y.

Youmans, Henry M., Mich ..... Agriculture.
Expenditures on Public Buildings, chairman.

MARCH 2, 1893.

HOUSE LIBRARY.

1 broom.
5 tables.
8 spittoons.
1 zinc bucket.
4 stepladders.
4 glass tumblers.
3 wastebaskets.
9 chairs.
1 small mirror.
1 water cooler.
1 pulp bucket.
2 feather dusters.
2 whisk brooms.

BRANCH LIBRARY.

1 table.
4 chairs.
1 stepladder.
1 spittoon.
1 wastebasket.
1 dustpan.
2 dustbrushes.

CLERKS, DOCUMENT ROOM.

3 desks.
8 chairs.
2 small mirrors.
1 truck.
2 stepladders.
2 blacking brushes.
1 wooden box.
2 dustbrushes.
1 carpet-sweeper.
3 tables.
5 spittoons.
2 stools.
4 wastebaskets.
2 hatracks.
2 water coolers.
3 corn brooms.
1 washstand, bowl, and pitcher.

JOURNAL AND FILE ROOM.

1 square flat-top desk.
2 upright desks.
1 water cooler.
4 file cases.
14 wastebaskets.
2 stepladders.
1 dustbrush.
1 hairbrush.
1 blacking stool.
1 tumbler.
1 nest of shelves.
1 ice bucket.
1 wardrobe.
2 fire screens.
3 droplights.
1 spittoon.
7 chairs.
1 mantel clock.
1 hatstand.
1 large mirror.
3 tables.
1 water bucket.
1 flat desk.

ENROLLING ROOM, ETC.

6 upright desks.
14 chairs.
7 wastebaskets.
1 wardrobe.
1 droplight.
1 marble-top table.
1 lounge.
1 blacking stand.
1 dustpan.
2 zinc pails.
2 nests of drawers.
1 water cooler.
3 small tables.
2 mirrors.
1 mantel clock.
1 paper punch.
8 spittoons.
1 comb.
1 soap dish.
1 washstand, bowl, and pitcher.
1 water pitcher.
1 case pigeon-holes.

STATIONERY ROOMS.

3 desks.
3 chairs.
2 stepladders.
3 nests drawers.
1 clock.
2 wastebaskets.
2 glass tumblers.
1 counter.
1 blacking case, brush, and dip.
1 washstand.
1 washbasin.
2 pitchers.
1 water bucket.
1 mirror.
1 feather duster.
3 cases.
2 spittoons.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 whisk broom.

LOCKSMITH'S ROOM.

1 desk.
1 work bench.
1 set tools, keys, locks, etc.
1 hatrack.
1 brush.
4 chairs.
1 high stool.
1 wastebasket.
1 glass tumbler.
1 clock.

BATH ROOMS.

22 chairs.
2 tables.
9 spittoons.
534 towels.
5 rugs.
10 small mirrors.
1 water pail.
1 blacking stool.
3 lounges.
1 gas-lighter.
1 shoe horn.
1 hair broom.
2 blacking brushes.
2 scrub brushes.
2 tumblers.
1 washbowl.
1 water pitcher.
1 feather duster.
3 whisk brooms.
6 combs.
6 hairbrushes.
1 nailbrush.
1 hatbrush.
1 towel box.
6 tub brushes.
1 flesh brush.
2 corn brooms.
1 sponge mop.
1 dustpan.
6 sponges.
1 wardrobe.

INDEX ROOM.

1 sofa.
1 desk.
1 large table.
1 small table.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving book stand.
10 chairs.
1 water-cooler.
1 feather duster.
1 whisk broom.
1 water bucket.
1 water pitcher.
1 soap dish.
3 inkstands.
1 rule.
1 waste basket.
2 letter files.
2 paperweights.
1 comb and brush.
1 nail brush.
1 shoe brush and dip.
1 clock.
2 spittoons.

CLERK'S STOREROOM.

1 bale sponge.
16 large sponges.
31 corn brooms.
2 large wooden buckets.
12 zinc buckets.
3 boxes castile soap.
65 dozen toilet soap.
½ box Babbitt soap.
14 dustpans.
15 hand dustbrushes.
4 fleshbrushes.
1 blacking dip.
104 boxes blacking.
520 reams toilet paper.
25 whisk brooms.
43 feather dusters.
2 mouse traps.
2 rolls carpets (remnants).
1½ gross file laces.
12 boxes tripoli.
7 rattan fire screens.
1 blacking case.
3 rat traps.
1 pair tongs.
1 silver pitcher, broken.
1 chamois skin.
43 dozen towels.
48 blacking brushes.
3 clothes brushes.
11 combs.
9 dozen matches.
49 glass tumblers.
4 silver tumbler-holders.
1 clock.
1 stepladder.
5 pokers.
31 lamp chimneys.
6 boxes wax tapers.
6 mop handles.
9 spittoons.
2 pair bath slippers.
14 nailbrushes.
5 water buckets.
9 water pitchers.
7 washbowls.
6 slop jars.
4 shovels.
6 scrubbing brushes.
9 lamp shades.
1 coal scuttle.
7 soap dishes.
17 paper knives.
45 pieces muslin.
21 gas-lighters.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 5.

EXPENDITURES OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

TRANSMITTING

A detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

DECEMBER 5, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith to Congress, in accordance with a provision in the sundry civil act of October 2, 1888, a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, under the appropriations for "International exchanges," the "National Museum," the "Astro-physical Observatory," the "National Zoölogical Park," "North American Ethnology," etc.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures for International exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, 1892, from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Pay roll (one-half July), services	$470.32
2	Washington City post-office, postage	30.00
3	Wm. C. Winlock, services	208.33
4	Pay roll (one-half July), services	480.00
5	Oelrichs & Co., freight	6.64
6	Pay roll (one-half August), services	480.00
7	J. H. Thiemeyer & Co., packing boxes	186.50
8	Barber & Co., freight	6.18
9	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., stationery and supplies	18.90
10	John E. Melson, services	4.50
11	Barber & Co., freight	6.18
12	Paul F. Gerhard & Co., freight	12.00
13	Pay roll (one-half August), services	460.00
14	Wm. C. Winlock, services	208.33
15	Adams Express Co., freight	2.35
16	People's Despatch and Transfer Co., freight	22.03
17	Paul F. Gerhard & Co., freight	5.00
18	Oelrichs & Co., freight	23.84
19	Pay roll (one-half September), services	480.00
20	Washington City post-office, postage	30.00
21	Barber & Co., freight	6.20
22	Pay roll (one-half September), services	480.00
23	Wm. C. Winlock, services	208.33
24	Geo. W. Knox, freight	21.04
25	A. Schumacher & Co., freight	23.33
26	Paul F. Gerhard & Co., freight	5.50
27	Barber & Co., freight	6.17
28	Gedney & Roberts, printing and binding	9.50
29	T. R. Mitchell, printing and binding	5.00
30	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, stationery and supplies	1.10
31	W. H. Butler, stationery and supplies	1.00
32	Pay roll (one-half October), services	480.00
33	George Maier, printing and binding	3.50
34	Z. D. Gilman, stationery and supplies	1.50
35	Easton & Rupp, stationers and supplies	40.88
36	J. F. W. Dorman & Co., stationery and supplies	4.50
37	Sampson, Murdoch & Co., stationery and supplies	5.00
38	Rowland A. Robbins, stationery and supplies	3.80
39	The White Corbin & Co., stationery and supplies	10.50
40	F. P. May & Co., stationery and supplies	.40
41	People's Despatch and Transfer Co., freight	53.89
42	Oelrichs & Co., freight	3.93
43	....do	2.50
44	Judd & Detweiler, printing and binding	6.00
45	T. R. Mitchell, printing and binding	3.75
46	U. S. Express Co., freight	1.25
47	....do	1.50
48	Adams Express Co., freight	11.00
49	Geo. W. Knox, freight	65.60
50	....do	74.98
51	The Morris European and American Express Co., freight	3.00
52	W. H. Harrover, stationery and supplies	2.25
53	Paul F. Gerhard & Co., freight	4.00
54	Barber & Co., freight	87.92
55	....do	6.62
56	Wm. C. Winlock, services	229.00
57	Pay roll (one-half October), services	480.00
58	Paul F. Gerhard & Co., freight	16.17
59	Pay roll (one-half November), services	480.00
60	Oelrichs & Co., freight	3.60
61	B. Westermann & Co., freight	2.25
62	Rowland A. Robbins, stationery and supplies	6.00
63	Easton & Rupp, stationery and supplies	5.19
64	Wm. C. Winlock, services	225.00
65	Pay roll (one-half November), services	460.00
66	Carter, Rice & Co., stationery and supplies	27.95
67	Adams Express Co., freight	2.45
68	Geo. W. Knox, freight	119.81
69	T. R. Mitchell, printing and binding	26.25
70	People's Despatch and Transfer Co., freight	18.32
71	Washington City post-office, postage	30.00
72	Oelrichs & Co., freight	13.77
73	Pay roll (one-half December), services	475.00
74	Library Bureau, stationery and supplies	53.69
75	Barber & Co., freight	24.30
76	James Rankine, freight	3.00
77	T. R. Mitchell, printing and binding	2.50
78	J. F. W. Dorman & Co., stationery and supplies	1.25
79	Judd & Detweiler, printing and binding	6.00
80	N.Y. Transfer Co., freight	30.00
81	Gedney & Roberts, printing and binding	15.00
82	Wm. Wesley & Son, freight, postage, etc	155.33
83	Wm. C. Winlock, services	225.00
84	Pay roll (one-half December), services	475.00
85	J. H. Thiemeyer & Co., packing boxes	259.00
86	George F. Lasher, stationery and supplies	2.50
87	Geo. W. Knox, freight	85.37
88	William Ballantyne & Sons, freight	45.69
89	Adams Express Co., freight	1.30
90	F. P. May & Co., stationery and supplies	5.65
91	The International Express, freight	20.50
92	Oelrichs & Co., freight	5.93
93	....do	5.50
94	A. Schumacher & Co., freight	12.70
95	Easton & Rupp, stationery and supplies	1.69
96	Church & Stephenson, stationery and supplies	3.58
97	Pay roll (one-half January), services	475.00
98	Barber & Co., freight	16.66
99	Oelrichs & Co., freight	12.71
100	L. H. Schneider's Son, stationery and supplies	1.85
101	W. Andrew Boyd, stationery and supplies	5.00
102	N. Y. Transfer Co., freight	31.25
103	J. Baumgarten & Son, stationery and supplies	4.00
104	Wm. C. Winlock, services	225.00
105	Pay roll (one-half January), services	475.00
106	Geo. W. Knox, freight	101.98

Expenditures July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Salaries or compensation:		
1 ethnologist, at $3,000 per annum, 11 months	$2,750.00	
1 ethnologist, at $3,000 per annum	3,000.00	
2 ethnologists, at $2,400 per annum	4,800.00	
1 ethnologist, at $2,000 per annum	1,999.92	
1 ethnologist, at $1,800 per annum	1,800.00	
1 archæologist, at $2,600 per annum	2,599.92	
1 assistant archæologist, at $1,200 per annum	1,200.00	
1 assistant archæologist, at $1,500 per annum	1,500.00	
1 assistant ethnologist, at $1,800 per annum 1 month	150.00	
1 assistant ethnologist, at $1,800 per annum, 2 months	300.00	
1 assistant ethnologist, at $1,600 per annum, 10 months	1,333.30	
1 assistant ethnologist, at $1,800 per annum, 5 months	750.00	
1 assistant ethnologist, at $1,400 per annum, 9 months	1,049.94	
1 assistant ethnologist, at $1,200 per annum, 11 months	1,100.00	
1 assistant ethnologist, at $900 per annum	900.00	
1 assistant ethnologist, at $900 per annum, 2 months 15 days	187.50	
1 assistant ethnologist, at $600 per annum, 2 months 7½ days	115.00	
1 stenographer, at $1,500 per annum	1,500.00	
1 clerk, at $1,200 per annum, 11 months	1,100.00	
1 clerk, at $1,200 per annum	1,200.00	
2 clerks, at $720 per annum	1,440.00	
1 copyist, at $1,000 per annum	999.96	
1 copyist, at $840 per annum	840.00	
1 copyist, at $600 per annum, 1 month	50.00	
1 modeller, at $720 per annum	720.00	
1 modeller, at $720 per annum, 5 months 21 days	340.65	
1 messenger, at $600 per annum, 9 months	450.00	
1 messenger, at $600 per annum, 2 months 23 days	138.33	
1 laborer, at $600 per annum, 7 months	350.00	
1 laborer, at $600 per annum, 5 months 28 days	295.16	
Unclassified or special jobs, etc	1,600.65	
Total salaries or compensation		$36,560.33
Miscellaneous:		
Travelling expenses	3,660.05	
Transportation	963.69	
Field subsistence	719.20	
Field expenses	1,675.25	
Field material	166.19	
Freight	380.55	
Supplies	1,867,98	
Stationery	80.38	
Office furniture	138.25	
Publications	566.63	
Drawings	908.77	
Laboratory supplies	27.80	
Repairs	51.11	
		11,205.85
		47,766,18
Balance July 1, 1892		15,008.06

Expenditures re-classified by subject-matter.

Sign language and picture writing	4,732.40
Explorations of mounds	4,342.13
Researches in archæology	14,561.15
Researches, languages of North American Indians	14,660.21
Salaries in office of Director	3,678.29

Abstract of disbursements made by Cosmos Mindeleff, special disbursing agent, from appropriation for ethnologic researches.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	C. W. Greenleaf, agent, freight	$87.85	55	Jno. R. Hendricks, forage	$13.32
2	R. G. André, saddlery	62.25	56	Almer Childers, services	70.00
3	E. W. Winters, saddlery	8.75	57	Jeff Hunt, services	50.00
4	C. M. Halett, drayage	2.00	58	Jas. R. Hance, forage	11.61
5	Tantan & Kellner, field supplies	101.27	59	Nathaniel Sharp, forage	12.40
6	do	10.50	60	Jas. R. Hance, subsistence, forage, etc	42.36
7	J. A. Marshall, field supplies	7.60	61	W. G. Wingfield, subsistence, forage, etc	1.30
8	A. E. Robertson, field supplies	3.75	62	Chas. Ryall, subsistence, forage, etc	8.58
9	Baltz & Co., subsistence	2.11	63	John I. Marchmont, forage	12.90
10	Tulbert & Ming, saddlery	66.65	64	Wm. Zent, field expenses	70.19
11	Geo. H. N. Luhrs, forage	13.26	65	Chas. B. Eaman, subsistence	48.47
12	Henry E. Kemp & Co., field material	67.75	66	Hattie M. Eaman, field expenses	20.50
13	Geo. Juhl, forage	14.47	67	John L. Sievers, services and field expenses	94.72
14	B. Mets, forage	1.72	68	Jeff Hunt, services	50.00
15	D. C. Stevens, forage	4.35	69	John Davis, forage	2.43
16	W. Zent, field expenses	21.29	70	Samuel Hill, field material	3.10
17	Jno. G. Hammond, services	14.19	71	John Davis, field material	8.00
18	Almer Childers, services	27.09	72	J. I. Gardner, subsistence and forage	94.63
19	John A. Braddock, forage	18.82	73	John Davis, forage	12.33
20	Jeff Hunt, services	9.67	74	J. H. Hanson, subsistence	3.00
21	J. M. Lile, subsistence	5.65	75	O. F. Rebendale, agent, express	7.88
22	Thos. Stanfield, subsistence	1.90	76	Lee Ham, services	56.61
23	Shields & Price, subsistence	2.25	77	Jeff Hunt, services	29.03
24	Cosmos Mindeleff, travelling expenses	191.35	78	W. S. Head, subsistence	26.80
25	W. C. Smith & Co., forage, etc	28.33	79	Jas. R. Hance, services and field expenses	75.77
26	A. J. Denier, field material	2.75	80	Chas. B. Eaman, forage and field expenses	10.00
27	Thos. Stanfield, subsistence	2.10	81	Chas. Norwood, field expenses	7.85
28	J. A. Broadbeck, subsistence	27.30	82	Eliza Davidson, subsistence	10.50
29	Wildman & Co., forage	17.82	83	A. J. Randall, services	105.00
30	Almer Childers, services	70.00	84	Wm. Schræder, forage	5.00
31	Jeff Hunt, services	50.00	85	D. W. Learcy, forage	30.00
32	J. G. Hammond, services	42.85	86	W. B. Snyder, services	50.00
33	Lung Ching, subsistence	2.65	87	Riley Casner, subsistence and forage	16.60
34	R. G. André, saddlery	6.25	88	Henry Mehrens, field expenses	21.25
35	Tantan & Kellner, subsistence	92.75	89	John D. Lay, field expenses	68.65
36	J. A. Marshall, field expenses	6.80	90	Samuel Rendle, services	45.33
37	D. H. Burtis & Co., field supplies	7.90	91	R. Thomas, agent, express	2.00
38	W. Zent, field expenses	60.00	92	D. E. Dumas, services	26.00
39	H. C. Yeager, field expenses	9.50	93	E. Sincox, field expenses	65.09
40	W. Wilson & Halbert, subsistence	1.50	94	Samuel S. Burt, field expenses	50.00
41	J. H. Wood, forage	13.81	95	W. S. Head, subsistence	5.79
42	W. F. McNeil, forage	19.19	96	Charles Ryall, subsistence	9.76
43	J. W. Hudson, forage	14.00	97	Casmos Mindeleff, travelling expenses	165.00
44	H. R. Wilson, subsistence	5.80	98	C. A. Garlick, services	27.15
45	Almer Childers, services	70.00	99	H. C. Rizer, travelling expenses	155.78
46	F. B. Gabbert, services	24.10	100	George Ryneal, jr., drawing material	28.88
47	Jeff Hunt, services	50.00			
48	F. J. Sweat, forage	5.00			
49	Chas. P. Wingfield, forage	30.18			
50	J. N. Vaughn, forage	5.50			
51	Samuel Smith, forage	5.15			
52	C. W. Tolson, subsistence	6.00			
53	W. Zent, field expenses	60.00			
54	F. B. Gabbert, services	25.00			
	Total disbursements, North American Ethnology, by Cosmos Mindeleff				5,330.00

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from appropriation North American Ethnology during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

1	Wm. Dinwiddie, travelling expenses	$10.90	11	Gerard Fowke, salary	$100.00
2	Gerard Fowke, travelling expenses	92.75	12	L. G. Andrews, salary	14.00
3	do	62.20	13	Mary I. Wright, drawings	23.40
4	Franz Boas, field expenses	16.50	14	Sackett & Wilhelms Litho. Co. maps	90.92
5	Franz Boas, travelling expenses	176.45	15	M. C. Stevenson, field expenses	197.80
6	do	152.35	16	M. C. Stevenson, travelling expenses	82.75
7	E. J. Pullman, supplies	87.55	17	H. W. Henshaw, salary	500.00
8	Mary I. Wright, drawings	33.50	18	Wm. Dinwiddie, travelling expenses	52.77
9	Wm. Dinwiddie, travelling expenses	53.47	19	Gerard Fowke, travelling expenses	39.15
10	W. H. Holmes, travelling expenses	29.75	20	W. H. Holmes, services	104.84

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
21	Wm. Dinwiddie, travelling expenses	357.88
22	New York, Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co., transportation	15.25
23	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. transportation	56.40
24	....do	14.00
25	Geo Ryneal jr., supplies	11.68
26	Adams Express Co., freight	129.95
27	Henry A. Clarke & Son, supplies	281.00
28	B. Westermann & Co., publications	16.65
29	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00
30	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	21.06
31	Wm. Wesley & Son, publications	45.56
32	Cyrus Thomas, travelling expenses	14.50
33	F. H. Cushing, services	150.00
34	W. B. Moses & Sons, office furniture	73.00
35	D. D. Graham, field expenses	39.79
36	D. D. Graham, supplies	25.00
37	M. C. Stevenson, services	100.00
38	Pay roll, services	320.00
39	....do	110.00
40	....do	1,866.50
41	U. S. Express Co., freight	7.90
42	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	18.00
43	W. H. Holmes, travelling expenses	81.80
44	Wm. Dinwiddie, travelling expenses	12.20
45	....do	22.16
46	Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co., transportation	17.50
47	F. M. Draney, field transportation	30.00
48	M. C. Stevenson, field expenses	44.25
49	Wm. D. Castle, galvanized iron tank	3.00
50	Gerard Fowke, travelling expenses	126.95
51	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co., transportation	14.00
52	Wm. Dinwiddie, travelling expenses	27.60
53	Ohio & Mississippi R. R. Co., transportation	20.25
54	F. M. Draney, hire of horse and wagon	16.00
55	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, repairs	32.00
56	John Cumberland & Son, transportation	9.00
57	Wm. E. Uptegrove & Bro., holly	31.71
58	Chas. G. Stott & Co., bristol board	2.50
59	E. J. Pullman, supplies	42.95
60	Wm. Dinwiddie, travelling expenses	7.70
61	Pay roll, services	1,938.31
62	....do	320.00
63	....do	110.00
64	A. Deeble, services	50.00
65	....do	50.00
66	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	20.13
67	J. S. Topham, portfolios	8.00
68	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., transportation	22.70
69	....do	2.70
70	Adams, Express Co., freight	8.45
71	St. Louis and San Franscisco R. R. Co., transportation	19.50
72	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	14.29
73	Baltimore & Ohio, and Southwestern R. R. Co., transportation	12.80
74	E. E. Jackson & Co., supplies	34.62
75	John C. Parker, dictionary stand	5.00
76	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., transportation	71.05
77	Grunsfeld & Co., supplies	39.98
78	W. D. Doremus, hand stamp	.75
79	M. C. Stevenson, services	3100.00
80	Geo. W. Knox, freight	9.50
81	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	43.80
82	Gerard Fowke, travelling expenses	107.30
83	Wm. Dinwiddie, travelling expenses	12.46
84	Mary I. Wright, drawings	72.00
85	Chas. Gaulon, sr., publications	10.49
86	F. M. Draney, transportation	28.00
87	Cyrus Thomas, travelling expenses	85.19
88	Pay roll, services	90.65
89	....do	320.00
90	....do	1,938.31
91	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	30.00
92	E. J. Pullman, supplies	22.84
93	M. W. Beveridge, field material	6.28
94	V. Deebie, services	50.00
95	H. H. Ballard, klips	1.00
96	E. J. Post & Co., supplies	5.55
97	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., transportation	37.95
98	W. H. Holmes, travelling expenses	5.64
99	H. W. Henshaw, salary	250.00
100	Royce & Marean, supplies	11.08
101	G. E. Kirtland, services	18.00
102	Zuni Lumber Co., lumber	20.75
103	Stephenson's Express, freight	12.82
104	L. W. Sherman, supplies	3.00
105	John C. Parker, supplies	5.00
106	C. R. Taylor, supplies	10.00
107	Albert S. Gatschet, services	4.00
108	U. S. Express Co., freight	3.20
109	G. E. Kirtland, services	42.00
110	V. Deeble, services	50.00
111	Achison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co., transportation	38.95
112	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co., transportation	13.20
113	Pennsylvania R. R. Co, transportation	23.90
114	L. S. Hayden, publications	7.10
115	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	4.00
116	Robert Boyd, supplies	6.10
117	E. W. Nash, publications	2.50
118	M. C. Stevenson, field expenses	179.85
119	Pay roll, services	275.16
120	....do	2,028.31
121	M. C. Stevenson, services	100.00
122	E. J. Pullman, photo supplies	49.72
123	W. H. Holmes, services	10.50
124	Gerard Fowke, travelling expenses	31.00
125	....do	61.21
126	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00
127	W. H. Holmes, field expenses	21.00
128	Robert Beall, publications	33.75
129	Cyrus Thomas, services	200.00
130	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Co., transportation	8.68
131	Adams Express Co., freight	24.95
132	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	46.50
133	G. E. Kirtland, services	60.00
134	F. Schopf, supplies	1.70
135	F. E. White, services	10.00
136	W. D. Doremus, services	.75
137	Chas. Scribner's Sons, publications	12.86
138	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, repairs	6.86
139	S. N. Tucker, numbering stamp	15.00
140	E. E. Jackson & Co., supplies	19.50
141	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	38.08
142	L. S. Hayden, publications	17.25
143	Gustav E. Stechert, publications	61.75
144	....do	45.65

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
145	James Mooney, travelling expenses	$334.89	200	Pay roll, services	$653.33
146	J. Owen Dorsey, travelling expenses	145.25	201	....do	2,241.64
147	Pay roll, services	550.00	202	Mary I. Wright, drawings	79.00
148	....do	2,241.64	203	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., transportation	23.75
149	James Mooney, services	400.00	204	Richmond and Danville R. R. Co., transportation	27.50
150	Mary I. Wright, drawings	64.00	205	Chas. A. Muddiman, field supplies	6.10
151	Gustav E. Stechert, publications	27.75	206	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00
152	E. A. Brockhaus, publications	11.52	207	Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co., transportation	18.90
153	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	47.50	208	Robt. Beall, publications	17.75
154	Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R. R. Co., transportation	52.49	209	J. E. Hurley, field supplies	5.64
155	The Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., transportation	17.15	210	J. S. Topham, field supplies	3.75
156	S. N. Tucker, stamp	.75	211	M. G. Copeland, field supplies	9.00
157	G. E. Kirtland, services	55.20	212	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	45.50
158	E. E. Jackson & Co., supplies	16.50	213	Wm. Dinwiddie, travelling expenses	178.13
159	W. J. Hoffman, services	17.00	214	E. J. Pullman, supplies	10.68
160	....do	15.75	215	J. S. Topham, instrument case	25.00
161	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	11.90	216	Melville Lindsay, field expenses	4.50
162	E. J. Pullman, supplies	86.74	217	U. S. Express Co., freight	3.90
163	Rob't Beall, publications	14.50	218	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	266.93
164	Geo. W. Knox, freight	.50	219	The M. Ohmer's Sons Co., supplies	56.60
165	D. D. Graham, field transportation	21.00	220	Adams Express Co., freight	29.95
166	D. D. Graham, supplies	2.95	221	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co., transportation	54.50
167	V. Deeble, services	50.00	222	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	5.78
168	....do	50.00	223	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	16.52
169	E. Muybridge, publications	100.00	224	L. S. Hayden, publications	4.00
170	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., publications	5.90	225	G. E. Kirtland, services	36.00
171	Brentano's, publications	12.20	226	M. C. Stevenson, field expenses	.90
172	John C. Parker, supplies	9.50	227	Pay roll, services	700.00
173	....do	5.00	228	....do	2,241.64
174	U. S. Express Co., freight	2.40	229	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00
175	The M. Ohmer's Sons Co., supplies	97.60	230	Wm. Dinwiddie, travelling expenses	136.85
176	W. J. Hoffman, services	21.00	231	James C. Pilling, travelling expenses	27.50
177	Geo. W. Knox, hauling	.50	232	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	25.00
178	Pay roll, services	650.00	233	Albert S. Gatschet, travelling expenses	64.20
179	....do	2,241.64	234	Gerard Fowke, travelling expenses	181.25
180	J. T. Whittimore, packing, etc.	5.00	235	E. W. Nash, publications	1.50
181	Chas. G. Stott & Co., straw board	1.25	236	Mary I. Wright, drawings	85.50
182	Frances Weiser, drawings	43.00	237	U. S. Express Co., freight	3.20
183	Robert Beall, publications	15.00	238	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	91.43
184	M. C. Stevenson, services	100.00	239	E. J. Pullman, supplies	15.16
185	....do	100.00	240	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	20.70
186	M. C. Stevenson, travelling expenses	27.25	241	E. E. Jackson & Co., supplies	7.35
187	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	45.75	242	F. N. Thomas, field expenses	26.00
188	M. C. Stevenson, field expenses	109.49	243	F. N. Thomas, services	38.18
189	The Wabash R. R. Co., transportation	16.05	244	Fred A. Schmidt, supplies	45.00
190	G. E. Kirtland, services	54.00	245	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., transportation	12.25
191	Gerard Fowke, services	200.00	246	Robt. Beall, publications	6.00
192	E. J. Pullman, supplies	13.03	247	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	30.92
193	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	26.81	248	G. E. Kirtland, services	15.00
194	S. N. Tucker, hand stamp	1.25	249	Adams Express Co., freight	10.10
195	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co., transportation	15.25	250	Gerard Fowke, field expenses	71.25
196	W. H. Holmes, services	15.75	251	Stauffer & White, shipping	2.00
197	C. R. Taylor, supplies	16.00	252	P. C. Claflin, field material	32.75
198	E. E. Jackson & Co., supplies	33.06	253	E. J. Pullman, supplies	106.30
199	Albert S. Gatchet, travelling expenses	59.62	254	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00
			255	Pay roll, services	1,991.65
			256	....do	750.00
	Total disbursements, North American Ethnology, by Wm. W. Karr				34,821.87

SUMMARY.

Total disbursements by Jno. D McChesney	$29,524.24
Total disbursements by Cosmos Mindeleff	3,250.00
Total disbursements by Wm. W. Karr	34,821.87
Bonded railroad accounts settled by United States Treasury	170.07
Total disbursements for North American Ethnology during fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	47,766.18
Balance July 1, 1892	15,008.06

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Preservation of collections, July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Receipts.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, "for continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries of compensation of all necessary employés"	$145,000.00

(Sundry civil act, March 3, 1891.)

Expenditures.

DIRECTION.

1 assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of U. S. National Museum, 12 months, at $333.33		$3,999.96

SCIENTIFIC STAFF.

1 curator, 6 months, at $225, 6 months at $200	$2,550.00	
1 curator, 12 months, at $200	2,400.00	
1 curator, 12 months, at $200	2,400.00	
1 curator, 7 months, at $200, 5 months at $175	2,275.00	
1 curator, 12 months, at $175	2,100.00	
1 curator, 12 months, at $150	1,800.00	
1 curator, 11 months, at $100	1,100.00	
		14,625.00
1 acting curator, 6 months, at $140, 6 months, at $125		1,590.00
1 assistant curator, 11 months, at $166.66, 1 month, at $181.66	2,014.92	
1 assistant curator, 12 months, at $140	1,680.00	
1 assistant curator, 12 months, at $133.33	1,599.96	
1 assistant curator, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 assistant curator, 1 month, at $125, 3 months, at $50	275.00	
		6,769.88
1 assistant, 1 month, at $100	100.00	
1 assistant, 1 month and 20 days, at $85	141.67	
1 assistant, 5 months, at $65	325.00	
1 assistant, 2 months, at $65	130.00	
1 assistant, 11 months, at $80	880.00	
		1,576.67
1 aid, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 aid, 12 months, at $80	960.00	
1 aid, 11 months and 15 days, at $83.33	958.30	
1 aid, 3 months, at $80	240.00	
1 aid, 12 months, at $60	720.00	
1 aid, 8 months, at $50	400.00	
1 aid, 10 months at $60, 1 month at $40	640.00	
1 aid, 2 months, at $50	100.00	
1 aid, 12 months, at $40	480.00	
1 aid, 4 months at $46, 1 month at $44.50, 7 months at $40	508.50	
		6,206.80
1 special agent, 29 days, at $6		174.00
1 collector, 9 months, at $140	1,260.00	
1 collector, 9 months, at $50	450.00	
		1,710.00
		32,652.35

CLERICAL STAFF.

1 chief clerk, 12 months, at $187.50	$2,250.00	
1 corresponding clerk, 12 months, at $175	2,100.00	
1 registrar, 12 months, at $158.33	1,899.96	
1 disbursing clerk, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 assistant librarian, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 stenographer, 11 months at $60, 1 month at $85	745.00	
1 draftsman, 7 months and 15 days, at $83.33	626.41	
1 assistant draftsman, 5 months, at $40	200.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $125	1,500.00	
1 clerk, 4 months and 15 days, at $125	665.32	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $115	1,380.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $115	1,380.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $90	1,080.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $83.33	999.96	
1 clerk, 6 months and 15 days, at $80	520.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $75	900.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $70	840.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $60	720.00	
1 clerk, 11 months and 24 days, at $60	706.45	
1 clerk, 11 months and 1 day, at $60	661.94	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $60	720.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $60	720.00	
1 clerk, 11 months, at $60	660.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $55	660.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $55	660.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $55	660.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $55	660.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 clerk, 11 months and 7 days, at $50	561.29	
1 clerk, 3 months and 9 days, at $50	165.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $55	660.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 copyist, 3 months, at $50	150.00	
1 copyist, 8 months and 15 days, at $45	381.77	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $40	480.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $40	480.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $40	480.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $40	480.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $40	480.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $35	420.00	
1 copyist, 3 months and 16 days, at $35	123.06	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $35	420.00	
1 copyist, 6 months, at $30	180.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $30	360.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $30	360.00	
1 copyist, 56 days, at $1.50	84.00	
1 typewriter, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
		$38,580.16

PREPARATORS.

1 preparator, 10 months, at $100	1,000.00
1 preparator, 12 months, at $80	960.00
1 preparator, 12 months, at $60	720.00
1 preparator, 6 months and 88½ days, at $60	535.09
1 preparator, 1 month, at $75	75.00
1 preparator, 24 days, at $3.20	76.80
1 artist, 12 months, at $110	1,320.00
1 photographer, 9 months and 31 days, at $158.33	1,583.30
1 taxidermist, 12 months, at $60	720.00

PREPARATORS—continued.

1 taxidermist, 12 months, at $125	$1,500.00	
1 taxidermist, 12 months, at $120	1,440.00	
1 taxidermist 1 month at $80; 2,280 hours, at 45 cents	1,106.00	
1 assistant taxidermist, 19 days, at $60	36.77	
		$11,072.96

BUILDINGS AND LABOR.

1 superintendent, 12 months, at $137.50	1,650.00
1 assistant superintendent, 12 months, at $90	1,080.00
1 chief of watch, 12 months, at $65	780.00
1 chief of watch, 12 months, at $65	780.00
1 chief of watch, 7 months, at $65	450.00
1 watchman, 12 months, at $65	780.00
12 watchmen, 12 months, at $50	7,200.00
1 watchman, 9 months and 88 days, at $50	595.06
1 watchman, 3 months and 26 days, at $50	191.94
1 watchman, 9 months and 24 days, at $45	441.00
1 watchman, 8 months and 17 days, at $45	384.68
1 watchman, 3 months, at $45	135.00
1 watchman, 10 months and 29 days, at $45	492.10
1 watchman, 10 months and 60 days, at $45	537.10
1 skilled laborer, 12 months, at $52	624.00
1 skilled laborer, 12 months, at $50	600.00
1 skilled laborer, 1 month and 16 days, at $50	75.81
1 skilled laborer, 19 days, at $45	27.58
1 skilled laborer, 27 days, at $2	54.00
1 skilled laborer, 21 days, at $1.50	31.50
1 laborer, 8 months, at $46; 3 months, at $47.50; 1 month, at $44.50	555.00
1 laborer, 2 months, at $51; 1 month, at $52.50; 1 month, at $49.50; 5 months, at $45; 3 months, at $48	573.00
1 laborer, 4 days, at $40; 39 days, at $1.25; 240 days, at $1.50	413.91
1 laborer, 10 months, at $40; 1 month, at $43; 1 month, at $41.50	484.50
1 laborer, 12 months, at $40	480.00
1 laborer, 12 months, at $40	480.00
1 laborer, 12 months, at $40	480.00
1 laborer, 12 months, at $40	480.00
1 laborer, 19 days, at $40	24.52
1 laborer, 298 days, at $1.50	447.00
1 laborer, 303½ days, at $1.50	455.25
1 laborer, 51 days, at $1.50	76.50
1 laborer, 281 days, at $1.50	421.50
1 laborer, 297 days, at $1.50	445.50
1 laborer, 287½ days, at $1.50	431.25
1 laborer, 11 days, at $1.50	16.50
1 laborer, 32 days, at $1.50	48.00
1 laborer, 78 days, at $1.50	117.00
1 laborer, 321 days, at $1.50	481.50
1 laborer, 32 days, at $1.50	48.00
1 laborer, 305¼ days, at $1.50	460.38
1 laborer, 114 days, at $1.50	171.00
1 laborer, 324½ days, at $1.50	536.25
1 laborer, 327 days, at $1.50	490.50
1 laborer, 283 days, at $1.50	424.50
1 laborer, 152 days, at $1.50	228.00
1 laborer, 298 days, at $1.50	447.00
1 laborer, 13 days, at $1.50	19.50
1 laborer, 65 days, at $1.50	97.50
1 laborer, 11 months and 28 days, at $1.50	476.13
1 laborer, 291½ days, at $1.50	483.75
1 laborer, 5 days, at $1.50	7.50
1 laborer, 24 days, at $1.25	30.00
1 laborer, 2 months, at $20; 24 days, at $1	64.00

BUILDINGS AND LABOR—continued.

1 attendant, 10 months and 60 days, at $40	$477.42	
1 attendant, 10 months and 57 days, at $40	476.00	
1 cleaner, 9 months and 90 days, at $30	358.03	
1 cleaner, 12 months, at $30	360.00	
1 cleaner, 10 months and 60½ days, at $30	358.55	
1 cleaner, 12 months, at $30	360.00	
1 cleaner, 314 days, at $1	314.00	
1 cleaner, 314 days, at $1	314.00	
1 messenger, 12 months, at $45	540.00	
1 messenger, 6 months, at 45; 6 months, at $50	570.00	
1 messenger, 12 months, at $30	360.00	
1 messenger, 11 months, at $30; 1 month, at $31.50	361.50	
1 messenger, 6 months, at $25	150.00	
1 messenger, 12 months, at $20	240.00	
1 messenger, 11 months and 26 days, at $20	236.77	
1 messenger, 8 months and 46 days, at $25	236.83	
1 messenger, 5 months, at $15	88.55	
		$33,606.36
Special services by job or contract		2,839.64
Total services		122,751.43

SUMMARY.

Preservation of collections, 1892.

Direction	$3,999.96	
Scientific staff	32,652.35	
Clerical staff	38,580.16	
Preparators	11,072.96	
Building and labor	33,606.36	
Special or contract work	2,839.64	
Total salaries or compensation		122,751.43
Miscellaneous:		
Supplies	2,038.76	
Stationery	842.79	
Specimens	6,340.12	
Books and periodicals	453.00	
Travel	1,574.81	
Freight and cartage	2,180.95	
		13,430.43
Total expenditure to June 30, 1892, for preservation of collections, 1892		136,181.86
Balance July 1, 1892, to meet outstanding liabilities		8,818.14

Detailed statement of expenditures from appropriation of $145,000 for preservation of collections, National Museum, 1892—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
144	Ward's Natural Science Establishment, specimens	$42.00
145	Stahn & Fiske, supplies	1.80
146	India Alkali Works, supplies	21.32
147	Fannie Cary, services (special)	30.60
148	Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings, books	16.30
149	C. G. Stott & Co., supplies	1.80
150	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	28.34
151	Chas. Becker, supplies	8.75
152	Easton & Rupp, stationery	54.31
153	Adams Express Co., freight	28.55
154	U. S. Express Co., freight	52.90
155	Leggatt Bros., books	21.50
156	G. W. Knox, freight	106.53
157	J. W. Hendley, specimens	80.00
158	K. J. Bush, services	60.00
159	J. C. Parker, supplies	17.00
160	C. K. Worthen, specimens	5.50
161	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	12.60
162	A. H. Baldwin, specimens	50.75
163	American Ice Co., supplies	113.76
164	Lansburgh Bro., supplies	2.56
165	M. A. Tappan, supplies	8.20
166	J. E. Ward & Co., travel	60.00
167	J. M. Mills & Co., supplies	6.50
168	E. J. Pullman, supplies	22.04
169	W. E. & E. D. Lockwood, stationery	36.75
170	A. Zichel, services (special)	4.00
171	Thos. H. Jackson, specimens	30.00
172	T. Takayanagi, specimens	92.50
173	A. H. Baldwin, specimens	7.00
174	....do	42.56
175	A. E. McConnell, specimens	18.00
176	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
177	Pay roll for November, 1891, services	9,447.05
178	Ward's Natural Science Establishment, specimens	20.05
179	James H. McGill, supplies	3.50
180	Forest and Stream Publishing Co., books	.70
181	Mitchell's specimens	2.90
182	J. D. Figgins, services (special)	30.00
183	....do	125.00
184	Dyrsen & Pfeiffer, books	1.35
185	E. J. Pullman, supplies	33.37
186	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	15.00
187	J. B. Smith, services	100.00
188	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies, $4.04; special services, $5.50	9.54
189	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies, $2.18; stationery, $19.80; special services, $3.50	25.48
190	Wash. Nallor Cab Co., special services	3.25
191	J. W. Scollick, specimens	15.00
192	M. Payne, services (special)	13.60
193	H. Baumgarten, stationery	12.75
194	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	6.35
195	Francis Wolle, books	6.00
196	G. W. Knox, freight	44.19
197	George Ryneal, jr., supplies	29.47
198	Ira Godfrey, services, special	10.42
199	U. S. Express Co., freight	36.30
200	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	.60
201	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
202	J. Baumgarten & Son, stationery	5.00
203	Adams Express Co., freight	42.85
204	People's Dispatch Transfer Co., freight	37.17
205	N. Brewer, supplies	6.50
206	W. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery, $152.42; supplies, $36.60	189.02
207	Woodward & Lothrop, supplies	12.00
208	E. Morrison Paper Co., supplies, $51.48; stationery, $104	155.48
209	Easton & Rupp, stationery	6.54
210	Mutual District Messenger Co., services (special)	$4.60
211	W. W. Rockhill, services	50.00
212	C. Schoenhof, specimens	1.80
213	M. Robson's Son & Co., freight	1.50
214	J. F. Sabin, specimens	173.95
215	J. W. Hendley, specimens	16.00
216	R. Leitch & Sons, supplies	5.33
217	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	40.50
218	M. Payne, services (special)	15.00
219	H. R. Voth, specimens	13.50
220	Geo. E. Harris, specimens	1.75
221	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
222	H. H. and C. S. Brimley, specimens	6.90
223	H. Gibb, services	80.00
224	O. A. Peterson, services	65.00
225	F. W. True, travel	12.80
226	C. K. Worthen, specimens	12.00
227	T. H. Storey, freight	3.36
228	Dyrsen & Pfeiffer, books	2.70
229	S. Raymond Roberts, books	10.00
230	H. A. Lindsey, specimens	5.00
231	Evening Star Newspaper Co., supplies	10.70
232	G. Brown Goode, travel	100.00
233	J. W. Hendley, specimens	80.00
234	Thomas Wilson, specimens	74.25
235	F. P. May & Co., supplies	4.50
236	Ira Godfrey, services (special)	4.85
237	Mutual District Messenger Co., services (special)	3.20
238	M. G. Copeland & Co., supplies	21.00
239	Otto Fukushima, services (special)	141.00
240	A. H. Baldwin, specimens	17.66
241	Merwin, Hulbert & Co., supplies	.81
242	F. B. Gilbert, supplies	2.75
243	K. J. Bush, services	60.60
244	J. Frank Eline, supplies	23.40
245	Bell Lithograph Co., books	100.00
246	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	8.10
247	P. L. Jouy, travel	46.74
248	Cecil Clay, specimens	325.00
249	H. W. Spofford, services	60.48
250	C. L. Condit, books	10.00
251	A. H. Baldwin, specimens	25.38
252	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	48.60
253	Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings, books	11.90
254	F. A. Lucas, travel	14.92
255	J. W. Hendley, specimens	80.00
256	Fannie Cary, services (special)	30.60
257	W. E. Scollick, services (special)	35.60
258	F. Von Iterson, services (special)	25.00
259	W. E. Benjamin, specimens	114.00
260	E. M. Wood, specimens	20.50
261	F. W. Catlin, books	6.25
262	Wm. Sansbury, services (special)	25.00
263	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
264	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
265	Pay roll for December, 1891, services	9,312.84
266	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
267	W. W. Rockhill, services	50.00
268	H. Gibb, services	80.00
269	K. J. Bush, services	60.00
270	Mutual District Messenger Co., services (special)	3.05
271	Columbia R. R. Co., supplies	10.50
272	Geo. W. House, stationery	1.60
273	W. N. Callender, specimens	25.00
274	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	108.02
275	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	7.88
276	J. F. Sabin, specimens	14.50
277	The Eastman Co., supplies	50.00

Detailed statement of expenditures from appropriation of $145,000, for preservation of collections, National Museum—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
278	F. B. Armstrong, specimens	$10.50
279	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	32.72
280	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	19.98
281	John C. Parker, stationery	26.20
282	Adams Express Co., freight	46.45
283	Walter P. Webb, specimens	11.00
284	People's Dispatch and Transfer Co., freight	15.85
285	Geo. W. Knox, freight	15.85
286	J. D. Smillie, specimens	5.00
287	American Ice Co., supplies	18.44
288	Robert Boyd, supplies	1.20
289	E. J. Pullman, supplies	12.25
290	A. Nattans, supplies	5.10
291	Easton & Rupp, stationery	6.15
292	J. Sondheimer, supplies	.24
293	T. H. McAllister, services (special), 75 cents; supplies, $3.50	4.25
294	Amy W. Mitchell, services (special)	50.00
295	J. C. Van Hook, specimens	63.27
296	M. Wolf, specimens	7.50
297	L. C. Bragg, specimens	6.00
298	Arthur Stafford, stationery	4.60
299	E. E. Howell, services (special)	160.00
300	F. W. Crosby, specimens	45.00
301	A. E. Foote, books	2.15
302	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	42.20
303	do	35.40
304	M. Payne, services (special)	12.00
305	J. W. Hendley, specimens	5.00
306	A. H. Baldwin, services (special)	3.00
307	A. H. Baldwin, specimens	35.18
308	Fannie Cary, services (special)	30.00
309	W. E. Scollick, services (special)	35.00
310	H. Thurston, stationery	8.00
311	A. E. Foote, specimens	30.00
312	Leggat Bros., books	.70
313	Ira Godfrey, services (special)	5.32
314	E. E. Howell, specimens	20.75
315	St phenson's Express, freight	2.00
316	J. D. Figgins, services (special)	60.00
317	Geo. Ryneal, jr., services (special)	.50
318	Washington Post Co., supplies	8.50
319	A. H. Baldwin, services (special)	22.32
320	Amy W. Mitchell, services (special	50.00
321	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	20.37
322	F. A. Brockhaus, books	16.27
323	A. Boucard, specimens	34.16
324	S. B. Wilson, specimens	21.96
325	Columbia Phonograph Co., services (special), $106.65; supplies $6	112.25
326	Joseph Mace, freight	75.09
327	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
328	Pay roll for January, 1892	9,419.02
329	J. W. Scollick, travel	75.78
330	F. A. Schneider, supplies	33.60
331	Thomas W. Smith, supplies	4.50
332	Brush Electric Co., freight	2.40
333	Ward's Nav. Sci. Estab., specimens	298.00
334	F. W. Devoe & Co., supplies	6.00
335	Chas. Fischer, supplies	2.50
336	The Laurel Company, supplies	.60
337	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	63.81
338	Smith & Wardwell, supplies	1.75
339	L. S. Foster, books	5.65
340	Tschiffely & Evans, supplies	1.20
341	American Ice Co., supplies	19.29
342	Library Bureau, supplies	2.00
343	Carter, Macy & Co., freight	5.08
344	B. Westermann & Co., books	5.57
345	Leggat Bros., books	1.18
346	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	24.80
347	Geo. W. Knox, freight	72.27
348	W. W. Rockhill, services	$50.00
349	R. Ridway, travel	12.25
350	M. C. Lewis, services	7.50
351	W. H. Teepe, supplies	1.60
352	Brentano's, supplies	3.00
353	H. H. & C. S. Brimley, specimens	7.50
354	H. Gibb, services	80.00
355	K. J. Bush, services	60.00
356	Estate of Russell & Co., freight	3.02
357	J. W. Hendley, specimens	45.00
358	A. H. Baldwin, services, (special)	29.30
359	A. W. Elson & Co., specimens	25.00
360	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
361	M. Payne, services (special)	15.00
362	Roger Welles, jr., specimens	5.00
363	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	21.70
364	M. J. Rathbun, services	1.94
365	U. S. Express Co., freight	18.25
366	A. L. Shipman's Sons, stationery	.50
367	E. G. Wheeler, supplies	10.00
368	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, stationery	2.80
369	M. Lindsay, supplies	1.00
370	Mut. Dist. Messgr. Co., services (special)	1.80
371	M. Wolf, specimens	10.00
372	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	9.48
373	E. J. Pullman, supplies	14.47
374	Fannie Cary, services (special)	30.00
375	W. E. Scollick, services (special)	35.00
376	J. L. Barbour & Son, supplies	22.00
377	F. A. Schmidt, supplies	1.61
378	H. Baumgarten, stationery	6.75
379	J. Baumgarten & Son, stationery	7.00
380	Adams Express Co., freight	26.30
381	W. H. Harrover, supplies	.50
382	C. B. Fenton & Co., services (special)	10.25
383	F. P. May & Co., supplies	7.50
384	Wm. Stalee, services (special)	10.00
385	J. C. Van Hook, specimens	32.09
386	Dyrsen & Pfeiffer, books	2.70
387	W. A. Boyd, books	15.00
388	C. Scribner's Sons, books	22.50
389	H. H. Hempler, supplies	.50
390	J. F. Gatton, services	7.50
391	J. W. Hendley, specimens	40.00
392	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	18.60
393	F. Miller, services (special)	1.50
394	Ira Godfrey, services (special)	5.22
395	E. E. Howell, services (special)	98.75
396	People's Dispatch, freight	3.62
397	A. E. Foote, books	4.00
398	Oelrichs & Co., freight	4.92
399	Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings	9.00
400	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, services (special)	1.00
401	W. H. Chandlee, services	43.10
402	P. L. Jouy, freight	1.86
403	S. Raymond Roberts, books	10.00
404	F. H. Lattin, specimens	22.00
405	J. Baumgarten & Son, stationery	4.00
406	H. Baumgarten, stationery	1.25
407	People's Dispatch, freight	6.70
408	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	2.50
409	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	1.50
410	Ed. F. Droop, supplies	.30
411	John C. Parker, supplies	17.00
412	Edw. S. Schmid, supplies	.25
413	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	12.82
414	Smith & Wardwell, supplies	3.78
415	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	17.18
416	H. A. Clarke & Son, stationery	1.50
417	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	17.26
418	J. L. Barbour & Son, supplies	113.65
419	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
420	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
421	Pay roll for February, 1892, services	9,323.76

Detailed statement of expenditures from appropriation of $145,000, for preservation of collections, National Museum—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
422	W. W. Rockhill, services	$50.00
423	C. K. Worthen, specimens	38.50
424	Jas. H. McGill, supplies	3.50
425	Library Bureau	20.25
426	E. Morrison Paper Company, stationery, $3.70; supplies, $26.10	29.80
427	A. E. Foote, books	5.50
428	U. S. Express Co., freight	23.65
429	N. Y. Transfer Co., freight	6.10
430	Geo. W. Knox, freight	21.75
431	H. H. Ballard, supplies	1.00
432	J. W. Hendley, specimens	40.00
433	C. H. Townsend, travel, $60.25; supplies, $8.60	88.85
434	H. Gibb, services	80.00
435	K. J. Bush, services	60.00
436	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	18.60
437	J. O. Hargrove, services	21.00
438	Estate of M. C. Meigs, specimens	59.50
439	M. Payne, services (special)	15.00
440	S. F. Hayward & Co., supplies	60.00
441	F. von Iterson, services (special)	15.00
442	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
443	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	18.60
444	C. D. White, travel, $66.11; supplies, $8.95	75.06
445	J. C. McConnell, specimens	100.10
446	J. W. Hendley, services (special)	6.70
447	Wm. Sansbury, services (special)	10.50
448	W. E. Scollick, services (special)	35.00
449	Fannie Cary, services (special)	30.00
450	B. Westermann & Co., books	.66
451	Adams Express Co., freight	47.22
452	Tschiffely & Evans, supplies	.60
453	Elmer & Amend, supplies	1.30
454	N. Brewer, supplies	1.63
455	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	2.50
456	Smith & Wardwell, supplies	2.15
457	E. E. Howell, services (special)	62.75
458	Mut. Dist. Messgr. Co., services (special)	.90
459	J. H. Mills & Co., supplies	6.40
460	Frank Blake Webster Co., supplies	1.04
461	E. M. Wood, services (special)	36.31
462	A. H. Baldwin, services (special)	22.61
463	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	12.40
464	Ira Godfrey, services (special)	5.50
465	J. O. Hargrove, services	10.50
466	American Ice Co., supplies	26.85
467	W. Bartholomae, supplies	2.55
468	Rounsevelle Wildman, specimens	120.00
469	G. Baur, services (special)	50.00
470	Geo. W. Knox, freight	19.33
471	C. Rosenbusch, services	21.77
472	G. P. Merrill, travel	62.73
473	C. H. Pennypacker, specimens	13.00
474	Adams Express Co., freight	32.25
475	W. E. Benjamin, specimens	3.00
476	U. S. Express Co., freight	14.90
477	Frank Robinette, services (special)	41.00
478	Tiffany & Co., specimens	17.50
479	Mut. Dist. Messgr. Co., services (special)	4.85
480	Japanese Trading Co., specimens	494.25
481	A. H. Baldwin, services (special)	14.50
482	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
483	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
484	Pay roll for March, 1892, services	9,312.88
485	L. W. Purinton, specimens	3.00
486	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	21.70
487	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
488	W. W. Rockhill, services	50.00
489	G. Turner Wayman, specimens	20.00
490	H. Gibb, services	80.00
491	K. J. Bush, services	60.00
492	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	27.90
493	J. W. Hendley, specimens	20.00
494	W. E. Scollick, services (special)	$30.00
495	G. P. Sullivan, services (special)	12.00
496	F. A. Schmidt, stationery	4.73
497	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	13.40
498	Columbia Rwy. Co., supplies	10.50
499	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery, $3.24; supplies, $60.55	63.79
500	M. Weiser, services (special)	10.00
501	E. J. Pullman, supplies	2.10
502	Easton & Rupp, stationery	19.05
503	Truslow & Co., supplies	6.45
504	John Pratt, specimens	15.00
506	Fannie Cary, services (special)	35.00
506	M. Payne, services (special)	20.00
507	Thos. W. Smith, supplies	1.50
508	India Alkali Works, supplies	23.27
509	F. E. Sawyer, specimens	7.00
510	Julius Neumann, specimens	61.15
511	Columbia Phonograph Co., services (special)	70.35
512	Wash Nailor Cab Co., services (special)	15.50
513	Dyrsen & Pfeiffer, books	.75
514	Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings, books	8.30
515	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	18.60
516	Alaska Commercial Co., freight	9.10
517	J. C. Fitzgerald, specimens	2.75
518	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	8.25
519	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
520	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
521	Pay roll for April, 1892, services	9,046.09
522	H. Gibb, services	80.00
523	K. J. Bush, services	60.00
524	Wm. Hedderman, services	65.00
525	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
526	W. W. Rockhill, services	50.00
527	H. H. Johnston-Savis, books	3.24
528	M. Payne, services (special)	20.00
529	Fannie Cary, services (special)	35.00
530	F. Meder, specimens	149.00
531	Estate of G. W. Knox, freight	38.23
532	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	2.69
533	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	21.70
534	....do	15.50
535	S. Raymond Roberts, books	10.00
536	U. S. Express Co., freight	23.90
537	Adams Express Co., freight	29.45
538	Morgan Envelope Co., stationery	9.41
539	Tschiffely & Evans, supplies	1.67
540	Nixon Brewer, supplies	1.63
541	John C. Parker, supplies	.80
542	Ira Godfrey, services (special)	6.73
543	Carl Schraubstadter, jr., specimens	1.55
544	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, services (special), $4; supplies, $3.82	7.82
545	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	1.00
546	W. Bartholomae, supplies	9.60
547	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	9.55
548	G. P. Sullivan, services (special)	15.00
549	E. E. Howell, services (special)	19.75
550	E. G. Wheeler, supplies	2.80
551	G. B. Cresson, books	4.00
552	G. E. Williams, services (special)	1.25
553	Wm. Wagner, services (special), $2.50; supplies, $4.05	6.55
554	W. Nailor Cab Co., services (special)	7.00
555	Easton & Rupp, stationery	15.19
556	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	44.54
557	E. J. Pullman, supplies	14.70
558	F. von Iterson, services (special)	19.00
559	Chas. Becker, supplies	5.78
560	Ira Godfrey, services (special)	4.96

Detailed statement of expenditures from appropriation of $145,000, for preservation of collections, National Museum—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
561	V. Grottenthaler Co., specimens	33.40	591	O. T. Mason, travel	33.55
562	E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., specimens	4.85	592	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	29.16
563	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., specimens	25.50	593	Adams Express Co., freight	26.05
564	E. E. Howell, specimens	30.00	594	A. Nattans, supplies	3.60
565	H. Wunderlich & Co., specimens	37.50	595	M. A. Tappan, supplies	4.85
566	Mutual District Messenger Co., services (special)	.45	596	People's Dispatch and Transfer Co., freight	8.23
567	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	10.60	597	John C. Parker, supplies, $22.50, stationery, $11.85	34.35
568	W. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	66.65	598	Francis Wieser, services (special)	2.50
569	Geo. W. House, stationery	.80	599	Fannie Cary, services, (special)	25.00
570	F. H. Lattin, supplies	7.52	600	M. Payne, services (special)	25.00
571	U. S. Express Co., freight	4.95	601	Asa L. Shipman's Sons, stationery	4.50
572	W. Wesley & Son, books	22.73	602	R. A. Robbins, supplies	4.20
573	E. Plichon, freight	1.17	603	M. P. Rice, specimens	3.00
574	John Wheldon, books	4.32	604	W. J. Fox, specimens	50.00
575	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00	605	G. P. Sullivan, services (special)	8.00
576	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33	606	H. Baumgarten, stationery	1.75
577	Pay roll for May, 1892, services	9,075.68	607	F. P. May & Co., supplies	6.50
577a	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., travel	12.75	608	Blake & Co, supplies	4.00
577b	....do	12.50	609	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	27.82
577c	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., freight	2.10	610	Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings, books	7.95
577d	....do	.98	611	U. S. Government Advertiser, supplies	.75
577e	....do	4.25	612	F. Meder, specimens	14.00
577f	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., travel	10.50	613	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, services (special)	.50
577g	....do	7.56	614	Ira Godfrey, services (special)	6.61
577h	Union Pacific R. R. Co., freight	1.08	615	U. S. Express Co., freight	23.64
577i	St. Louis and San Francisco R. R., freight	8.24	616	Wm. Lucas, services	19.50
577j	Missouri Pacific R. R., freight	7.25	617	Wm. H. Johnson, services	16.50
577k	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.	43.33	618	G. P. Sullivan, services	19.50
578	Amy W. Mitchell, services	50.10	619	G. Brown Goode, travel	390.29
579	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00	620	....do	96.50
580	H. Gibb, services	80.00	621	G. Brown Goode, specimens	495.11
581	W. W. Rockhill, services	50.00	622	Thomas Wilson, travel	18.75
582	K. J. Bush, services	60.00	623	W. V. Cox, travel	14.35
583	Wm. Heddermann, services	65.00	624	Church & Stephenson, supplies	4.50
584	Chas. Schuchert, services	141.67	625	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
585	A. D. Rahn, services (special)	21.70	626	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
586	....do	18.60	627	Pay-roll for June, 1892	9,132.92
587	R. Hitchcock, specimens	22.00	628	Wash. Nallor Cab Co., services (special)	5.75
588	A. H. Baldwin, services (special)	4.74	629	R. F. Downing & Co., specimens	567.25
589	Mutual District Messenger Co., services (special)	.25	630	B. C. Winston, specimens	25.00
590	E. E. Howell, services (special)	5.75	631	. B. Armstrong, specimens	7.00
	Total disbursements, preservation of collections, National Museum, 1892				136,181.86
	Balance July 1, 1892				8,818.14

Furniture and fixtures, July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, "for cases furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employés" (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1891)	$25,000.00

Expenditures:

Salaries or compensation:			
1 engineer of property, 9 months, at $175		$1,575.00	
1 carpenter, 127 days, at $3		381.00	
1 carpenter, 299½ days, at $3		899.25	
1 carpenter, 308½ days, at $3		925.50	
1 carpenter, 296 days, at $3		888.00	
1 carpenter, 13 days, at $3		39.00	
1 carpenter, 58 days, at $3		174.00	
1 carpenter, 10 months, at $91		910.00	
1 carpenter, 301 days, at $3		903.00	
1 carpenter, 14 days, at $3		42.00	
1 skilled laborer, 314 days, at $2		628.00	
1 skilled laborer, 318½ days, at $2		637.00	
1 skilled laborer, 1 month 19½ days, at $50		81.45	
1 skilled laborer, 19 days, at $50		30.65	
1 skilled laborer, 11½ months, at $50		575.00	
1 skilled laborer, 275 days, at $2		550.00	
1 skilled laborer, 315 days, at $1.75		551.25	
1 cabinet-maker, 314 days, at $3		942.00	
1 painter, 12 days, at $65		780.00	
1 storekeeper, 12 months, at $70		840.00	
1 property clerk, 12 months, at $90		1,080.00	
1 laborer, 8½ months, at $40	$340.00		
1 laborer, 19 days, at $40	26.21		
1 laborer, 1 month, at $46	46.00		
1 laborer, 1 month, at $41.50	41.50		
		453.71	
			$13,885.81
Special or contract service			87.96
Total expenditures for salaries or compensation			13,973.77
Miscellaneous materials, etc.:			
Exhibition cases		$350.00	
Drawings for cases		15.00	
Drawers, trays, boxes		543.72	
Frames, stands, etc		169.50	
Glass		281.75	
Hardware		1,016.95	
Tools		45.59	
Cloth, cotton, etc		63.05	
Glass jars		1,062.97	
Lumber		1,660.21	
Paints, oil, brushes		499.70	
Office furniture		765.00	
Metals		367.14	
Rubber and leather		122.28	
Apparatus		129.00	
Travel		2.00	
Plumbing		632.00	
			7,725.86
Total expenditure July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, for furniture and fixtures, 1892			21,699.63
Balance July 1, 1892, to meet outstanding liabilities			3,300.37

Detailed statement of expenditures from appropriation of $25,000 for furniture and fixtures, National Museum, 1892—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
119	Wm. H. Butler, glass, $22.80; paints, 46 cents	$23.26	131	Pay roll for May, 1892, services.	$1,112.95
120	F. P. May & Co., tools, 30 cents; hardware, $3.60	3.90	131a	B. and O. R. R., travel	2.00
121	A. L. Pitney, tools	1.35	132	Woodward & Lothrop, cloth, cotton, etc	8.00
122	W. D. Doremus, hardware	.65	133	W. D. Doremus, frames, etc	4.00
123	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	.90	134	F. P. May & Co., hardware	35.18
124	R. Leitch & Sons, hardware	1.68	135	Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., hardware	7.80
125	Whitall, Tatum & Co., glass jars	33.83	136	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	17.57
126	R. Leitch & Sons, hardware	1.75	137	Chas. H. Ourand, drawings	15.00
127	E. J. Pullman, glass	5.10	138	M. Lindsay, rubber goods	4.05
128	F. W. Devoe & Co., paint	38.40	139	Whitall, Tatum & Co., glass jars	34.47
129	Francis Miller, paint, oil, etc	26.00	140	Church & Stephenson, lumber	328.80
130	George Ryneal, jr., paint, oil, etc., $21.78; glass, $25.08	46.86	141	Pay roll for June, 1892, services.	1,000.50
	Total disbursements, July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892				21,699.63
	Balance July 1, 1892				3,300.37

Heating, lighting, electric, and telephonic service, July 1, 1891, to July 30, 1892.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892, "for expenses of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum"	$12,000.00
"For removing old boilers under Museum Hall in Smithsonian building, replacing them with new ones, and for necessary alterations and connections of steam-heating apparatus and for covering pipes with fire-proof material." (Sundry civil act, March 3,1891.)	3,000.00
	15,000.00

Expenditures.

Salaries or compensation:			
1 engineer, 12 months, at $115		$1,380.00	
1 fireman, 6 months 86 days, at $50	$443.91		
1 fireman, 12 months, at $50	600.00		
1 fireman, 12 months, at $50	600.00		
1 fireman, 11 months 9 days, at $50	564.52		
		2,208.43	
1 telephone clerk, 12 months, at $60	720.00		
1 telephone clerk, 12 months, at $35	420.00		
		1,140.00	
1 laborer, 327 days, at $1.50		490.50	
Special service		20.00	
Expenditures for salaries or compensation			5,238.93
General expenses:			
Coal and wood		$3,365.85	
Gas		1,360.51	
Telephones		622.65	
Electric work		37.00	
Electric supplies		87.53	
Rental of call boxes		100.00	
Heating repairs		329.00	
Heating supplies		433.62	
New boilers (special appropriation)		2,938.47	
			9,274.63
Total expenditures July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, for heating, lighting, etc			14,513.56
Balance July 1, 1892, to meet outstanding liabilities			486.44

Postage, July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, "for postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum." (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1891) $500.00

Expenditures.

City post-office for postage and postal cards $500.00

Appropriation all expended July 1, 1892.

Printing, July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, "for the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks, and for the 'bulletins' and volumes of the 'proceedings' of the National Museum" (Sundry civil act March 3, 1891)	$15,000.00	
For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing for the use of the National Museum, not exceeding (Deficiency act, March 3, 1891)	1,000.00	
		$16,000.00

Expenditures.

Bulletins, Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42	$3,639.03	
Bulletin, special, No. 1 (in part)	1,819.75	
Bulletin, special, No. 2 (in part)	427.95	
	$5,886.73	
Proceedings, Vols. XIII, XIV, XV	2,317.96	
Extras from reports	310.87	
Lists, etc	74.46	
Labels for specimens	2,023.66	
Letter heads, memorandum pads, and envelopes	125.14	
Blanks	360.05	
Record books	37.70	
Congressional Records	24.00	
Total expenditure July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, for printing, National Museum		$11,160.57
Balance July 1, 1892		4,839.43

Building National Museum.

Appropriation by Congress "for removing the decayed wooden floors in the Museum building, substituting granolithic or artificial stone therefor, and for slate for covering trenches containing heating and electric apparatus, including all necessary material and labor, to be immediately available" (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1891) $5,000.00

Expenditures.

From March 3, 1891, to June 30, 1892 ..... 4,474.64

Balance July 1, 1892, to meet outstanding liabilities 525.36

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures from appropriation building National Museum during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Geo. Richardson, artificial stone pavement	$604.53
2	H. L. Cranford, artificial stone pavement	1,673.03
3	Geo. Richardson, artificial stone pavement	202.68
4	The Schillinger Paving Company, artificial stone pavement	684.15
5	....do	1,305.25
	Total disbursements	4,474.64
	Balance July 1, 1892	525.36

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures National Zoölogical Park: Organization, improvement, maintenance.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
569	Pay roll, services	$894.51
570	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	89.07
571	Victor Mindeleff, services	100.00
572	C. E. Hoover, food for animals	20.66
573	Elwood Hofer, services	150.00
574	W. H. Root, badgers	25.00
575	Gedney & Roberts, printing	35.25
576	Nixon Brewer, food for animals	189.45
577	E. S. Schmid, food for animals	20.00
578	D. J. Howell, services	15.00
579	Devereux & Gaghan, plumbing	19.76
580	Albert Neil, removing refuse	4.00
581	Pay roll, services	781.39
582	....do	568.88
583	A. L. Pitney, tools and implements	10.35
584	The Building Register, advertising	5.32
585	F. R. Cooke, food for animals	74.10
586	Z. D. Gilman, bandages	.50
587	A. N. Nutz, badgers	10.00
588	A. L. Sheriff, coal	4.50
589	Henry Romeyn, deer, etc	46.00
590	Perry Downs, armadillo	2.60
591	Church & Stephenson, lumber	76.45
592	Melville Lindsay, syringes	1.80
593	Geo. W. Knox, cartage	79.00
594	Hugh Waters, bridge piers	956.70
595	Joseph Mace, cartage	27.00
596	James H. McGill, pulp black	1.20
597	G. M. Hopkins, map	10.00
598	B. J. Lynch, horseshoeing	7.50
599	United States Express Co., freight	29.30
600	Thos. Somerville & Sons, gas pipe, etc	3.76
601	S. S. Daish & Co. cement	11.00
602	J. B. Kendall, locks	3.00
603	Devereux & Gaghan, plumbing	148.46
604	Poole & Brooke, whisky barrels	5.10
605	C. M. Bell, photographs	20.00
606	Rufus H. Darby, posters	2.25
607	E. Conklin, animals	97.50
608	W. T. Hornaday, moose	80.00
609	Hygienic Ice Co., ice	3.36
610	Geo. S. Bedford, badger	5.00
611	S. H. Stephens & Co., foxes	20.00
612	Pay roll, services	547.78
613	E. H. Kirlin, cement	147.00
614	Pay roll, services	663.85
615	Devereux & Gaghan, plumbing	627.00
616	W. T. Weaver, hardware and tools	69.47
617	W. T. Weaver, iron	114.79
618	L. W. Purinton, badger	5.00
619	K. Knessl's Sons, harness	4.75
620	John McDermott & Bro., repairs to wagon	37.25
621	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephone	47.50
622	Remsburg & Elliott, drugs, etc	6.10
623	J. J. Mahoney, food for animals	1.00
624	Fred. W. Booth, board walk	67.12
625	Edw. S. Schmid, shipping cages and animals	129.50
626	George Christall, freight	9.80
627	Pay roll, services	548.48
628	Hugh Waters, cement	126.56
629	Pay roll, services	435.75
630	Geo. S. Anderson, wire netting, etc	104.05
631	C. Becker, harness, etc	17.00
632	D. J. Howell, services	103.60
633	Mutual District Messenger Co., messenger service	.80
634	A. von Bayer, plans for shifting box	1.75
635	Geo. Ryneal, jr., easel and tracing wheel	1.55
636	G. G. Curtis, lumber	553.05
637	H. Baumgarten, rubber stamps	.75
638	Wash. Nailor Cab Co., cab hire	$8.50
639	Haliday & Richardson, animal house	731.00
640	United States Express Co., freight	32.30
641	E. Conklin, animals	47.00
642	....do	15.00
643	Pay roll, services	513.34
644	S. H. Stephens, fox	10.00
645	Pay roll, services	552.14
646	Adams Express Co., freight	14.80
647	....do	63.95
648	Sansom & Martin, wild cats	10.00
649	Church & Stephenson, lumber	28.76
650	Ernest Burgdorf, carriage hire	13.00
651	Judd & Detweiler, printing	9.00
652	C. S. Jones, services	13.71
653	Pay roll, services	680.50
654	A. L. Pitney, hardware and tools	124.05
655	Joseph Mace, cartage	28.50
656	D. J. Howell, services	55.50
657	A. C. Down, armadillo	5.00
658	Woodward & Lathrop, blanket	1.50
659	Henry Romeyn, snakes	18.00
660	Geo. W. Knox, cartage	40.00
661	Geo. S. Anderson, steel traps, chains, etc	9.35
662	W. A. Fry, repairing bridge pier	172.45
663	Pay roll, services	643.71
664	Pay roll, services laying water main	308.87
665	Geo. W. Knox, cartage	10.00
666	John McDermott & Bro., repairing wagons	32.00
667	United States Express Co., freight	67.80
668	Geo. Breitbarth, chairs	7.50
669	A. Eberly's Sons, stove	15.70
670	L. W. Purinton, animals	5.00
671	A. M. Nicholson, foxes	8.00
672	W. A. Fry, repairing bridge pier	212.13
673	W. H. Blackburne, traveling expenses	21.75
674	H. W. Blunt, cement	67.20
675	A. Froelich, antelope	20.00
676	Geo. P. Ahern, cinnamon bear	20.00
677	Adams Express Co., freight	41.15
678	Fred A. Schmidt, rule caliper	.40
679	Pay roll, services	178.12
680	C. Hart Merriam, Arctic fox	12.00
681	George Christall, custom-house charges	8.85
682	Easton & Rupp, stationery	28.33
683	E. Conklin, forwarding charges	23.00
684	S. H. Stephens & Co., animals	3.00
685	W. H. Butler, drawing materials	4.85
686	Adams Express Co., freight	52.40
687	W. A. Fry, repairing bridge pier	107.25
688	....do	145.13
689	Church & Stephenson, lumber	290.15
690	D. J. Howell, services	71.00
691	A. L. Pitney, hardware and tools	28.90
692	W. H. Butler, paints, oils, and brushes	25.40
693	Geo. White & Sons, gutter traps	35.20
694	George Creveling, laying gutters	292.91
695	E. G. Wheeler, pile driver monkey, etc	25.96
696	Pay roll laying water main	558.99
697	Pay roll, services	75.01
698	United States Express Co., freight	78.30
699	Henry Romeyn, snakes	10.00
700	Camden Iron Works, cast-iron water pipe	1,126.38

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures National Zoölogical Park: Organization, improvement, maintenance—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
820	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware, etc	$11.76	824	Church & Stephenson, lumber	33.49
821	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware and tools	16.76	825	....do	5.81
822	J. H. Chesley & Co., zinc and solder	5.20	826	W. H. Butler, linseed oil	2.75
823	P. Mann, clover seed, etc	3.45	827	D. J. Howell, services	15.00
			828	Pay roll, services	361.50
					21,668.57
	Less amount deposited in U. S. Treasury to cover excess of payment in voucher No. 505				5.07
	Total disbursements July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892				21,663.50
	Balance July 1, 1892				1,778.34

National Zoölogical Park Buildings, 1892.

Appropriation by Congress "for erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals and for administrative purposes in the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employés, eighteen thousand dollars." (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1891) $18,000.00

Expenditures from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Fencing	$107.50	
Fuel	4.20	
Glass, paint, oil, etc	227.40	
Hardware, tools, etc	1,249.98	
Heating apparatus	3,545.00	
Lumber	3,023.41	
Miscellaneous	83.10	
Plans, drawings, etc	575.00	
Salaries or compensation	8,624.32	
Stone, brick, lime, cement	328.55	
		17,768.46
Balance July 1, 1892		231.54

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures from appropriation National Zoölogical Park buildings, 1892, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, services	$325.49	21	Pay roll, services	$2,030.59
2	....do	379.92	22	Charles Becker, paints, oil, glass	121.74
3	W. T. Weaver, iron, rivets, etc	67.82	23	Pay roll, services	501.25
4	Pay roll, services	503.75	24	The Jackson-Jones Co., lime	33.50
5	....do	590.25	25	Geo. Ryneal, jr., turpentine and glass	3.40
6	A. L. Pitney, hardware, wire netting, etc	196.99	26	Chas. G. Ball & Son, heating and ventilating apparatus	2,500.00
7	Church & Stephenson, lumber	939.57	27	Church & Stephenson, lumber	1,637.33
8	Pay roll, service	507.87	28	H. W. Blunt, cement	33.60
9	....do	628.03	29	Pay roll, services	74.75
10	Geo. G. Curtiss, cedar posts	107.50	30	Glenn Brown, services as architect	515.00
11	W. H. Butler, paints, oils, brushes	59.55	31	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware, ventilators	7.20
12	W. T. Weaver, hardware, tools, iron	270.13	32	Thos. Somerville & Sons, brass globe, valve, etc	1.66
13	F. W. Booth, bricks, etc	13.95	33	Acker & Co., granite arch stones	200.00
14	Pay roll, services	1,890.11	34	O. L. Wolfsteiner, lining cages, etc	57.80
15	Chas. Becker, paints, oil, glass	25.26	35	Pay roll, services	100.25
16	Church & Stephenson, lumber	370.68	36	Pay roll, services	25.00
17	A. L. Pitney, hardware, wire netting, etc	101.85	37	W. E. Hodge, coal	4.20
18	J. Blake Kendall, locks	4.80			
19	M. G. Copeland & Co., flag	6.75			
20	Poole & Brooke, whisky barrels	7.50			

Detailed statement of vouchers for expenditures for National Zoölogical Park: Improvements 1892, from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, services	$816.39	45	Chas. G. Smith & Son, broken stone	$12.04
2	W. T. Weaver, blasting materials	60.90	46	Pay roll, services	82.50
3	Pay roll, services	761.00	47	John E. Morrow, blacksmithing	8.49
4	D. J. Howell, services	51.75	48	F. L. Olmsted & Co., services	300.00
5	S. Jackson, services	7.50	49	Pay roll, services	82.50
6	W. H. Penland & Co., hire of horse	3.00	50	Forsberg & Murray, forging, etc	9.50
7	J. T. Hundley, signs	11.06	51	Pay roll services	82.50
8	Pay roll, services	1,119.03	52	do	82.50
9	Church & Stephenson, lumber	46.77	53	Thos. Somerville & Sons, terra cotta pipe	32.73
10	D. J. Howell, services	301.00	54	Pay roll, services	116.00
11	W. A. Fry, superstructure of bridge	1,742.50	55	Peter Henderson & Co., grass seed	10.00
12	E. H. Kirlin, cement	18.90	56	Pay roll, services	144.00
13	Pay roll, services	1,008.92	57	A. L. Pitney, nails	8.40
14	Wm. Linkins, stone	80.00	58	Pay roll, services	191.08
15	Belmont Iron Works, settees, etc	420.00	59	Geo. White & Sons, c. i. grate and frame	8.80
16	Pay roll, services	1,249.18	60	Pay roll, services	151.75
17	Geo. W. Knox, freight	56.00	61	do	99.50
18	A. P. Fardon, stone	187.50	62	do	35.93
19	H. W. Blunt, cement	148.96	63	D. J. Howell, services	27.00
20	Pay roll, services	1,071.19	64	John Saul, trees and shrubs	25.60
21	Church & Stephenson, lumber	31.25	65	William Parry, trees and shrubs	6.00
22	D. J. Howell, services	97.00	66	Capitol Hill Brick Company, bricks	9.00
23	James H. McGill, mortar black	18.68	67	The Wm. H. Moon Co., trees and shrubs	18.50
24	Wm. E. Clark & Co., plow and shares	45.00	68	Hoopes Bro. & Thomas, trees and shrubs	46.80
25	W. H. Butler, paints, oils, brushes	19.85	69	R. Douglas & Sons, trees and shrubs	4.00
26	P. Mann, plow beam	1.50	70	Pay roll, services	92.50
27	Pay roll, services	562.42	71	C. Risbam & Sons, trees and shrubs	24.00
28	do	26.50	72	H. S. Anderson, trees and shrubs	19.00
29	D. J. Howell, services	194.80	73	Ellwanger & Barry, trees and shrubs	20.25
30	W. A. Fry, superstructure of bridge	1,742.50	74	Jacob W. Manning, trees and shrubs	24.25
31	Church & Stephenson, lumber	224.95	75	Pay roll, services	122.25
32	Jas. H. McGill, acid	1.20	76	Church & Stephenson, lumber	13.60
33	Pay roll, services	32.50	77	Frost & Co., trees and shrubs	1.75
34	Wm. S. Moore, pile castings	36.36	78	Thos. Meehan & Sons, trees and shrubs	31.00
35	J. J. Mahoney, manure	4.20	79	Parsons & Sons Co., trees and shrubs	52.50
36	W. A. Fry, repairing bridge piers	39.49	80	W. A. Fry, lumber	16.52
37	W. A. Fry, repairing bridge pier	137.75	81	Pay roll, services	52.50
38	Wash Nailor Cab Company, hire of cab	6.75			
39	Pay roll, services	82.50			
40	W. A. Fry, wing walls of bridge	112.25			
41	D. J. Howell, services	10.00			
42	W. T. Weaver, tools, implements, etc	127.27			
43	Pay roll, services	82.50			
44	Springman & Bro., hauling hoisting engine	18.00			
					14,883.66
	Less disallowances in vouchers Nos. 3 and 16				5.00
	Total disbursements National Zoölogical Park, improvements, 1892				14,878.66
	Balance July 1, 1892				121.34

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures from appropriation National Zoölogical Park, maintenance 1892, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
70	W. E. Hodge, coal	$46.60	129	E. S. Schmid, feed	$12.00
71	W. F. Hewett, feed	131.62	130	C. Schneider, feed	60.90
72	A. E. Brown, services	150.00	131	F. M. Walker, feed	16.45
73	Adams Express Co., freight	37.60	132	L. E. Morgal, services	1.25
74	U. S. Express Co., freight	37.90	133	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	15.45
75	F. R. Cooke, feed	92.90			
76	E. S. Schmid, feed	6.00	134	R. A. Golden, feed	5.50
77	Chas. Schneider, feed	16.80	135	Pay roll, services	382.91
78	F. M. Walker, feed	17.74	136	P. Mann, feed	31.00
79	J. J. Mahoney	18.00	137	W. F. Hewett, feed	156.28
80	Wash Nailor Cab Co., cab hire	.75	138	Pay roll, services	466.92
81	Pay roll, services	384.03	139	C. Schneider, feed	65.10
82	B. F. Guy & Co., stoves	55.75	140	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telepones	37.50
83	B. J. Lynch, horseshoeing	10.00			
84	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	1.60	141	B. J. Lynch, horseshoeing	8.75
85	A. L. Pitney, hardware	8.65	142	K. Knessl's Sons, supplies	2.00
86	Pay roll, services	381.31	143	F. M. Walker, feed	26.22
87	W. T. Weaver, supplies	1.95	144	J. J. Mahoney, feed	18.80
88	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	1.15	145	A. L. Pitney, hardware	.80
89	B. F. Guy & Co., supplies	75	146	R. A. Golden, feed	6.50
90	Adams Express Co, freight	17.25	147	Pay roll, services	522.91
91	C. Becker, repairs	5.10	148	Roger Welles, jr., specimens	182.30
92	Wm. H. Penland & Co., carriage hire	3.00	149	W. F. Hewett, feed	158.49
			150	Pay roll, services	603.22
93	W. F. Hewett, feed	143.46	151	Melville Lindsay, supplies	4.75
94	Jos. Mace, hauling	19.50	152	E. S. Schmid, feed	6.00
95	F. M. Walker, feed	29.40	153	F. M. Walker, feed	28.35
96	Danenhower & Co., feed	5.25	154	Danenhower & Co., feed	4.25
97	A. L. Pitney, hardware	2.60	155	Chas. Schneider, feed	58.80
98	C. Becker, repairs	1.25	156	Church and Stephenson, lumber	8.00
99	C. Schneider, feed	65.10	157	J. J. Mahoney, feed	18.00
100	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	42.72	158	Pay roll, services	659.90
			159	R. A. Golden, feed	4.75
101	J. J. Mahoney, feed	18.60	160	Frank Baker, freight	7.53
102	Pay roll, services	382.91	161	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	12.28
103	Washington city post-office, stamps	5.00	162	Roger Welles, jr., specimens	69.25
			163	John W. Langdale, services	6.00
104	C. E. Hoover, feed	161.49	164	D. J. Howell, services	27.00
105	Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Ry. Co., supplies	10.00	165	Danenhower & Co., feed	4.50
			166	J. Lohmann, supplies	3.25
			167	M. Lindsay, supplies	3.50
106	Church & Stephenson, lumber	4.00	168	Pay roll, services	672.08
107	E. S. Schmid, feed	2.50	169	W. F. Hewett, feed	155.10
108	Pay roll, service	382.92	170	J. J. Mahoney, feed	21.20
109	W. E. Hodge, coal	135.50	171	J. W. Magarity, supplies	7.50
110	W. F. Hewett, feed	154.89	172	F. M. Walker, feed	34.80
111	J. J. Mahoney, feed	18.60	173	Jos. Mace, hauling	4.50
112	U. S. Express Co., freight	58.10	174	Pay roll, services	720.03
113	F. M. Walker, feed	27.25	175	C. Becker, supplies	2.25
114	E. S. Schmid, feed	12.00	176	Chas. Schneider, feed	45.90
115	Remsburg & Elliott, supplies	2.05	177	R. A. Golden, feed	3.00
116	B. J. Lynch, horse-shoeing	8.13	178	E. S. Schmid, feed	5.00
117	C. Schneider, feed	65.10	179	Geo. Christall, freight	3.00
118	R. A. Golden, feed	4.00	180	Adams Express Co., freight	18.90
119	Wyckoff, Seamons & Benedict, stationery	2.56	181	do	1.25
			182	U. S. Express Co., freight	2.10.
120	Pay roll, services	382.91	183	Mut. Dis. Messgr. Co., services	.25
121	Geo. Kyneal, jr., supplies	4.77	184	W. F. Hewett, feed	132.70
122	M. Lindsay, supplies	3.92	185	John P. Agnew & Co., coal	19.75
123	P. Mann, feed	24.60	186	P. May, supplies	.75
124	W. F. Hewett, feed	166.65	187	Remsburg & Elliott, supplies	4.25
125	Z. D. Gillman, supplies	2.73	188	Swiss Steam Laundry, services	.67
126	Danenhower & Co., feed	3.75	189	C. E. Hoover, feed	85.80
127	Pay roll, services	385.92	190	Pay roll, services	593.92
128	J. J. Mahoney, feed	17.40			
	Total disbursements				17,113.50
	Balance July 1, 1892				1,386.50

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUILDING—REPAIRS.

Balance July 1, 1891, as per last annual report (52d Cong., 1st sess., H. R. Mis. Doc. 28) $22,585.77

Expenditures from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Building material, lime, cement, etc	$230.47	
Copper gutters, flashing, etc	545.65	
Glass	305.71	
Hardware	136.66	
Iron roof and ceiling (contract)	4,663.12	
Lumber	230.67	
Miscellaneous	19.25	
Plastering (contract)	2,176.50	
Services, (carpenters, painters, laborers, etc)	1,490.01	
Slate-work (contract)	603.65	
Window sash, etc	323.00	
		10,724.69
Balance July 1, 1892		11,861.08

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures for Smithsonian Institution Building, repairs, from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
17	Israel Green, miscellaneous	$12.00	50	John W. Stewart, services	$12.00
18	Phœnix Iron Co., iron roof and ceiling	2,970.00	51	Benjamin Williams, services	7.50
19	Pay roll, services	177.86	52	The Jackson-Jones Company, building materials	45.00
20	William Fuller & Co., services	3.80	53	W. J. Mount, plastering	224.50
21	E. G. Wheeler, hardware, etc	22.35	54	J. D. Apply, services	9.00
22	Pay roll, services	186.48	55	John W. Stewart, services	9.00
23	A. N. Hartman, slate work	225.00	56	Charles Meyer, services	54.00
24	Geo. W. Dant, services	108.00	57	Charles Ford, building materials	9.17
25	Pay roll, services	144.74	58	Wimsatt & Uhler, lumber	151.19
26	Phœnix Iron Co., iron roof and ceiling	1,285.00	59	Benjamin Williams, services	1.50
27	....do	408.12	60	John W. Stewart, services	12.00
28	W. D. Wyvill, copper gutters, etc	545.65	61	....do	18.00
29	Ann Miller, building materials	13.02	62	Benjamin Williams, services	10.12
30	James Grace, services	7.00	63	Julius Morton, services	7.50
31	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., window sash, etc	197.00	64	....do	10.50
32	John Worley, services	24.00	65	W. J. Mount, plastering	201.50
33	A. N. Hartman, slate work	378.65	66	Benjamin Williams, services	12.75
34	Charles Ford, building materials	70.82	67	Thomas Wood, services	12.25
35	James H. Kolb, services	12.00	68	John Dudley, services	12.25
36	James Grace, services	22.75	69	John W. Stewart, services	24.00
37	James H. Kolb, services	12.00	70	Charles E. Hodgkin, glass	238.00
38	J. T. Walker Sons, building materials	29.80	71	W. J. Edbrooke, miscellaneous	6.00
39	E. G. Wheeler, hardware, etc	66.28	72	Israel Green, miscellaneous	1.25
40	W. J. Mount, plastering	900.00	73	E. G. Wheeler, hardware, etc	2.76
41	John Devine, services	10.50	74	Charles Meyer, services	21.00
42	James H. Kolb, services	21.00	75	Pay roll, services	107.76
43	Church & Stephenson, lumber	79.48	76	....do	72.00
44	E. G. Wheeler, hardware, etc	31.66	77	....do	104.00
45	W. J. Mount, plastering	603.00	78	Thomas W. Smith, window sash, etc	126.00
46	....do	247.50	79	Pay-roll, services	94.75
47	W. H. Butler, building materials	18.50	80	W. D. Wyvill, building materials	35.15
48	Charles Kennedy, building materials	9.00	81	Robt. Leitch & Sons, hardware, etc	13.61
49	Joseph Sullivan, services	6.00	82	Pay roll, services	79.00
			83	Charles E. Hodgkin, glass	67.71
			84	Pay roll, services	63.00
	Total disbursements July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892				10,724.69
	Balance July 1, 1892				11,861.08

ASTRO-PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1892.

Appropriation by Congress "for maintenance of Astro-physical Observatory under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants and the purchase of additional apparatus (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1891) $10,000.00

Expenditures from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Salaries or compensation:		
1 senior assistant, 7½ months, at $200	$1,500.00	
1 astronomer, 1 month at $180, 11½ days at $180	246.77	
1 assistant, 10 days, at $166.66	55.55	
1 assistant, 1 month at $60, 17 days at $60, 1½ months at $83.33, 9 days at $83.33	242.89	
1 aid, 3 months at $45, 30 days at $45	178.55	
1 photographer, 1 month at $158.33, 16 days at $158.33, 15 days at $158.33	316.66	
1 photographer, 1 month, at $150	150.00	
1 instrument-maker, 9½ days at $60, 157½ hours at 25 cents	56.80	
1 draftsman, 246 hours, at 60 cents	147.60	
1 carpenter, 3½ days, at $3	10.50	
1 carpenter, 1½ months at $91, 11½ days at $91	170.26	
1 laborer, 3 months at $50, 4 months at $60	390.00	
Total salaries or compensation		$3,465.58
General expenses:		
Apparatus and appliances	$3,841.42	
Electric work	280.50	
Freight	41.57	
Miscellaneous supplies	480.80	
Office furniture	29.75	
Painting	8.00	
Plumbing and gas-fitting	26.70	
Printing blanks, etc	18.00	
Reference books and binding	419.19	
Skylight	145.00	
Travelling expenses	87.10	
		5,378.03
Total expenses, Astro-physical Observatory		$8,843.61
Balance July 1, 1892		1,156.39

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures from appropriation Astro-physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1892, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Henry Troemner, analytical balance	$184.20	15	Bernard Quaritch, reference books	$83.20
2	John A. Brashear, apparatus	662.75	16	John A. Brashear, apparatus	125.00
3	John A. Brashear, apparatus	110.00	17	Wm. Grunow, apparatus	265.00
4	Goodnow & Wightman, supplies	8.60	18	W. H. Butler, supplies	2.40
5	Leggat Bros., reference books	5.78	19	C. Schneider, speaking tube	9.00
6	C. C. Hutchins, services	180.00	20	Z. D. Gitman, supplies	4.18
7	Elliott Brothers, apparatus	489.00	21	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	3.15
8	C. C. Hutchins, services	66.77	22	F. P. May & Co., supplies	1.11
9	Judd & Detweiler, supplies	18.00	23	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	.25
10	Peter A. Frasse & Co., vernier caliper	13.50	24	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., skylight	145.00
11	H. Baumgarten, stamp	1.25	25	Adams Express Co, freight	2.55
12	Royce & Marean, electric supplies	7.40	26	do	1.50
13	Adams Express Co., freight	6.35	27	S. P. Langley, hire of horse and buggy	6.00
14	American Watch and Tool Co., countershaft for lathe	12.00	28	The C. C. Electric Motor Co., motor	132.00
			29	Fauth & Co., apparatus	353.50

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures from appropriation Astro-physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1892, etc.—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
30	The Accumulator Co., electric supplies	$124.92
31	John C. Parker, record boo k	3.45
32	S. P. Langley, travelling expenses	29.00
33	Forsberg & Murray, gearing	45.10
34	Adams Express Co., freight	.90
35	The Electro-Dynamo Co., electric supplies	83.00
36	Kane & Roche, gas-fitting	1.51
37	People's Dispatch and Transfer Co., freight	2.66
38	Wm. Hallock, services	100.00
39	Thos. Watkins, services	25.00
40	J. D. Livingston, services	8.00
41	The Eastman Co., camera	25.00
42	Fauth & Co., work on apparatus	13.20
43	Wm. Wesley & Son, reference books	165.80
44	C. A. Saunders, services	43.55
45	Wm. Hallock, services	200.00
46	Thos. Watkins, services	25.00
47	Church & Stephenson, shelving	10.81
48	J. Baumgarten & Son, stamps	2.25
49	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	1.60
50	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	10.07
51	Adams Express Co., freight	1.65
52	F. P. May & Co., supplies	.75
53	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	.25
54	Fred A. Schmid, supplies	.45
55	E. G. Wheeler, supplies	.43
56	Jas. L. Barbour & Son, supplies	.15
57	John A. Brashear, apparatus	110.89
58	C. A. Saunders, services	22.50
59	Wm. Hallcock, services	100.00
60	Thos. Watkins, services	25.00
61	Wilmarth & Edmonston, supplies	1.20
62	L. H. Schneider's Son, tools	11.92
63	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	.75
64	Kane & Roach, plumbing	10.44
65	Julius Lansburgh, desk	29.75
66	F. A. Brockhaus, reference books	78.25
67	C. A. Saunders, services	22.50
68	Thos. Watkins, services	25.00
69	Wm. Hallock, services	100.00
70	Royce & Marean, electric work	112.48
71	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., copper tanks, etc	6.50
72	Tiffany & Co., stop watch	35.00
73	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	1.83
74	C. A. Saunders, services	22.50
75	Thos. Watkins, services	25.00
76	Adams Express Co., freight	.30
77	The Johns Hopkins Press, spectrum charts	20.00
78	Wm. Hallock	200.00
79	Thos. Watkins	25.00
80	C. A. Saunders, services	22.50
81	U. S. Express Co., freight	.60
82	Easton & Rupp, supplies	1.50
83	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	.50
84	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	4.85
85	Thos. Watkins, services	30.00
86	C. A. Saunders, services	22.50
87	Jarvis B. Edson, metallic surface paper	5.00
88	Wm. Wesley & Son, reference books	41.06
89	Adams Express Co., freight	1.40
90	Robt. Boyd, ladder	2.40
91	H. Hoffa, clock movement	1.50
92	U. S. Express Co., freight	1.30
93	The Eastman Co., films	8.00
94	T. W. Smillie, services	81.72
95	Wm. Hallock, services	200.00
96	Thos. Watkins, services	30.00
97	Chas. T. Child, services	332.90
98	C. A. Saunders, services	22.50
99	Mrs. M. Frances, making curtain	2.00
100	Kane & Roache, gas fitting	13.57
101	Ernest Kübel, tracks and bearings	40.00
102	C. T. Child, services	30.00
103	R. L. Reed, services	45.50
104	Thos. Watkins, services	30.00
105	Wm. Hallock, services	200.00
106	R. L. Reed, services	45.50
107	T. W. Smillie, services	156.33
108	C. T. Child, services	30.00
109	Thos. Watkins, services	30.00
110	C. H. Ourand, drawings	3.00
111	Adams Express Co., freight	2.65
112	U. S. Express Co., freight	2.90
113	D. M. Hess, services	6.63
114	Wm. J. Campbell, services	10.50
115	S. P. Langley, travelling expenses	9.75
116	Fauth & Co., apparatus	214.00
117	Andrew J. Lloyd, lenses	3.40
118	John A. Brashear, apparatus	40.00
119	Wm. Thaw, crucibles	16.00
120	Thos. Watkins, services	30.00
121	R. L. Reed, services	45.50
122	C. T Child, services	41.66
123	Albert Olszewski, services	69.60
124	Wm. Hallock, services	1.00
125	Weston Electrical Instrument Co., apparatus	50.00
126	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, supplies	.48
127	Easton & Rupp, supplies	39.35
128	Stephenson's Express, freight	.50
129	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	1.25
130	Boston Cab Co., carriage hire	10.00
131	C. T. Child, services	41.67
132	Thos. Watkins, services	30.00
133	Wm. Hallock, services	200.00
134	R. L. Reed, services	33.76
135	D. M. Hess, services	17.42
136	T. W. Smillie, services	76.61
137	Albert Olszewski, services	57.00
138	Louis P. Cassella, thermometers	12.18
139	Albert Olszewski, services	21.00
140	Geo. Maier, binding reference books	45.00
141	C. T. Child, services	41.66
142	Thos. Watkins, services	30.00
143	Wm. Hallock, services	100.00
144	S. P. Langley, travelling expenses	32.35
145	D. M. Hess, services	32.75
146	F. P. May & Co., supplies	13.42
147	Kane & Roache, supplies	1.18
148	Robt. Leitch & Sons, castings	4.72
149	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	8.95
150	Thos. Somerville & Sons, supplies	1.80
151	Melville Lindsay, tubing, etc	15.50
152	C. Becker, supplies	1.59
153	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	14.03
154	Jas. W. Queen & Co., supplies	2.32
155	J. Carbutt, photo. plates	16.65
156	Wm. Thaw, apparatus	350.00
157	Clendenin Bros., supplies	1.30
158	Keuffel & Esser Co., scale	12.75
159	E. J. Pullman, photo. supplies	21.18
160	Eimer & Amond, Bunsen burners, etc	17.00
161	Bausch & Lomb, cylinders	4.25
162	The Eastman Co., films	24.00
163	Eastman Kodak Co., films	48.00
164	Henry J. Green, thermometers, etc	137.53
165	Geneva Optical Co., lens	5.25
166	Ernest Kübel, castings	12.50

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures from appropriation Astro-physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1892, etc.—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
167	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., flue pipe, etc	$25.75	181	C. T. Child, services	$25.00
168	Royce & Marean, electric work	168.02	182	Church & Stephenson, lumber	23.18
169	T. S. & J. D. Negus, chronograph pens	12.00	183	Adams Express Co., freight	15.26
170	John A. Brashear, apparatus	30.00	184	U. S. Express Co., freight	1.05
171	Franklin & Co., lenses	1.50	185	John A. Brashear, apparatus	50.00
172	Jas. B. Lambie, supplies	.30	186	William Grunow, apparatus	50 00
173	H. Hoffa, pure silver	1.05	187	Ernest Kübel, casting	3.00
174	J. T. Walker Sons, supplies	.20	188	Woodward & Lothrop, supplies	6.53
175	Fred A. Schmidt, supplies	2.75	189	William H. Butler, supplies	9.00
176	Geo. Ryneal, jr., drawing materials	46.22	190	W. H. Harrover, supplies	.20
177	Wilmarth & Edmonston, supplies	1.38	191	Alfred F. Moore, supplies	.75
178	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	.50	192	J. Baumgarten & Son, stamp	2.00
179	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, supplies	1.20	193	Robert Leitch & Sons, castings	1.65
180	Browning & Middleton, supplies	.15	194	William Bell, services	75.00
			195	do	75.00
			196	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	55.55
			197	Thomas Watkins, services	30.00
			198	William Hallock, services	100.00
	Total disbursements, July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892				8,843.61
	Balance, July 1, 1892				1,156.39

unwilling to have their friends accept favors at this institution, and so good work has been done both directly and indirectly.

The question has been raised several times as to whether it would not be better to discontinue this charitable institution and work and allow the building to be turned over to the Government to be used for other purposes. It is perhaps safe to say that the successful work of this institution was not, and is not, solely dependent upon the number of those who might accept its charities, but very much depended on its moral effect; and to illustrate this we will give the substance of a conversation had with Senator Edmunds, who is the reputed author of most if not all of the bills passed by Congress relating to this Commission and to this industrial home. When it was suggested to him that some people wanted the home discontinued and the building used for other purposes, he said:

No, don't close it up, but keep its doors open, and thus show to the people of Utah and the rest of the world that the General Government has provided the means for caring for this portion of the unfortunate subjects of polygamy, and if it fails of success, let the blame be on others and not on the General Government.

This language, coming from one who has taken such a deep interest in the question of the suppression of polygamy, should receive serious consideration, but as to the continuance of the home and the future use or disposition of the same, we leave to the wisdom of Congress to determine.

In this connection the Commission desires to again call the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the members of the Industrial Christian Home Association, in which they recommend that the restrictions controlling admission to the home be made less stringent and the management be invested with discretion as to the subjects for admission, by which a larger percentage could be secured from among those who are in one way or another the victims of polygamy.

We take pleasure in again giving expression to our belief that the institution under its present management is well conducted and is giving very general satisfaction.

Very respectfully submitted.

G. L. GODFREY.
ALVIN SAUNDERS.
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.
A. B. WILLIAMS.
R. S. ROBERTSON.

APPENDIX A.

To the members of the Woman's Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah:

I herewith present the report of the matron, from which it will be seen that there are at this date 21 inmates in the home. The average number has been 20 each month of the year excepting January, when there were but 11, 10 having been dismissed during the month at the request of the board.

The report is as follows:

Date.	Women.	Children.	Date.	Women.	Children.
October 22	8	14	April 19	6	13
November 22	8	14	May 19	6	13
December 22	8	14	June 19	6	13
January 11	5	6	July 18	5	13
February 18	6	12	August 19	6	13
March 23	8	15	September 21	8	13

The temper and disposition of some of the inmates relative to the rules of the institution have called for the attention of the board of control and the action of the executive committee.

Perplexing questions have been wisely dealt with, and to-day it would be hard to find an institution where the inmates seem to be happier or are better cared for.

The matron, Mrs. S. A. Barton, in place of Mrs. A. L. Ryors, resigned, brings to the position a knowledge of human nature united with strong common sense. She has sympathy and tact. If the inmates are not content they would not consider themselves well conditioned anywhere. For the greater part of the year plain sewing and dressmaking have been taught in the home, under the care of an experienced teacher, Mrs. S. E. Pease. Young women have been taught to fashion and make their own dresses, also children's clothing. A competent cook has been employed and young girls have opportunity to assist in various ways in this department. Neatly appointed tables, and careful table service have been required and cheerfully observed. Mothers have the care of their own children, their own rooms, which are all properly and comfortably furnished, do their own laundrying, and all, if able, share in the general work. Many of these women are not strong; leniency and much kindness are continually necessary to so arrange that their duties do not become burdens. Any who desire, and are well enough, as the opportunity offers, are encouraged and helped to go out and earn a little money, which is set to their account and is at their own disposal. Wholesome moral and religious instruction are expected in the home, but there is no attempt in favor of creeds, and inmates attend the church of their own choice.

Children of suitable age are sent to the public schools of the city. Of the number three boys, who were received in the home with their mother the first year of its establishment at the ages, respectively, of 2, 5, and 7 years, have for the six years regularly attended the public schools and now bid fair to become respectable men. The mother was insane, was removed to and is now in the Territorial asylum.

It is not too much to say that the management of your board has been such as to demonstrate as far as possible the purpose of the home, and show to these inmates that confidence in United States laws and Government is not misplaced.

During the past month two additional young women, aged 18 and 20, have been received, also a "third wife," with her babe in her arms, only 3 months old; each of these as fully entitled to the protection of the home as any inmates entering therein since its establishment. At the recent session of the Territorial legislature in February of the present year, Congress was memorialized to turn over the Industrial Home, its buildings and property to the Territory, for the use of deaf mutes and ultimately to revert to the public-school system of Salt Lake City. An earnest protest from the association, signed by the president, the secretary, and Mrs. Angie F. Newman, of the directors, was forwarded to Congress; after debate, it was settled in the Senate, and the usual appropriation was granted the home.

It is probable that this subject may come before Congress in the future.

It is proper here to state that at the same time and session of the Utah legislature Hon. R. N. Baskin, of the council, presented another memorial, which was not passed. It was as follows:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully ask that a resolution may be passed by Congress submitting to the respective States of the Union for ratification an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting polygamy within the limits of the nation, and granting to the United States authority to enforce the same and to Congress the right to enact all laws necessary to its enforcement within such limits. And your memorialists will ever pray.

Until such an amendment shall have been embodied in the Constitution of the United States, the legislature of Utah shall be fully in accord therewith, until arrests and convictions no longer occur, and the resultant helplessness is not hard—is unknown—until such lingering conditions no longer exist, this adequate providing of the nation, tending to the repression of a great wrong, should be continued.

This institution was created by law.

Each section of the laws of the United States relating to the special condition of the people in Utah is a factor of the whole, necessary to a wise, wholesome, and complete effort toward reclamation. Strenuous attempt to do away with any one factor may be an indorsement of its effectiveness and necessity.

Congress does its part thoroughly, and in committing this home to the care of the association obligations are involved, and not only that we mete out the full measure of mercy and beneficence intended, but that the doors of this asylum shall be kept open by Congress while there is one sorrowing, suffering soul seeking its refuge.

We ask that the usual appropriation be continued for the coming year and so long as Congress may deem it wise.

I desire to thank the board of this association for faithful attendance at its meetings, for the harmony and generous consideration always manifested.

Respectfully submitted.

JEANNETTE H. FERRY,
President.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *October 4, 1892.*

The Woman's Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah are in hearty sympathy with the women of this Territory and their children who have felt themselves wronged and oppressed by polygamy.

For six years they have steadily sought their betterment. Through their representatives in Washington they have enlisted the sympathy of the Government for them.

Through Mrs. Newman, their delegate, and the influence of high-minded lawmakers, they secured ample grants of money to provide a home for dependent women and their children who renounce polygamy, giving them employment and means of self-support.

Of the many agencies and methods that must combine and coöperate each in its own way in the actual healing and helping and uplifting this home has its place and can not be left out.

It has been strenuously and persistently opposed by the Mormon Church, as a reflection upon the teachings of years, that polygamy was right. It has made them take more and better care of their poor, lest through want they enter its open door. It has been a silent but potent witness that there was a strong, kind power in the United States beyond church rule.

If it be true that polygamy is dead the home remains an "open institution;" the greater number will need its benefits and the more necessity of its continuance.

The home has been opposed by those outside the Mormon church whose end was mercenary gain. It has been crippled by a narrow construction of the law of Congress relating to the admission of inmates.

Those who are friends of the home have counted the sum total, and that per capita, of Government moneys expended, and are questioning whether in a monetary and economic sense it would not be discontinued. To which we beg leave to reply:

The expenditures for the home do not suffer in comparison with the expenditures for registration, the enforcement of the law by the court, and other effective agencies, and, more, "There are values which money can neither value nor purchase," which can not be set over against.

The members of the Woman's Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah unitedly and most earnestly protest against the memorials passed by the present Utah legislature, asking Congress to turn over the Industrial Home Building, now occupied by the association, for the use and benefit of the common-school system of Salt Lake City. This involves the welfare of the inmates who have come there in good faith—mothers with from two to six children, without homes, to be sent out they know not where, and orphans of polygamous parentage.

We protest against the giving of $60,000 worth of property, the moneyed value of this home, to those who have never wanted the home in their midst. Congress appropriated this money for a Government institution; we ask that it so remain.

We ask that the home be continued the coming year for its original purpose and in accordance with the law establishing the home, "Until Congress shall otherwise direct, when possession and occupation of the same shall revert to the United States," in whose power it is to make this or some other Government institution a perpetual blessing.

In behalf of the Woman's Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah.

JEANNETTE H. FERRY,
President.
CORINNE M. ALLEN,
Secretary.
ANGIE F. NEWMAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *March 3, 1892.*

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 7.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

JAMES KERR,

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

SHOWING THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM DECEMBER 8, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1892.

DECEMBER 5, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1892.

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CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of sections 60, 61, 62, 63, and 70 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the requirements of a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 24, 1868, I have the honor to submit the following report for the period from December 8, 1891, to June 30, 1892, both days inclusive, showing the names of all the clerks and other persons employed, the time they were actually employed, and the sums paid to each (such clerks and other persons having been usefully employed); detailed statements, by items, of the manner in which the contingent fund of the House has been expended, the several amounts drawn from the Treasury, and the balances remaining in my hands, the quantity and cost of all stationery purchased, the amount delivered, that used in the Clerk's office, the stock on hand, and the amount of the unexpended appropriation for stationery.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES KERR,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
68		Edward McPherson *et al.*, Dec., 1891:		
	Edward McPherson	Clerk House of Representatives, Dec. 1 to 8	$108.70	
	James Kerr	Clerk House of Representatives, Dec. 9 to 31	312.50	
	Chas. S. Martin	Chief clerk, Dec. 1 to 14	136.96	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief clerk, Dec. 15 to 31	166.34	
	Henry H. Smith	Journal clerk, Dec 1 to 19	185.87	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal clerk, Dec. 20 to 31	117.43	
	Jas. C. Broadwell	Reading clerk	303.30	
	John A. Reeve	do	303.30	
	Taliesin Evans	Tally clerk, Dec. 1 to 14	114.13	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk, Dec. 15 to 31	188.57	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	210.60	
	Edward C. O'Brien	Disbursing clerk, Dec 1 to 17	115.49	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk, Dec. 18 to 31	95.11	
	Ferris Finch	File clerk, Dec. 1 to 14	85.60	
	Walter H. French	File clerk, Dec. 15 to 31	103.90	
	C. R. McKenney	Enrolling clerk, Dec. 1 to 17	103.94	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk, Dec. 18 to 31	85.56	
	Richard Theopolis	Assistant disbursing clerk	168.50	
	D. E. Sackett	Assistant enrolling clerk	168.50	
	W. S. Kenworthy	Resolution and petition clerk	168.50	
	W. G. Daniels	Newspaper clerk, Dec, 1 to 17	92.39	
	H. H. Moler	Newspaper clerk, Dec. 18 to 31	76.11	
	Judson Holcomb	Index clerk, Dec. 1 to 16	86.96	
	W. W. Screws	Index clerk, Dec. 17 to 18	10.87	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk, Dec. 19 to 31	70.67	
	William H. Tubbs	Superintendent document room	168.50	
	Wm. H. Smith	Librarian	168.50	
	Orville G. Farrer	Distributing clerk, Dec. 1 to 18	88.04	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk, Dec. 19 to 31	63.56	
	John S. Graybill	Stationery clerk	151.60	
	Ezra L. Morehouse	Assistant librarian, Dec. 1 to 16	78.26	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian, Dec. 17 to 31	73.34	
	Edward J. Merrill	Assistant librarian, Dec. 1 to 14	68.48	
	F. H. Tompkins	Assistant librarian, Dec. 15 to 18	19.57	
	W. W. Screws	Assistant librarian, Dec. 19 to 31	63.55	
	W. A. Hare	Bookkeeper	134.80	
	W. P. Smith	Clerk in the Clerk's office	134.80	
	William S. Ballard	Clerk in the Clerk's office, Dec. 1 to 22	95.65	
	W. R. Bell	Clerk in the Clerk's office, Dec. 22 to 31	39.15	
	W. H. Craft	Clerk in the Clerk's office	134.80	
	Bowman H. Shivers	do	134.80	
	Saml. R. Strattan	Index private claims	134.80	
	Geo. H. Thobe	do	134.80	
	Allen J. Hooker	Index private claims, Dec. 18 to 31	60.87	
	Geo. D. Hendricks	Locksmith	121.30	
	William Kile	Clerk, document room	121.30	
	Donald P. McPherson	Messenger, library	110.70	
	Aaron Russell	do	110.70	
	Wm. W. Kelser	Telegraph operator, Dec. 1 to 19	61.96	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator, Dec. 20 to 31	39.14	
	W. T. Page	Assistant file clerk, Dec. 1 to 21	51.36	
	Geo. W. Cruikshank	Assistant file clerk, Dec. 22 to 31	24.44	
	J. Frank Wheaton	Laborer, document room	75.80	
	Isaac N. Durboran	Laborer, document room, Dec. 1 to 19	46.47	
	J. T. Abernathy	Laborer, document room, Dec. 20 to 31	29.33	
	H. C. Williams	Page	60.60	
	Fred'k M. Thompson	Laborer, Clerk's office	60.60	
	J. R. Cheatham	do	60.60	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer, bath room	60.60	
	William Richardson	do	60.60	
	Geo. W. Hutton	Laborer	60.60	
	do	Horse hire and wagon	50.50	
	A. F. Morse	Page, enrolling room, Dec. 1 to 7	13.70	
	Ernst Morsell	Page, enrolling room, Dec. 8 to 31	46.90	
	Jesse D. Robinson	Messenger, Chief Clerk	25.30	
	Harry Hess	Assistant index clerk, Dec. 7 to 16	60.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk, Dec. 17 to 31	90.00	
	Edwin S. Hoskins	Assistant journal clerk, Dec. 7 to 31	150.00	
				$7,070.17
69		John M. Carson *et al.*, Dec. 1891: Clerks to committees, etc.:		
	John M. Carson	Clerk, Ways and Means	252.70	
	C. M. Bawsell	Assistant clerk, Ways and Means, Dec. 1 to 23.	100.00	
	Ruter W. Springer	Assistant clerk, Ways and Means, Dec. 24 to 31.	34.78	
	Geo. B. Harvey	Messenger, Ways and Means, Dec. 1 to 23.	62.50	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means, Dec. 24 to 31.	21.70	
	James C. Courts	Clerk, Appropriations	252.70	
	John D. Creemer	Assistant clerk, Appropriations	134.80	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
69	.....	John E. Carson *et al.*—Continued.		
	Wirt A. Mitchell	Messenger, Appropriations	884.20	
	R. B. Stevenson	Clerk, Agriculture	166.50	
	Sam'l R. McNair	Clerk, Claims	166.50	
	Cornelius B. Baker	Clerk, Commerce	166.50	
	Chester H. Rowell	Clerk, Elections	166.50	
	James G. Blaine, jr	Clerk, Foreign Affairs	166.50	
	William F. Thorne	Clerk, Indian Affairs	166.50	
	Roswell P. Bishop	Clerk, Military Affairs, Dec. 1 to 23	125.00	
	Nathan Gumble	Clerk, Military Affairs, Dec. 24 to 31	43.48	
	Saml. J. Gallagher	Clerk, Naval Affairs	166.50	
	N. W. Reddick	Clerk, Invalid Pensions	166.50	
	Geo. W. Upton	Clerk, Judiciary	166.50	
	William G. Lyman	Clerk, Public Lands	166.50	
	Thomas B. Henderson	Clerk, Rivers and Harbors	166.50	
	Wm. M. Fogo	Clerk, War Claims	166.50	
	J. B. Holloway	Clerk, Digest Claims	166.50	
	Henry Nunez	Clerk, Post-Office and Post-Roads	166.50	
	Willis H. Wing	Clerk, Public Buildings and Grounds	166.50	
	O. P. Austin	Assistant clerk, War Claims	101.10	
	John C. Grezinger	Clerk, Merchant Marine and Fisheries	166.50	
	Tracy L. Jeffords	Clerk, District of Columbia	166.50	
	J. Guilford White	Clerk, Irrigation Arid Lands	166.50	
	Amos L. Allen	Private secretary to Speaker, Dec. 1 to 10	57.13	
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker, Dec. 11 to 31	119.97	
	Edward F. Goodwin	Clerk to Speaker's table	177.10	
	Asher C. Hinds	Clerk to Speaker, Dec. 1 to 16	69.57	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker, Dec. 17 to 31	65.22	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	84.20	
	David W. Brown	Official reporter debates	421.20	
	John H. White	------do	421.20	
	Andrew Devine	------do	421.20	
	A. C. Welch	------do	421.20	
	Fred Irland	------do	421.20	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter debates	84.20	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	337.00	
	W. J. Kehoe	------do	337.00	
				87,663.35
70	.....	J. W. Hathaway *et al.*, December, 1891:		
	J. W. Hathaway	Postmaster, Dec. 1 to 8	54.35	
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster, Dec. 9 to 31	156.25	
	Samuel Hosmer	Assistant postmaster	168.50	
	J. L. Havens	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 9	29.35	
	Wm. C. Crawley	Messenger, Dec. 10 to 31	71.75	
	Edward M. Graney	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 10	32.61	
	Henry Yater	Messenger, Dec. 11 to 31	68.48	
	Jesse McDaniel	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 15	48.91	
	Reuben Bourn	Messenger, Dec. 16 to 31	52.17	
	James M. Brown	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 11	35.87	
	Geo. S. Donnell	Messenger, Dec. 12 to 16	16.30	
	R. H. Woolfolk	Messenger, Dec. 17 to 31	48.91	
	Mark H. Barnum, jr	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 10	32.61	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger, Dec. 11 to 31	68.48	
	E. T. Beeks	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 11	35.87	
	John R. Grace	Messenger, Dec. 12 to 31	65.22	
	Geo. R. Angell	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 10	32.61	
	John Stack	Messenger, Dec. 11 to 31	68.48	
	H. N. Swan	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 15	48.91	
	W. M. Prescott	Messenger, Dec. 16 to 31	52.17	
	J. P. O'Brien	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 9	29.35	
	John H. Pratt	Messenger, Dec. 10 to 31	71.74	
	J. E. Ralph	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 14	45.65	
	Ralph B. Carlton	Messenger, Dec. 15 to 31	55.43	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	60.60	
	H. Kengla & Bro	Contractors	318.00	
	W. C. Allen	Session messenger, Dec. 7 to 10	15.00	
	Mark H. Barnum, jr	Session messenger, Dec. 11 to 17	26.25	
	John C. Lutz	Session messenger, Dec. 18 to 31	52.50	
	James M. Brown	Session messenger, Dec. 11 to 31	78.75	
	Edward E. Hennes	Session messenger, Dec. 15 to 31	63.75	
	William H. Brown	Session messenger, Dec. 7 to 17	35.42	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Session messenger, Dec. 18 to 31	45.08	
	P. C. Baxter	Session messenger, Dec. 7 to 10	12.88	
	R. H. Woolfolk	Session messenger, Dec. 11 to 16	19.32	
	Geo. S. Dunnell	Session messenger, Dec. 17 to 24	25.76	
	W. H. Miller	Session messenger, Dec. 7 to 15	28.98	
	Jesse McDaniel	Session messenger, Dec. 16 to 18	9.66	
	Gurley H. Gibson	Session messenger, Dec. 19 to 31	41.86	
	James M. Workman	Session messenger, Dec. 9 to 31	74.06	
	W. E. Boothe	Session messenger, Dec. 25 to 31	22.54	
	W. H. Milburn	Chaplain	75.80	
				2,396.18

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
71		A. J. Holmes *et al.*, December, 1891:		
	A. J. Holmes	Sergeant-at-Arms, Dec. 1 to 8	697.83	
	S. S. Yoder	Sergeant-at-Arms, Dec. 9 to 31	281.27	
	Phillip Livingston	Deputy sergeant-at-arms, Dec. 1 to 12	65.22	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy sergeant-at-arms, Dec. 13 to 31	103.28	
	Elden J. Hartshorn	Cashier, Dec. 1 to 12	97.83	
	J. Z. Yoder	Cashier, Dec. 13 to 31	154.87	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	168.50	
	Franchot H. Boyd	Bookkeeper, Dec. 1 to 12	58.70	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper, Dec. 13 to 31	92.90	
	Fred'k. C. Dezendorf	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 12	39.13	
	Felix McClosky	Messenger, Dec. 13 to 31	61.97	
	Roscoe C. Peacock	Page	60.60	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	55.55	
				$1,337.65
72		Charles W. Adams *et al.*, Dec., 1891:		
	Charles W. Adams	Doorkeeper, Dec. 1 to 8	76.09	
	Chas. H. Turner	Doorkeeper, Dec. 9 to 31	218.71	
	George Jenison	Assistant doorkeeper, Dec. 1 to 16	86.96	
	W. H. Nichols	Assistant doorkeeper, Dec. 17 to 31	81.52	
	Philip S. Post, jr	Clerk	101.10	
	Calvin Shurtliff	Janitor, Dec. 1 to 19	61.96	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor, Dec. 20 to 31	39.13	
	T. H. McKee	Superintendent document room, Dec. 1 to 20.	108.70	
	John A. Hannay	Superintendent document room, Dec. 21 to 31.	59.78	
	Frank E. Vaughan	Assistant superintendent document room, 1 day.	5.43	
	Chas. E. Adams	Assistant superintendent document room, Dec. 2 to 16.	81.52	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room. Dec. 17 to 31.	81.52	
	Thomas M. Brown	File clerk, Dec. 1 to 20	76.09	
	James A. Newsom	File clerk, Dec. 21 to 31	41.31	
	A. E. Rhoads	Assistant file clerk	110.70	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	168.50	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Horse and buggy	21.10	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger	101.10	
	E. L. Currier	do	101.10	
	Thomas A. Dailey	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 17	55.43	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger, Dec. 18 to 31	45.65	
	W. H. Foley	Messenger	101.10	
	Lawritz Olsen	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 16	52.17	
	Myron H. Ellis	Messenger, Dec. 17 to 31	48.91	
	W. P. Shephard	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 19	61.96	
	Geo. F. Bristol	Messenger, Dec. 20 to 31	39.13	
	F. B. Snyder	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 16	52.17	
	George Jenison	Messenger, Dec. 17 to 31	48.91	
	Robert Woodbridge	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 16	52.17	
	J. S. Dunham	Messenger, Dec. 17 to 31	48.91	
	Geo. E. Minot	Messenger	101.10	
	Geo. W. Axtel	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 7	19.02	
	A. N. Breckinridge	Messenger, Dec. 8 to 31	65.18	
	W. M. Chambers	Messenger	84.20	
	S. B. Horton	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 17	46.20	
	Elmer B. Hursey	Messenger, Dec. 18 to 31	38.00	
	H. C. Littlefield	Messenger	84.20	
	J. Z. Mercer	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 19	51.63	
	Andrew J. Fallon	Messenger, Dec. 20 to 31	32.57	
	John K. Miller	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 18	48.91	
	C. C. Wilson	Messenger, Dec. 19 to 31	35.29	
	E. L. Mullineaux	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 16	43.48	
	E. Meredith	Messenger, Dec. 17 to 31	40.72	
	George E. Winder	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 18	48.91	
	Martin Gardner	Messenger, Dec. 19 to 31	35.29	
	Wm. J. Reed	Messenger	84.20	
	John T. Chancey	Special employé	126.40	
	Isaac R. Hill	Special employé, Dec. 1 to 12	48.91	
	Thomas A. Coakley	Special employé, Dec. 15 to 31	69.29	
	Charles Carter	Laborer	60.60	
	James Hall	do	60.60	
	C. W. Benner	do	60.60	
	D. G. Winchell	do	60.60	
	John B. Ingledue	do	60.60	
	James W. Martin	do	60.60	
	Edward S. O'Connor	do	60.60	
	Joseph Asher	do	60.60	
	James A. Seaman	do	50.50	
	John W. Williams	do	50.50	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
72		Charles W. Adams *et al.*—Continued.		
	A. B. Thomas	Laborer	$50.50	
	Annie R. Heart	Female attendant ladies' retiring room	60.60	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	75.80	
	R. E. Rhea	do	75.80	
				64,181.33
73		Jno. J. Dyer *et al.*, December, 1891:		
	Jno. J. Dyer	Superintendent, Dec. 1 to 18	97.83	
	S. R. Thompson	Superintendent, Dec. 19 to 31	70.65	
	Chas. L. Burges	Clerk	151.60	
	H. G. Clement	do	101.10	
	Geo. H. Watkins	do	101.10	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	126.40	
	Thos. J. Hayes	Messenger, Dec. 1 to 18	58.70	
	Geo. D. Neal	Messenger, Dec. 19 to 31	42.39	
	W. E. McArthur	Folder seal room, Dec. 1 to 16	52.17	
	John Rickles, jr	Folder seal room, Dec. 17 to 31	48.91	
	Chas E. Adams	Folder, 1 day	2.45	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder, Dec. 7 to 31	61.14	
	W. E. Cox	Folder	75.80	
	W. C. Davis	do	75.80	
	Knud H. Helling	Folder, Dec. 1 to 18	44.02	
	Matt Kean	Folder, Dec. 19 to 31	31.78	
	R. A. McCormick	Folder	75.80	
	Xenophon Peck	Folder, Dec. 1 to 19	46.47	
	Geo. W. Feelemyer	Folder, Dec. 20 to 31	29.33	
	Frederick Newland	Folder, Dec. 1 to 18	44.02	
	Albert C. Davis	Folder, Dec. 19 to 31	31.78	
	J. H. Robinson	Folder	75.80	
	Watts. C. Valentine	Folder, Dec. 1 to 7	17.12	
	C. F. Holbrook	Folder, Dec. 8 to 31	58.68	
	A. W. Rockwell	Folder, Dec. 7 to 31,	61.14	
	Thomas C. Kelley	Folder	70.80	
	A. J. Hodges	do	70.80	
	W. B Lyman	do	70.80	
	Joel Grayson	do	70.80	
	John W. Russell	Folder, Dec. 1 to 18	41.09	
	F. B. Scott	Folder, Dec. 19 to 31	29.67	
	Chas. H. Bender	Folder	60.60	
	D. I. Campbell	do	60.60	
	H. H. Bowie	Folder. Dec. 1 to 17	33.26	
	Paul F. Perkins	Folder, Dec. 18 to 31	27.34	
	E. O. David	Folder, Dec. 1 to 18	35.22	
	E. H. Holmes	Folder, Dec. 19 to 31	25.38	
	J. E. Dilliner	Folder	60.60	
	John Edwards	Folder, Dec. 1 to 18	35.22	
	H. B. Keffer	Folder, Dec. 19 to 31	25.38	
	Caleb H. Ellis	Folder	60.60	
	Curtis I. Gilbert	Folder, Dec. 1 to 16	31.30	
	Cliff Cumberland	Folder, Dec. 17 to 31	29.30	
	William Gordon	Folder	60.60	
	Erwin Ladd	do	60.60	
	J. E. Netser	do	60.60	
	August Rupper	do	60.60	
	Richard H. Hebb	do	60.60	
	Abner Said	Folder, Dec. 1 to 16	31.30	
	M. Riordan	Folder, Dec. 17 to 31	29.30	
	J. M. Smith	Folder	60.60	
	Geo. B. Cooper	Page, Dec. 1 to 6	8.15	
	Harry Cook	Page, Dec. 7 to 31	33.95	
	Thomas P. Bell	Laborer	33.70	
	B. F. Jackson	Driver	50.50	
	C. B. Woodford	Watchman, Dec. 1 to 16	39.13	
	Milton Le Fevere	Watchman, Dec. 17 to 31	36.67	
				3,047.04
74		Paul Watkins *et al.*, December, 1891:		
	Paul Watkins	Riding page, Dec. 7 to 31	62.50	
	James F. English	Telegraph page, Dec. 7 to 31	62.50	
	Raymond Rodrick	Telephone page, Dec. 7 to 18	30.00	
	Frank B. Gorman	Telephone page, Dec. 19 to 31	32.50	
	Sam Hillier	Riding page, Dec. 7 to 31	62.50	
	Ralph Allison	Page, Dec. 7 to 19	32.50	
	Walter F. Butler	Page, Dec. 20 to 31	30.00	
	Walter C. Baxter	Page, Dec. 7 to 18	30.00	
	Clarence S. Howell	Page, Dec. 19 to 31	32.50	
	Wm. W. Brown	Page, Dec. 7 to 31	62.50	
	Carl Clifford	do	62.50	
	C. C. Cormany	Page, Dec. 7 to 16	25.00	
	W. F. Mayberry	Page, Dec. 17 to 31	37.50	
	E. J. Hickey	Page, Dec. 7 to 16	25.00	
	Will C. Parish	Page, Dec. 17 to 31	37.50	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
74		Paul Watkins *et al.*—Continued.		
	M. T. Pollock	Page, Dec. 7 to 31	$62.50	
	A. M. Dufour	do	62.50	
	Dean Halford	Page, Dec. 7 to 17	37.50	
	Roscoe Bell	Page, Dec. 18 to 31	35.00	
	Geo. B. Cooper	Page, Dec. 7 to 31	62.50	
	Bert Conklin	Page, Dec. 7 to 16	25.00	
	L. R. Davidson, jr	Page, Dec. 17 to 31	37.50	
	Bert W. Kennedy	Page, Dec. 7 to 31	62.50	
	W. T. Knight	Page, Dec. 7 to 18	30.00	
	C. W. Macune, jr	Page, Dec. 19 to 31	32.50	
	Thos. K. McCreery	Page, Dec. 7 to 31	62.50	
	A. V. McKee	do	62.50	
	Fred Mears	Page, Dec. 7 to 16	25.00	
	Phocian Howard, jr	Page, Dec. 17 to 31	37.50	
	Fred N. Murray	Page, Dec. 7 to 31	62.50	
	James W. Shea	do	62.50	
	Arthur B. Webb	do	62.50	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	62.50	
	Geo. C. Wynkoop, jr	Page, Dec. 7 to 19	32.50	
	William Nash	Page, Dec. 20 to 31	30.00	
	Ruby R. Vale	Page, Dec. 7 to 31	62.50	
	Ralph Nutting	do	62.50	
	W. M. Hallam	do	62.50	
	Harry M. Ellis	do	62.50	
	James Crawford	do	62.50	
	John J. Jones	do	62.50	
	J. Granville Tennant	do	62.50	
	John J. Shea	do	62.50	
				$2,062.50
75		Samuel H. Decker *et al.*, Dec., 1891:		
	Samuel H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	101.10	
	William T. Fitch	do	101.10	
	William Irving	do	101.10	
	Hugh Lewis	do	101.10	
	James I. McConnell	do	101.10	
	Fernando Page	do	101.10	
	John Rome	do	101.10	
	John Ryan	do	101.10	
	John A. Stewart	do	101.10	
	John A. Travis	do	101.10	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	101.10	
	Josiah W. White	do	101.10	
	Edson S. Williams	do	101.10	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	101.10	
	L. S. Carey	Cloak-room man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	William T. Gibson	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
	F. B. Scott	Session folder, Dec. 7 to 17	24.75	
	William Ballance	Session folder, Dec. 18 to 31	31.50	
	D. McMatherson	Session folder, Dec. 8 to 31	54.00	
	J. S. Billopp	Session folder, Dec. 7 to 31	56.25	
	John E. Cushman	Session messenger, Dec. 7 to 31	56.25	
	James W. McKee	Session messenger, Dec. 7 to 23	38.25	
	Ryder Henry	Session messenger, Dec. 24 to 31	18.00	
	Charles W. Jones	Session laborer, Dec. 7 to 18	23.16	
	George W. Fisher	Session laborer, Dec. 19 to 31	25.09	
	Henry Clay	Session laborer	48.25	
	R. J. Malone	Session laborer, Dec. 7 to 18	23.16	
	Eli Banks	Session laborer, Dec. 19 to 31	25.09	
	Alex. Tyler	Session laborer	48.25	
	William Colen	Session laborer, Dec, 7 to 18	23.16	
	J. B. Askens	Session laborer, Dec. 19 to 31	25.09	
	Erastus Green	Session laborer	48.25	
	Claiburne Faison	do	48.25	
	A. Rawls	Session laborer Dec. 7 to 19	25.09	
	A. J. Davison	Session laborer, Dec. 20 to 31	23.16	
	J. Hicks	Session laborer, Dec. 7 to 18	23.16	
	B. F. Foster	Session laborer, Dec. 19 to 31	25.09	
	James M. Foster	Session laborer, Dec. 7 to 16	19.30	
	Jerome R. Riley	Session laborer, Dec. 17 to 31	28.95	
				2,476.90
76		William Lannan *et al.*, Dec. 1891:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	143.20	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	101.10	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	101.10	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	93.70	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
76		William Lannan *et al.*—Continued.		
	Loenard B. Cook	Conductor of elevator	892.70	
	Samuel D. Sterne	....do	92.70	
	Rudolf R. Gibbs	....do	92.70	
	Thomas W. McKeig	Fireman	75.80	
	Eppa Norris	....do	75.80	
	Charles T. Jett	....do	75.80	
	Edward B. Burke	....do	75.80	
	James W. Shely	....do	75.80	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	101.10	
	Wm. America	Laborer	67.40	
	George Liverpool	....do	69.06	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	55.55	
				$1,368.33
77	Henry T. Lyle	Services as clerk to Committee on Accounts, Dec. 12 to 31, 1891.		120.00
97	J. H. Mitchell	8 new shoes, folding room horses	3.00	
		....do	3.00	
		....do	3.00	
		....do	3.00	
		....do	3.00	
				15.00
98	Henry Kengla & Bro	Feed for 2 horses, 31 days, at 84 cents per day.	26.00	
		Feed for 2 horses, 30 days, at 84 cents per day.	25.20	
		Feed for 2 horses, 31 days, at 84 cents per day.	26.00	
		Feed for 2 horses, 30 days, at 84 cents per day.	25.20	
				102.40
99	Arthur B. Webb	For use of horse for riding page, House of Representatives, during the month of December, 1891, 25 days, at $30 per month.		25.00
143	H. Kengla & Bro	Feed for 2 horses, 1 month, at 84 cents per day.		26.04
196	John McDermot & Bro	New front axle bed and wheel block	2.00	
		2 plates	1.00	
		Setting stays	.75	
		New axles	4.00	
		2 new wheels	3.00	
		4 new bolts and repairing gear and plates	2.50	
		New wheel, repairing gearing	3.00	
		1 new axle and 1 new wheel	4.00	
		2 new axle arms and wedging boxes	9.00	
		1 new singletree and plate	1.75	
				31.00
226		James Kerr *et al.*, January, 1892:		
	James Kerr	Clerk House of Representatives	425.80	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	306.60	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	306.60	
	James C. Brodwell	Reading clerk, Jan. 1 to 22	217.58	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk, Jan. 23 to 31	89.01	
	Jno. A. Reeve	Reading clerk, Jan. 1 to 7	69.23	
	Pembroke Pettit	Reading clerk, Jan. 11 to 31	207.69	
	Frank H. Hosford	Tally clerk	255.50	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	212.80	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	212.90	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	191.65	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	191.65	
	Richard Theophilus	Assistant disbursing clerk	170.30	
	D. E. Sackett	Assistant enrolling clerk, Jan. 1 to 9	49.45	
	Jno. Kelly	Assistant enrolling clerk, Jan. 10 to 31	120.86	
	Wm. S. Kenworthy	Resolution and petition clerk, Jan. 1 to 25	137.86	
	G. G. Luke	Resolution and petition clerk, Jan. 26 to 31	32.94	
	H. H. Moler	Newspaper clerk	170.30	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	170.30	
	William H. Tubbs	Superindendent document room, Jan. 1 to 27.	148.35	
	E. B. Smith	Superintendent document room, Jan. 28 to 31.	21.95	
	Wm. H. Smith	Librarian, Jan. 1 to 22	120.88	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian, Jan. 23 to 31	49.42	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	153.30	
	John S. Graybill	Stationery clerk	153.30	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	153.30	
	W. W. Screws	....do	153.30	
	W. A. Hare	Bookkeeper, Jan. 1 to 16	70.33	
	G. Walker Pratt	Bookkeeper, Jan. 17 to 31	65.97	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
228		James Kerr *et al.*—Continued.		
	W. P. Smith	Clerk, Jan. 1 to 16	$70.33	
	John B. McDonnell	Clerk, Jan. 17 to 31	65.97	
	W. R. Bell	Clerk	136.30	
	W. H. Craft	Clerk, Jan. 1 to 28	123.08	
	W. W. Cate	Clerk, Jan. 29 to 31	13.22	
	Bowman H. Shivers	Clerk, 1 to 18	79.12	
	Geo. B. Fleming	Clerk, Jan. 19 to 31	57.18	
	Saml. R. Stratton	Clerk, Jan. 1 to 11	48.35	
	Edwin Beekman	Clerk, Jan. 12 to 31	87.96	
	Geo. H. Thobe	Clerk, Jan. 1 to 2	8.79	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk, Jan. 3 to 31	127.51	
	Allen J. Hooker	Clerk	136.30	
	William Kile	Clerk, document room, Jan. 1 to 6	23.74	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Clerk, document room, Jan. 7 to 31	98.86	
	George D. Hendricks	Locksmith, Jan. 1 to 11	43.52	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith, Jan. 12 to 31	79.08	
	Donald P. McPherson	Messenger in library, Jan. 1 to 13	46.93	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger in library, Jan. 14 to 31	64.97	
	Aaron Russell	Messenger in library	111.90	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	102.20	
	Geo. W. Cruikshank	Assistant file clerk	76.60	
	J. Frank Wheaton	Laborer, document room, Jan. 1 to 2	4.95	
	Nat. R. Walker	Laborer, document room, Jan. 3 to 31	71.65	
	J. T. Abernathy	Laborer, document room, Jan. 3 to 31	76.60	
	H. C. Williams	Page, Jan. 1 to 11	21.76	
	Phillip L. Gebhard	Page, Jan. 12 to 31	39.54	
	Fred'k M. Thompson	Laborer, Jan. 1 to 3	5.93	
	Edward A. Howard	Laborer, Jan. 4 to 31	55.37	
	J. R. Cheatham	Laborer, Jan. 1 to 2	3.96	
	Jesse F. Murphy	Laborer, Jan. 3 to 31	57.34	
	Robt. Richardson	Laborer in bath room	61.30	
	William Richardson	Laborer	61.30	
	George W. Hutton	Laborer	61.30	
	George W. Hutton	Horse and wagon	51.10	
	Ernst Morsell	Page, Jan. 1 to 22	43.52	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Page, Jan. 23 to 31	17.78	
	Jesse D. Robinson	Messenger boy to Chief Clerk	25.60	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	186.00	
	Edwin S. Hoskins	Assistant Journal Clerk	186.00	
				$7,261.52
229		John M. Carson *et al.* Jan., 1892: Clerks to committees, etc.:		
	John M. Carson	Clerk, Ways and Means, Jan. 1 to 7	57.69	
	Ruter W. Springer	Clerk, Ways and Means, Jan. 8 to 31	197.81	
	Ruter W. Springer	Assistant clerk, Ways and Means, Jan. 1 to 7.	30.77	
	Alexander J. Jones	Assistant clerk, Ways and Means, Jan. 8 to 31.	105.53	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	85.20	
	James C. Courts	Clerk, Appropriations	255.50	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant clerk, Appropriations	136.30	
	Wirt A. Mitchell	Messenger, Appropriations, Jan. 1 to 18	49.45	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations, Jan. 19 to 31	35.75	
	R. B. Stevenson	Clerk, Agriculture, Jan. 1 to 4	21.98	
	R. M. Wallace	Clerk, Agriculture, Jan. 5 to 31	148.32	
	Samuel R. McNair	Clerk, Claims, Jan. 1 to 8	43.96	
	John T. Morgan	Clerk, Claims, Jan. 9 to 31	126.34	
	Cornelius B. Baker	Clerk, Commerce, Jan. 1 to 7	38.46	
	James M. Fisher	Clerk, Commerce, Jan. 8 to 31	131.84	
	Chester H. Rowell	Clerk, Elections, Jan. 1 to 5	27.47	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Clerk, Elections, Jan. 6 to 31	142.83	
	James G. Blaine, jr	Clerk, Foreign Affairs, Jan. 1 to 5	27.47	
	B. S. Willingham	Clerk, Foreign Affairs, Jan. 6 to 31	142.83	
	David W. Peel	Clerk, Indian Affairs, Jan. 3 to 31	159.31	
	Nathan Gumble	Clerk, Military Affairs	170.30	
	Samuel J. Gallagher	Clerk, Naval Affairs, Jan. 1 to 7	38.46	
	Joseph Baumer	Clerk, Naval Affairs, Jan. 8 to 31	131.84	
	N. W. Reddick	Clerk, Invalid Pensions, Jan. 1 to 8	43.96	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Clerk, Invalid Pensions, Jan. 9 to 31	126.34	
	Geo. W. Upton	Clerk, Judiciary, Jan. 1 to 15	82.42	
	B. A. Read	Clerk, Judiciary, Jan. 16 to 31	87.88	
	William G. Lyman	Clerk, Public Lands, Jan. 1 to 9	49.45	
	Sam T. White	Clerk, Public Lands, Jan. 10 to 31	120.85	
	Thos. B. Henderson	Clerk, Rivers and Harbors, Jan. 1 to 2	10.99	
	James A. Blanchard	Clerk, Rivers and Harbors, Jan. 3 to 6	21.98	
	James P. Hickman	Clerk, Rivers and Harbors, Jan. 7 to 31	137.33	
	Wm. M. Fogo	Clerk, War Claims, Jan. 1 to 5	27.47	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr.	Clerk, War Claims, Jan. 6 to 31	142.83	
	J. B. Holloway	Clerk, Digest of Claims	170.30	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
220		John M. Carson *et al.*—Continued.		
	Henry Nunes	Clerk, Post-Office and Post-Roads, Jan. 1 to 5.	327.47	
	J. W. Mauney	Clerk, Post-Office and Post-Roads, Jan. 6 to 31.	142.88	
	Willis H. Wing	Clerk, Public Buildings and Grounds, Jan. 1 to 13.	71.43	
	John H. Bankhead, jr.	Clerk, Public Buildings and Grounds, Jan. 14 to 31.	98.87	
	O. P. Austin	Assistant clerk, War Claims, Jan. 1 to 5	16.48	
	E. W. Shore	Assistant clerk, War Claims, Jan. 6 to 31	85.72	
	Richard Hawkey	Clerk, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Jan. 22 to 31.	54.95	
	Tracy L. Jeffords	Clerk, District of Columbia, Jan. 1 to 23	126.37	
	W. P. Pollock	Clerk, District of Columbia, Jan. 24 to 31	43.93	
	J. Guilford White	Clerk, Irrigation of Arid Lands, Jan. 1 to 6.	32.97	
	Robt. T. Hill	Clerk, Irrigation of Arid Lands, Jan. 7 to 31	137.33	
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	179.00	
	Charles E. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	179.00	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	136.30	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	85.20	
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	425.80	
	John H. White	....do	425.80	
	Andrew Devine	....do	425.80	
	A. C. Welch	....do	425.80	
	Fred Irland	....do	425.80	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter, etc	85.20	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	340.70	
	W. J. Kehoe	....do	340.70	
				87,640.66
220		William Howell *et al*, January, 1892: Clerks to committees, etc.:		
	William Howell	Clerk, Banking and Currency, Jan. 5 to 31	162.00	
	James B. Snell	Clerk, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Jan. 5 to 31.	162.00	
	C. S. Pearce	Clerk, Territories, Jan. 6 to 31	156.00	
	George B. Parker	Clerk, Manufactures, Jan. 5 to 31	162.00	
	John F. Leeper	Clerk, Mines and Mining, Jan. 15 to 31	102.00	
	Francis M. Dunn	Clerk, Pacific Railways, Jan. 25 to 31	42.00	
	Alfred Hebrard	Clerk, Levees and Improvements Mississippi River, Jan. 7 to 31.	150.00	
	Edward S. Edgar	Clerk, Education	186.00	
	S. K. Farr	Clerk, Labor	186.00	
	James H. Tillman	Clerk, Patents	186.00	
	Adoniram J. Hill	First assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions, Jan. 18 to 31.	84.00	
	Daniel McDonald	Second assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions, Jan. 20 to 31.	72.00	
	Frank P. Elliott	Clerk, Pensions, Jan. 14 to 31	108.00	
	Robt. G. Higdon	Clerk, Revision of the Laws, Jan. 18 to 31	84.00	
	Thomas H. Laird	Clerk, Expenditures State Department Jan. 19 to 31.	78.00	
	H. A. Sommers	Clerk, Expenditures War Department	186.00	
	Frank Brown	Clerk, Expenditures Navy Department, Jan. 18 to 31.	84.00	
	Herman H. Pechin	Clerk, Expenditures Post-Office Department, Jan. 22 to 31.	60.00	
	H. L. Merrick	Clerk, Expenditures Interior Department.	186.00	
	D. Q. Eggleston	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Agriculture.	186.00	
	J. P. Carraway	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Justice, Jan 15 to 31.	102.00	
	Hiram W. Robinson	Clerk, Expenditures on Public Buildings, Jan. 22 to 31.	60.00	
	Henry T. Lyle	Clerk, Accounts	186.00	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Clerk, Library	186.00	
	Edmund C. Bullock	Clerk, Printing	186.00	
	Leslie C. Macpherson	Clerk, Enrolled Bills	186.00	
	Charles A. Conant	Clerk, Reform in Civil Service, Jan. 7 to 31	150.00	
	J. Kirtland Denison	Clerk, Eleventh Census, Jan. 7 to 31	150.00	
	W. G. Stahlnecker, jr.	Clerk, Ventilation and Acoustics	186.00	
	H. Thompson	Clerk, Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, Jan. 9 to 31.	138.00	
	Geo. Y. Maynadier	Clerk, Immigration and Naturalization, Jan. 5 to 31.	162.00	
	Bernard Goode	Clerk, Election President and Vice-President.	186.00	
	James W. Twohig	Clerk, Columbian Exposition, Jan. 2 to 31.	186.00	
				4,690.00

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
231		S. S. Yoder *et al.*, January, 1892:		
	S. S. Yoder	Sergeant-at-Arms	$333.20	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy sergeant-at-arms	170.30	
	J. Z. Yoder	Cashier	255.50	
	H. L. Ballentine	Teller	170.30	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	153.30	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	102.20	
	R. C. Peacock	Page	61.30	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	56.20	
	W. H. Milburn	Chaplain	76.60	
				$1,428.90
232		Lycurgus Dalton *et al.*, January, 1892:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	212.90	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	170.30	
	W. A. Harbach	Messenger	102.20	
	Wm. C. Crawley	....do	102.20	
	John Stack	....do	102.20	
	Henry Yater	....do	102.20	
	John H. Pratt	....do	102.20	
	John R. Grace	....do	102.20	
	Ralph P. Carlton	....do	102.20	
	W. M. Prescott	....do	102.20	
	Reuben Bourn	....do	102.20	
	R. H. Woolfolk	....do	102.20	
	Edward H. Hennes	....do	116.25	
	Jno. C. Lutz	....do	116.25	
	James M. Brown	Messenger, Jan. 1 to 18	67.50	
	John Courtade	Messenger, Jan. 19 to 31	48.75	
	James M. Workman	Messenger	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	....do	100.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	....do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	....do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	61.30	
	H. Kengla & Bro	Mail contractors	321.50	
				2,536.75
233		Chas. H. Turner *et al.*, January, 1892:		
	Chas. H. Turner	Doorkeeper	298.10	
	W. H. Nichols	Assistant doorkeeper	170.30	
	Philip S. Post, jr.	Clerk	102.20	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	102.20	
	John A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	170.30	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	170.30	
	James A. Newsom	File clerk, Jan. 1 to 20	76.92	
	Thomas O'Connor	File clerk, Jan. 21 to 31	42.28	
	A. E. Rhoads	Assistant file clerk	111.90	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	170.30	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Horse and buggy	21.30	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporter's gallery	102.20	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	102.20	
	George F. Bristol	....do	102.20	
	E. L. Currier	Messenger, Jan. 1 to 18	59.34	
	Wm. F. Drummey	Messenger, Jan. 19 to 31	42.86	
	J. S. Dunham	Messenger	102.20	
	Myron H. Ellis	....do	102.20	
	George Jenison	Messenger, Jan. 1 to 14	46.15	
	A. H. Lewis	Messenger, Jan. 15 to 31	56.05	
	Wm. H. Foley	Messenger, Jan. 1 to 4	13.19	
	Sumpter Phillips	Messenger, Jan. 5 to 31	89.01	
	Geo. E. Minot	Messenger, Jan. 1 to 4	13.19	
	Chas. H. Playtor	Messenger, Jan. 5 to 31	89.01	
	A. N. Breckenridge	Messenger, Jan. 1 to 7	19.23	
	W. S. Copeland	Messenger, Jan. 8 to 31	65.97	
	Andrew J. Fallon	Messenger, Jan. 1 to 10	27.47	
	Charles Weber	Messenger, Jan. 11 to 31	57.73	
	Martin Gardner	Messenger	85.20	
	Elmer B. Hursey	....do	85.20	
	E. Meredith	....do	85.20	
	C. C. Wilson	....do	85.20	
	W. M. Chambers	Messenger, Jan. 1 to 4	10.99	
	Geo. L. Browning	Messenger, Jan. 5 to 18	38.46	
	Chas. Asthelder	Messenger, Jan. 19 to 31	35.75	
	H. C. Littlefield	Messenger, Jan. 1 to 18	49.45	
	John S. Cuttino	Messenger, Jan. 19 to 31	35.75	
	H. B. Lingenfelter	Messenger, Jan. 5 to 31	85.20	
	John T. Chancey	Special employé	127.79	
	Thos. A. Coakley	....do	127.70	
	Charles Carter	Laborer	61.30	
	James Hall	....do	61.30	
	C. W. Benner	Laborer, Jan. 1 to 7	13.35	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
223		Chas. H. Turner *et al.*—Continued.		
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer, Jan. 8 to 31	$47.45	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	61.30	
	John B. Ingledue	Laborer, Jan. 1 to 8	15.82	
	Geo. M. Zerby	Laborer, Jan. 9 to 31	45.45	
	James W. Martin	Laborer, Jan. 1 to 20	39.56	
	H. C. Littlefield	Laborer, Jan. 21 to 31	21.74	
	Joseph Asher	Laborer, Jan. 1 to 11	21.76	
	S. S. Boatner	Laborer, Jan. 21 to 31	21.74	
	Edward S. O'Connor	Laborer, Jan. 1 to 22	43.52	
	Carl Clifford	Laborer, Jan. 23 to 31	17.78	
	James A. Seaman	Laborer, Jan. 1 to 16	26.37	
	Wm. Mothershead	Laborer, Jan. 17 to 31	24.73	
	John W. Williams	Cloak room, laborer	51.10	
	A. B. Thomas	do	51.10	
	Annie R. Heart	Attendant ladies' retiring room	61.30	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	76.60	
	R. E. Rhea	Chief page, Jan. 1 to 5	12.36	
	James F. English	Chief page, Jan. 6 to 31	64.24	
			4,218.47	
	*Lingenfelter overpaid $10.99, amount refunded U. S. Treasury June 14, 1892.		*10.99	
				$4,207.48
224		S. R. Thompson *et al.*, January, 1892:		
	S. R. Thompson	Superintendent folding room, Jan. 1 to 7	38.46	
	Geo. M. Cruickshank	Superintendent folding room, Jan. 8 to 31	131.84	
	Chas. L. Burges	Clerk	153.30	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	127.70	
	H. G. Clement	Clerk	102.20	
	Geo. H. Watkins	Clerk, Jan. 1 to 7	23.08	
	Wm. F. Drummey	Clerk, Jan. 8 to 18	36.26	
	Geo. L. Browning	Clerk, Jan. 19 to 31	42.86	
	Geo. D. Neal	Messenger, Jan. 1 to 6	19.78	
	A. D. Watts	Messenger, Jan. 7 to 31	82.42	
	John Rickles, jr.	Folder, seal room, Jan. 1 to 26	85.71	
	Lauritz Olsen	Folder, seal room, Jan. 27 to 31	16.49	
	J. V. Cunningham	do	76.60	
	Matt. Kean	do	76.60	
	George W. Feelemyer	do	76.60	
	Albert C. Davis	do	76.60	
	W. E. Cox	do	76.60	
	W. C. Davis	Folder, seal room, Jan. 1 to 23	56.87	
	James A. Newsom	Folder, seal room, Jan. 24 to 31	19.73	
	R. A. McCormick	Folder, seal room, Jan. 1 to 4	9.89	
	E. D. Eaton	Folder, seal room, Jan. 5 to 31	66.71	
	J. H. Robinson	Folder, seal room, Jan. 1 to 14	34.62	
	P. J. McDonald	Folder, Jan. 15 to 31	41.98	
	C. F. Holbrook	Folder, Jan. 1 to 7	17.31	
	John H. Miller	Folder, Jan. 8 to 29	54.40	
	T. G. Garrett	Folder, Jan. 30 to 31	4.89	
	A. W. Rockwell	Folder, Jan. 1 to 20	49.45	
	E. W. Newman	Folder, Jan. 21 to 31	27.15	
	Thomas C. Kelly	Folder	71.50	
	A. J. Hodges	Folder, Jan. 1 to 4	9.23	
	John W. Canary	Folder, Jan. 5 to 31	62.27	
	W. B. Lyman	Folder	71.50	
	Joel Grayson	Folder, Jan. 1 to 10	23.08	
	Andrew Fallon	Folder, Jan. 11 to 18	18.46	
	W. W. Bolls	Folder, Jan. 19 to 31	29.96	
	F. B. Scott	Folder	71.50	
	Chas. H. Bender	Folder, Jan. 1 to 7	13.85	
	J. L. McLean	Folder, Jan. 8 to 31	47.45	
	D. I. Campbell	Folder, Jan. 1 to 6	11.87	
	C. O. Rockwell	Folder, Jan. 7 to 31	49.43	
	Paul F. Perkins	Folder	61.30	
	E. F. Holmes	do	61.30	
	J. E. Dilliner	Folder, Jan. 1 to 18	35.60	
	August Rupper	Folder, Jan. 19 to 31	25.70	
	H. B Keffer	Folder	61.30	
	Caleb H. Ellis	Folder, Jan. 1 to 7	13.85	
	John Campion	Folder, Jan. 8 to 31	47.45	
	Cliff Cumberland	Folder	61.30	
	Chas. S. Flannery	do	61.30	
	Erwin Ladd	Folder, Jan. 1 to 23	45.49	
	L. S. Truesdell	Folder, Jan. 24 to 31	15.81	
	J. E. Netser	Folder, Jan. 1 to 6	11.87	
	W. C. Rowland	Folder, Jan. 7 to 31	49.43	
	August Rupper	Folder, Jan. 1 to 7	13.85	
	Phillip L. Gebhard	Folder, Jan. 8 to 11	7.91	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
234		S. R. Thompson *et al.*—Continued.		
	Wm. Mottershead	Folder, Jan. 12 to 16	29.89	
	Thos. O'Brine	Folder, Jan. 17 to 31	29.65	
	Richard H. Hebb	Folder, Jan. 1 to 10	19.78	
	Joel Grayson	Folder, Jan. 11 to 31	41.52	
	M. Riordon	Folder, Jan. 1 to 23	45.49	
	T. G. Moseley	Folder, Jan. 24 to 31	15.81	
	J. M. Smith	Folder, Jan. 1 to 11	21.76	
	S. B. Townes	Folder, Jan. 12 to 31	39.54	
	Harry Cook	Page	42.60	
	Spencer Green	Laborer, Jan. 23 to 31	9.89	
	B. F. Jackson	Driver	51.10	
	Milton Le Feave	Watchman	76.80	
				$2,063.29
235		Samuel H. Decker *et al.*, Jan., 1892:		
	Samuel H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	102.20	
	William T. Fitch	do	102.20	
	William Irving	do	102.20	
	Hugh Lewis	do	102.20	
	James I. McConnell	do	102.20	
	Fernando Page	do	102.20	
	John Rome	do	102.20	
	John Ryan	do	102.20	
	John A. Stewart	do	102.20	
	John A. Travis	do	102.20	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	102.20	
	Josiah W. White	do	102.20	
	Edson S. Williams	do	102.20	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	102.20	
	L. S. Carey	Cloak room man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	William T. Gibson	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
	William Ballance	Session folder	70.00	
	D. McMatherson	Session folder, Jan. 1 to 6	13.50	
	James L. Murphy	Session folder, Jan. 7 to 31	56.25	
	J. S. Billopp	Session folder, Jan. 1 to 18	40.50	
	Fred Rice	Session folder, Jan. 19 to 29	24.75	
	Wm. W. Wallace	Session folder, Jan. 30 to 31	4.50	
	Ryder Henry	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Cushman	Session messenger, Jan. 1 to 4	9.60	
	John E. Betts	Session messenger, Jan. 5 to 31	60.75	
	George W. Fisher	Session laborer	60.00	
	Henry Clay	do	60.00	
	Eli Banks	do	60.00	
	Alex. Tyler	do	60.00	
	J. B. Askins	do	60.00	
	Erastus Green	Session laborer, Jan. 1 to 20	38.60	
	L. C. Moore	Session laborer, Jan. 21 to 31	21.23	
	Claiborne Faison	Session laborer, Jan. 1 to 11	21.23	
	Edmund Friar	Session laborer, Jan. 12 to 31	38.60	
	A. J. Davison	Session laborer	60.00	
	B. F. Foster	do	60.00	
	Jerome R. Riley	Session laborer, Jan. 1 to 21	40.53	
	A. W. Jones	Session laborer, Jan. 22 to 31	19.80	
				2,679.54
236		Paul Watkins *et al.*, January, 1892:		
	Paul Watkins	Riding Page, Jan. 1 to 4	10.00	
	E. M. Grayson	Riding page, 5 to 31	67.50	
	James F. English	Telegraph page, Jan. 1 to 5	12.50	
	Percy F. Archer	Telegraph page, Jan. 6 to 31	65.00	
	Frank B. Gorman	Telephone page	77.50	
	Sam. Hillier	Riding page, Jan. 1 to 7	17.50	
	Clay Moore	Riding page, Jan. 8 to 31	60.00	
	Walter T. Butler	Page	77.50	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	77.50	
	Wm. W. Brown	do	77.50	
	Carl Clifford	Page, Jan. 1 to 22	55.00	
	Fred. M. Murphy	Page, Jan. 23 to 31	22.50	
	W. F. Mayberry	Page	77.50	
	Will C. Parish	do	77.50	
	M. T. Pollock	Page, Jan. 1 to 11	27.50	
	Harry W. McKinney	Page, Jan. 12 to 31	50.00	
	A. M. Dufour	Page, Jan. 1 to 6	15.00	
	Oscar Lewis	Page, Jan. 7 to 31	62.50	
	Roscoe Bell	Page	77.50	
	Geo. B. Cooper	Page, Jan. 1 to 8	20.00	
	Bert McPhee	Page, Jan. 9 to 31	57.50	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
220		Paul Watkins *et al.*—Continued.		
	Lucian R. Davidson, jr	Page	$77.50	
	Bert. W. Kennedy	Page, Jan. 1 to 13	32.50	
	John R. Horn	Page, Jan. 14 to 31	45.00	
	C. W. Macune, jr	Page	77.50	
	Thomas K. McCreery	Page, Jan. 1 to 7	17.50	
	Wiley L. Harris	Page, Jan. 8 to 31	60.00	
	A. V. McKee	Page	77.50	
	Phoclan Howard, jr	do	77.50	
	Fred. N. Murray	do	77.50	
	James W. Shea	Page, Jan. 1 to 5	12.50	
	Michael D. Crowley	Page, Jan. 6 to 31	65.00	
	Arthur B. Webb	Page, Jan. 1 to 13	32.50	
	Baldy Arrington	Page, Jan. 14 to 31	45.00	
	H. A. Wiltberger	Page	77.50	
	William Nash	do	77.50	
	Ruby R. Vale	Page, Jan. 1 to 27	67.50	
	James H. Jones	Page, Jan. 28 to 31	10.00	
	Ralph Nutting	Page	77.50	
	W. M. Hallam	do	77.50	
	Harry M. Ellis	Page, Jan. 1 to 13	32.50	
	J. B. Clampitt	Page, Jan. 14 to 31	45.00	
	James Crawford	Page, Jan. 1 to 4	10.00	
	Walter W. Mears	Page, Jan. 5 to 31	67.50	
	John J. Jones	Page, Jan. 1 to 17	42.50	
	S. Wampin	Page, Jan. 18 to 31	35.00	
	J. Granville Tennent	Page, Jan. 1 to 25	62.50	
	Joseph D. Gascoigne	Page, Jan. 26 to 31	15.00	
	John J. Shea	Page	77.50	
				$2,557.50
227		William Lannan *et al.*, January, 1892:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	144.80	
	Byron H. Morse	Assistant engineer	102.20	
	Henry W. Taylor	do	102.20	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	93.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	93.70	
	Sam'l D. Sterne	do	93.70	
	Rudolf R. Gibbs	do	93.70	
	Thomas W. McKeig	Fireman	76.60	
	Epps Norris	do	76.60	
	Charles T. Jett	do	76.60	
	Edward B. Burke	do	76.60	
	James W. Shely	do	76.60	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	102.20	
	Wm. America	Laborer	68.10	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	69.80	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	56.20	
				1,403.20
226		Leslie C. Macpherson *et al.*, Dec., 1891: Clerks to committees, etc.:		
	Leslie C. Macpherson	Clerk, Enrolled Bills, Dec. 23 to 31	54.00	
	James H. Tillman	Clerk, Patents, Dec. 23 to 31	54.00	
	H. L. Merrick	Clerk, Expenditures Interior Department, Dec. 23 to 31.	54.00	
	D. Q. Eggleston	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Agriculture, Dec. 25 to 31.	43.00	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Clerk, Library, Dec. 23 to 31	54.00	
	Edmund C. Bullock	Clerk, Printing, Dec. 23 to 31	54.00	
	Wm. G. Stahlnecker, jr.	Clerk, Ventilation and Acoustics, Dec. 26 to 31.	36.00	
	Bernard Goode	Clerk, Election President and Vice-President, Dec. 31, 1 day.	6.00	
	Edward S. Edger	Clerk, Education, Dec. 29 to 31	18.00	
	S. K. Farr	Clerk, Labor, Dec. 24 to 31	48.00	
	H. A. Sommers	Clerk, Expenditures War Department, Dec. 24 to 31.	48.00	
				468.00
270	H. Kengla & Bro	Feed for 2 horses 31 days, at 84 cents		26.04
297	D. J. Garraher	Horse for [riding, page, January, 1892, at $1 per day.		30.00
316		John T. Waterman *et al.*, Feb., 1892:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	167.60	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	167.60	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	127.40	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	79.60	
	W. H. Milburn	Chaplain	71.80	
				614.00
317		James Kerr, *et al.*, February, 1892:		
	James Kerr	Clerk of House of Representatives	398.40	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief clerk	286.80	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal clerk	286.80	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
317		James Kerr *et al.*—Continued.		
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	$286.80	
	Pembroke Pettit	do	286.80	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	239.00	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	199.20	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	199.20	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	179.20	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	179.20	
	Richard Theopolis	Assistant disbursing clerk, Feb. 1 to 13	71.43	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk, Feb. 14 to 29	87.91	
	John Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	159.40	
	G. G. Luke	Resolution and petition clerk	159.40	
	H. H. Moler	Newspaper clerk	159.40	
	F. H Tompkins	Index clerk	159.40	
	E. B. Smith	Superintendent document room	159.40	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	159.40	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	143.40	
	John S. Graybill	Stationery clerk	143.40	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	143.40	
	W. W. Screws	do	143.40	
	G. Walker Pratt	Bookkeeper, Feb. 1 to 4	17.58	
	Morgan Rawls	Bookkeeper, Feb. 5 to 29	109.82	
	John B. McDonnell	Clerk	127.40	
	W. R. Bell	do	127.40	
	W. W. Cate	do	127.40	
	Geo. B. Fleming	do	127.40	
	Edwin Beekman	Clerk, index private claims	127.40	
	Patrick E. Walsh, jr	do	127.40	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	127.40	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Document clerk	114.80	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	114.80	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	104.70	
	Aaron Russell	do	104.70	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	95.60	
	Geo. W. Cruikshank	Assistant to file clerk	71.80	
	Nat. R. Walker	Laborer, Clerk's document room	71.80	
	J. T. Abernathy	do	71.80	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	57.40	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	57.40	
	William Richardson	do	57.40	
	Edward A. Hoyard	do	57.40	
	Jesse F. Murphy	do	57.40	
	George W. Hutton	do	57.40	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk, Feb. 6 to 29	144.00	
	Edwin S. Hoskins	Assistant journal clerk, Feb. 1 to 5	80.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	174.00	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Page in enrolling room, Feb. 1 to 15	29.67	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page in enrolling room, Feb. 16 to 29	27.09	
	Jesse D. Robinson	Messenger boy, chief clerk's room	24.00	
	George W. Hutton	Hire horse and wagon	47.80	
				$6,821.50
318		William Lannan *et al.*, February, 1892:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	135.40	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	95.60	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	95.60	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	87.60	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	87.60	
	R. W. Gouldelock	do	87.60	
	C. L. Williams	do	87.60	
	Thomas W. McKeig	Fireman	71.80	
	Eppa Norris	do	71.80	
	James W. Shely	do	71.80	
	Charles T. Jett	do	71.80	
	Edward B. Burke	do	71.80	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	95.60	
	George Liverpool	Laborer	65.32	
	J. William America	do	63.80	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	52.58	
				1,313.30
319		Ruter W. Springer *et al.*, Feb., 1892: Clerks to committees, etc.:		
	Ruter W. Springer	Clerk, Ways and Means	239.00	
	Alexander J. Jones	Assistant clerk Ways and Means	127.40	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	79.60	
	James C. Courts	Clerk, Appropriations	239.00	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant clerk, Appropriations	127.40	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	79.60	
	R. M. Wallace	Clerk, Agriculture	159.40	
	John T. Morgan	Clerk, Claims	159.40	
	Peyton Wise	Clerk, Commerce	159.40	
	W. P. Pollock	Clerk, District of Columbia	159.40	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
319		Ruter W. Springer *et al.*—Continued.		
	Alfred J. Stofer	Clerk, Elections	$159.40	
	B. S. Willingham	Clerk, Foreign Affairs	159.40	
	David W. Peel	Clerk, Indian Affairs	159.40	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Clerk, Invalid Pensions	159.40	
	Robt. T. Hill	Clerk, Irrigation of Arid Lands	159.40	
	B. A. Reed	Clerk, Judiciary	159.40	
	Richard Hawkey	Clerk, Merchant Marine and Fisheries	159.40	
	Nathan Gumble	Clerk, Military Affairs	159.40	
	Joseph Baumer	Clerk, Naval Affairs	159.40	
	Sam. T. White	Clerk, Public Lands	159.40	
	James P. Hickman	Clerk, Rivers and Harbors	159.40	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	Clerk, War Claims	159.40	
	J. W. Mauney	Clerk, Post-Office and Post-Roads	159.40	
	John H. Bankhead, jr.	Clerk, Public Buildings and Grounds	159.40	
	J. B. Holloway	Clerk, Digest Claims	159.40	
	R. W. Short	Assistant clerk, War Claims	95.60	
				$4,016.20
320		William Howell *et al.*, February, 1892: Clerks to committees, etc.:		
	William Howell	Clerk, Banking and Currency	174.00	
	James B. Snell	Clerk, Coinage, Weights, and Measures	174.00	
	C. S. Pearce	Clerk, Territories	174.00	
	T. C. Catchings, jr	Clerk, Railways and Canals	174.00	
	George B. Parker	Clerk, Manufactures	174.00	
	John F. Leeper	Clerk, Mines and Mining	174.00	
	Francis M. Dunn	Clerk, Pacific Railways	174.00	
	Alfred Hebrard	Clerk, Levees and Improvement of Mississippi River.	174.00	
	Edward S. Edgar	Clerk, Education	174.00	
	S. K. Farr	Clerk, Labor	174.00	
	Thomas P. Smith	Clerk, Militia	174.00	
	James H. Tillman	Clerk, Patents	174.00	
	Adoniram J. Hill	First assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions	174.10	
	Daniel McDonald	Second assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions	174.00	
	Frank P. Elliott	Clerk, Pensions	174.00	
	G. J. Cross	Clerk, Private Land Claims	174.00	
	Robt. G. Higdon	Clerk, Revision of the Laws	174.00	
	Thomas H. Laird	Clerk, Expenditures State Department	174.00	
	A. D. Bolens	Clerk, Expenditures Treasury Department, Feb. 8 to 29.	132.00	
	H. A. Sommers	Clerk, Expenditures War Department	174.00	
	Frank Brown	Clerk, Expenditures Navy Department	174.00	
	Herman H. Pechin	Clerk, Expenditures Post-Office Department.	174.00	
	H. L. Merrick	Clerk, Expenditures Interior Department	174.00	
	D. O. Eggleston	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Agriculture.	174.00	
	J. P. Carraway	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Justice.	174.00	
	Hiram W. Robinson	Clerk, Expenditures Public Buildings	174.00	
	Henry T. Lyle	Clerk, Accounts	174.00	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Clerk, Library	174.00	
	Edmund C. Bullock	Clerk, Printing	174.00	
	Leslie C. Macpherson	Clerk, Enrolled Bills	174.00	
	Charles A. Conant	Clerk, Reform in Civil Service	174.00	
	J. Kirtland Denison	Clerk, Eleventh Census	174.00	
	W. G. Stahlnecker, jr	Clerk, Ventilation and Acoustics	174.00	
	H. Thompson	Clerk, Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	174.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Clerk, Immigration and Naturalization	174.00	
	Bernard Goode	Clerk, Election President and Vice-President.	174.00	
	James W. Twohig	Clerk, Columbian Exposition	174.00	
				6,396.00
321		S. S. Yoder *et al.*, February, 1892:		
	S. S. Yoder	Sergeant-at-Arms	358.60	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy sergeant-at-arms	159.40	
	J. Z. Yoder	Cashier	239.00	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	159.40	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	143.40	
	Felix McClosky	Messenger	95.60	
	John T. Goolrick, jr	Page	57.40	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	52.58	
				1,265.38
322		Chas. H. Turner *et al.*, Feb., 1892:		
	Chas. H. Turner	Doorkeeper	278.80	
	W. H. Nichols	Assistant doorkeeper	159.40	
	Philip S. Post, jr	Clerk	95.60	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	95.60	
	John A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	159.40	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
322		Chas. H. Turner *et al.*—Continued.		
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	$150.40	
	Thos. O'Connor	File clerk	111.60	
	A. E. Rhodes	Assistant file clerk, Feb. 1 to 9	33.49	
	C. W. Crockett	Assistant file clerk, Feb. 10 to 29	72.20	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	150.40	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Horse and buggy	19.90	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	95.60	
	R. H. Bette	Messenger	95.60	
	Geo. F. Bristol	do	95.60	
	William F. Drummey	do	95.60	
	J. S. Dunham	do	95.60	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	95.60	
	A. H. Lewis	do	95.60	
	Chas. H. Playter	do	95.60	
	Sumpter Phillips	do	95.60	
	W. S. Copeland	do	79.60	
	John S. Cuttino	do	79.60	
	Martin Gardner	do	79.60	
	Elmer B. Hursey	do	79.60	
	H. B. Lingenfelter	do	79.60	
	E. Meredith	do	79.60	
	Charles Weber	do	79.60	
	C. C. Wilson	do	79.60	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	79.60	
	John T. Chancey	Special employé	119.60	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	119.60	
	Charles Carter	Laborer	57.40	
	James Hall	do	57.40	
	S. S. Boatner	do	57.40	
	C. F. Holbrook	do	57.40	
	Carl Clifford	do	57.40	
	H. C. Littlefield	do	57.40	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	57.40	
	Geo. M. Zerley	do	57.40	
	Wm. Mottershead	do	47.80	
	John W. Williams	Cloak-room laborer	47.80	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	47.80	
	Annie R. Heart	Attendant ladies' retiring room, Feb. 1 to 10.	19.78	
	Ada U. Roe	Attendant ladies' retiring room, Feb. 11 to 29.	37.58	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	71.80	
	James F. English	do	71.80	
				$3,963.35
323		Geo. M. Cruikshank *et al.*, Feb., 1892:		
	Geo. M. Cruikshank	Superintendent	150.40	
	Geo. Sawter	Clerk	143.40	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	119.60	
	H. G. Clement	Clerk	95.60	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	95.60	
	A. D. Watts	Messenger	95.60	
	Lauritz Olsen	Folder, seal room	95.60	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	71.80	
	Matt Kean	do	71.80	
	Geo. W. Feelemyer	do	71.80	
	Albert C. Davis	do	71.80	
	W. E. Cox	Folder, Feb. 1 to 15	37.09	
	John Rickles, jr.	Folder, Feb. 16 to 29	34.62	
	James A. Newson	Folder	71.80	
	E. D. Eaton	do	71.80	
	P. J. McDonald	do	71.80	
	T. G. Garrett	do	71.80	
	E. W. Newman	do	71.80	
	Thos. C. Kelly	do	67.00	
	John W. Canary	do	67.00	
	W. B. Lyman	Folder, Feb. 1 to 17	39.23	
	Jerome R. Riley	Folder, Feb. 18 to 29	27.77	
	W. W. Bolls	Folder	67.00	
	F. B. Scott	Folder, 1 day	2.31	
	Norman R. Hamilton	Folder, Feb. 2 to 29	64.62	
	J. L. McLean	Folder	57.40	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	57.40	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	57.40	
	E. F. Holmes	do	57.40	
	August Rupper	do	57.40	
	H. B. Keffer	do	57.40	
	John Campion	do	57.40	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	57.40	
	Chas. B. Flannery	do	57.40	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
322		Geo. M. Cruikshank *et al.*—Continued.		
	L. S. Truesdell	Folder, Feb. 1 to 8	$15.82	
	Benjamin Granger	Folder, Feb. 9 to 29	41.54	
	W. C. Rowland	Folder	57.40	
	Thos. O'Brine	do	57.40	
	Joel Grayson	do	57.40	
	T. G. Moseley	do	57.40	
	S. B. Townes	do	57.40	
	Harry Cook	Page	39.80	
	Spencer Greene	Laborer	31.80	
	B. F. Jackson	Driver	47.80	
	Milton Le Fevre	Watchman	71.80	
				$2,909.70
324		E. M. Grayson *et al.*, February, 1892:	72.50	
	E. M. Grayson	Riding page	72.50	
	Percy F. Archer	Telegraph page	72.50	
	Frank B. Gorman	Telephone page	72.50	
	Clay Moore	Riding page	72.50	
	Walter T. Butler	Page	72.50	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	72.50	
	Fred M. Murphy	do	72.50	
	W. F. Mayberry	do	72.50	
	Will C. Parish	do	72.50	
	Harry W. McKinney	do	72.50	
	Oscar Lewis	do	72.50	
	Roscoe Bell	do	72.50	
	Bert McPhee	do	72.50	
	Lucian R. Davidson, jr	do	72.50	
	John R. Horn	do	72.50	
	C. W. Macune, jr	do	72.50	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	72.50	
	A. V. McKee	do	72.50	
	Phocian Howard, jr	do	72.50	
	Fred N. Murray	do	72.50	
	Michael D. Crowley	do	72.50	
	Baldy Arrington	do	72.50	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	72.50	
	William Nash	do	72.50	
	James E. Jones	do	72.50	
	W. M. Hallam	do	72.50	
	J. B. Clampitt	do	72.50	
	Walter W. Mears	do	72.50	
	S. Maupin	do	72.50	
	Joseph D. Gascoigne	do	72.50	
	Mack Sackreiter	Page, Feb. 2 to 29	70.00	
	Thos. W. Swilley	Page	72.50	
	Wm. W. Brown	Page, 1 day	2.50	
	Lloyd M. Tillman	Page, Feb. 2 to 29	70.00	
	John J. Shea	Page, 1 day	2.50	
				$2,302.50
325		Sam'l H. Decker, *et al.*, Feb., 1892:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	95.60	
	William T. Fitch	do	95.60	
	William Irving	do	95.60	
	Hugh Lewis	do	95.60	
	James I. McConnell	do	95.60	
	Fernando Page	do	95.60	
	John Rome	do	95.60	
	John Ryan	do	95.60	
	John A. Stewart	do	95.60	
	John A. Travis	do	95.60	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	95.60	
	Josiah W. White	do	95.60	
	Edson S. Williams	do	95.60	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	95.60	
	William Ballance	Session folder	70.00	
	Wm. W. Wallace	do	70.00	
	James L. Murphy	do	70.00	
	Ryder Henry	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	George W. Fisher	Session laborer	60.00	
	Henry Clay	do	60.00	
	Eli Banks	do	60.00	
	Alex Tyler	Session laborer, Feb. 1 to 15	30.90	
	Chas. E. W. Brown	Session laborer, Feb. 16 to 29	28.84	
	J. B. Askins	do	60.00	
	L. C. Moore	do	60.00	
	Edmund Friar	do	60.00	
	A. J. Davison	do	60.00	
	B. F. Foster	do	60.00	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
325		Sam'l H. Decker *et al.*—Continued.		
	A. W. Jones	Sess'n laborer, Feb. 1 to 15	$30.90	
	Henry Lucas	Session laborer, Feb. 16 to 29	28.84	
	L. S. Carey	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	------do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	------do	50.00	
	W. T. Gibson	------do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	------do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	------do	50.00	
				$2,567.83
326		Lycurgus Dalton *et al.*, Feb., 1892:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	199.20	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	159.40	
	William A. Horbach	Mail messenger	95.60	
	Wm. C. Crawley	------do	95.60	
	John Stack	------do	95.60	
	Henry Yater	------do	95.60	
	John H. Pratt	------do	95.60	
	John R. Grace	------do	95.60	
	Ralph B. Carlton	------do	95.60	
	W. M. Prescott	------do	95.60	
	Reuben Bourn	------do	95.60	
	R. H. Woolfolk	------do	95.60	
	Edward E. Hennes	------do	108.75	
	Jno. C. Lutz	------do	108.75	
	John Courtade	------do	108.75	
	James M. Workman	------do	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	------do	100.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	------do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	------do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	57.40	
	H. Kengla & Bro	Mail contractors	300.75	
				2,399.00
327		David W. Brown *et al.*, Feb., 1892:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	398.40	
	John H. White	------do	398.40	
	Andrew Devine	------do	398.40	
	A. C. Welch	------do	398.40	
	Fred Irland	------do	398.40	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter, etc	79.60	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	318.60	
	W. J. Kehoe	------do	318.60	
341		G. J. Cross *et al.*, January, 1892: Clerks to Committees, etc.		2,706.80
	G. J. Cross	Clerk, Private Land Claims	186.00	
	Thomas P. Smith	Clerk, Militia, Jan. 16 to 31	96.00	
	T. C. Catchings, jr	Clerk, Railways and Canals	186.00	
342		G. J. Cross *et al.*, December, 1891: Clerks to Committees, etc.		468.00
	G. J. Cross	Clerk, Private Land Claims, Dec. 22 to 31	60.00	
	T. C. Catchings, jr	Clerk, Railways and Canals, Dec. 23 to 31	54.00	
				114.00
358	P. S. Post, jr	Services as clerk, Doorkeeper's department, Mar. 1 to 3, 1892.		9.89
363	Carl Clifford	Labor, in Doorkeeper's department, Mar. 1 to 3, 1892.		5.93
382	D. J. Carraher	Horse for riding page, House of Representatives, February, 1892.		30.00
385	B. F. Foster	Services as laborer, Doorkeeper's department, Mar. 1 to 7, 1892.		13.51
391	James H. Tillman	Services as clerk to Committee on Patents. Mar. 1 to 14, 1892, at $6 per diem.		84.00
394	Geo. W. Fisher	Services as laborer, Doorkeeper's department, Mar. 1 and 2, 1892.		3.86
397	Henry Clay	Laborer, Doorkeeper's department, Mar. 1 to 19.		26.67
422		John T Waterman *et al.*, March, 1892:		
	John Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	179.00	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	179.00	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	136.30	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	85.20	
	W. H. Milburn	Chaplain	76.60	
				656.10
423		James Kerr *et al.*, March, 1892:		
	James Kerr	Clerk	425.80	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	306.60	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal clerk	306.60	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	306.00	
	Pembroke Pettit	------do	306.60	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	255.50	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
423		James Kerr *et al.*—Continued.		
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	$312.90	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	312.90	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	191.65	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	191.65	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	170.30	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	170.30	
	G. G. Luke	Resolution and petition clerk	170.30	
	H. H. Moler	Newspaper clerk	170.30	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	170.30	
	E. B. Smith	Superintendent document room	170.30	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	170.30	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	153.30	
	John S. Graybill	Stationery clerk	153.30	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	153.30	
	W. W. Screws	do	153.30	
	John R. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	136.30	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	136.30	
	W. R. Bell	do	136.30	
	W. W. Cate	do	136.30	
	Geo. B. Fleming	do	136.30	
	Edwin Beekman	Clerk index private claims	136.30	
	Morgan Rawls	do	136.30	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	136.30	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Document clerk	122.60	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	122.60	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	111.90	
	Aaron Russell	do	111.90	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	102.20	
	George W. Cruikshank	Assistant to file clerk, Mar. 1 to 22	54.40	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk, Mar. 23 to 31	22.20	
	Nat. R. Walker	Laborer, clerk's document room	76.60	
	J. T. Abernathy	do	76.60	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	61.30	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bath room	61.30	
	William Richardson	do	61.30	
	Edward A. Howard	Laborer	61.30	
	Jesse F. Murphy	do	61.30	
	George W. Hutton	do	61.30	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	186.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	186.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page in enrolling room	61.30	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, chief clerk's room	25.50	
	George W. Hutton	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	51.10	
424		Ruter W. Springer *et al.*, March, 1892: Clerks to Committees, etc.		$7,291.20
	Ruter W. Springer	Clerk, Ways and Means	255.50	
	Alexander J. Jones	Assistant clerk, Ways and Means	136.30	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	85.20	
	James C. Courts	Clerk, Appropriations	255.50	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant clerk, Appropriations	136.30	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	85.20	
	R. M. Wallace	Clerk, Agriculture	170.30	
	John T. Morgan	Clerk, Claims	170.30	
	Peyton Wise	Clerk, Commerce	170.30	
	W. P. Pollock	Clerk, District of Columbia	170.30	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Clerk, Elections	170.30	
	B. S. Willingham	Clerk, Foreign Affairs	170.30	
	David W. Peel	Clerk, Indian Affairs	170.30	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Clerk, Invalid Pensions	170.30	
	Robt. T. Hill	Clerk, Irrigation Arid Lands	170.30	
	B. A. Read	Clerk, Judiciary	170.30	
	Richard Hawkey	Clerk, Merchant Marine and Fisheries	170.30	
	Nathan Gumble	Clerk, Military Affairs	170.30	
	Joseph Baumer	Clerk, Naval Affairs	170.30	
	Sam. T. White	Clerk, Public Lands	170.30	
	James P. Hickman	Clerk, Rivers and Harbors	170.30	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	Clerk, War Claims	170.30	
	J. W. Mauney	Clerk, Post-Office and Post-Roads	170.30	
	John H. Bankhead, jr	Clerk, Public Buildings and Grounds	170.30	
	J. B. Holloway	Clerk, Digest Claims	170.30	
	R. W. Short	Assistant clerk, War Claims	102.20	
425		William Howell *et al.*, March, 1892: Clerks to Committees, etc.		4,291.90
	William Howell	Clerk, Banking and Currency	186.00	
	James B. Snell	Clerk, Coinage, Weights, and Measures	186.00	
	C. S. Pearce	Clerk, Territories	186.00	
	T. C. Catchings, jr	Clerk, Railways and Canals	186.00	
	George B. Parker	Clerk, Manufactures	186.00	
	John F. Leeper	Clerk, Mines and Mining	186.00	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
425		William Howell *et al.*—Continued.		
	Francis M. Dunn	Clerk, Pacific Railways	$166.66	
	Alfred Hebrard	Clerk, Levees and Improvements Mississippi River	166.66	
	Edward S. Edgar	Clerk, Education, Mar. 1 to 25	150.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Clerk, Education, Mar. 26 to 31	26.00	
	S. K. Farr	Clerk, Labor	166.66	
	Thomas P. Smith	Clerk, Militia	166.66	
	James H. Tillman	Clerk, Patents, Mar. 15 to 31	102.00	
	Adoniram J. Hill	First assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions	166.66	
	Daniel McDonald	Second assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions	166.66	
	Frank P. Elliott	Clerk, Pensions	166.66	
	G. J. Cross	Clerk, Private Land Claims	166.66	
	Robt. G. Higdon	Clerk, Revision of the Laws	166.66	
	Thomas H. Laird	Clerk, Expenditures State Department	166.66	
	A. D. Bolens	Clerk, Expenditures Treasury Department	166.66	
	H. A. Sommers	Clerk, Expenditures War Department	166.66	
	Frank Brown	Clerk, Expenditures Navy Department	166.66	
	Herman H. Pechin	Clerk, Expenditures Post-Office Department.	166.66	
	H. L. Merrick	Clerk, Expenditures Interior Department.	166.66	
	D. Q. Eggleston	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Agriculture.	166.66	
	J. P. Carraway	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Justice.	166.66	
	Hiram W. Robinson	Clerk, Expenditures Public Buildings	166.66	
	Henry T. Lyle	Clerk, Accounts	166.66	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Clerk, Library	166.66	
	Edmund C. Bullock	Clerk, Printing	166.66	
	Leslie C. Macpherson	Clerk, Enrolled Bills	166.66	
	Charles A. Conant	Clerk, Reform in Civil Service	166.66	
	J. Kirtland Denison	Clerk, Eleventh Census	166.66	
	W. G. Stahlnecker, jr	Clerk, Ventilation and Acoustics	166.66	
	H. Thompson	Clerk, Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	166.66	
	Bertram N. Stump	Clerk, Immigration and Naturalization	166.66	
	Bernard Goode	Clerk, Election President and Vice-President.	166.66	
	James W. Twohig	Clerk, Columbian Exposition	166.66	
				96,796.00
426		William Lannan *et al.*, March, 1892:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	144.80	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	102.20	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	102.20	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	93.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	93.70	
	R. W. Gondelock	do	93.70	
	C. L. Williams	do	93.70	
	Thomas W. McKeig	Fireman	76.60	
	Eppa Norris	do	76.60	
	Charles T. Jett	do	76.60	
	Edward B. Burke	do	76.60	
	James W. Shely	do	76.60	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	102.20	
	J. W. America	Laborer	66.10	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	69.80	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	56.21	
				1,403.31
427		S. S. Yoder *et al.*, March, 1892:		
	S. S. Yoder	Sergeant-at-Arms	333.20	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	170.30	
	J. Z. Yoder	Cashier	255.50	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	170.30	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	153.30	
	Felix McClosky	Messenger	102.20	
	John T. Goolrick, jr	Page	61.30	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	56.21	
				1,352.31
428		Chas. H. Turner *et al.*, March, 1892:		
	Chas. H. Turner	Doorkeeper	298.10	
	W. H. Nichols	Assistant doorkeeper	170.30	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	170.30	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room.	170.30	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	170.30	
	do	Horse and buggy	21.30	
	John T. Chancey	Special employé	127.70	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	127.70	
	Thos. O. Connor	Document file clerk	119.20	
	C. W. Crockett	Assistant file clerk	111.90	
	W. A. Bryant	Clerk to doorkeeper, Mar. 4 to 31	92.31	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amounts.	Total.
428		Chas. H. Turner *et al.*—Continued.		
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	$102.20	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger reporters' gallery	102.20	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	102.20	
	George F. Bristol	do	102.20	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	102.20	
	J. S. Dunham	do	102.20	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	102.20	
	A. H. Lewis	do	102.20	
	Chas. Playter	do	102.20	
	Sumter Phillips	do	102.20	
	W. S. Copeland	do	85.20	
	John S. Cuttino	do	85.20	
	Martin Gardner	do	85.20	
	Elmer B. Hursey	do	85.20	
	H. B. Lingenfelter	do	85.20	
	E. Meredith	do	85.20	
	Charles Weber	do	85.20	
	Chas. Ostheider	do	85.20	
	C. C. Wilson	do	85.20	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	61.29	
	T. G. Moseley	Laborer, Mar. 4 to 31	55.37	
	S. S. Boatner	Laborer	61.30	
	H. C. Littlefield	do	61.30	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	61.30	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	61.30	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water-closet	61.30	
	James Hall	do	61.30	
	William Mottershead	Laborer	51.10	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloak room	51.10	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	51.10	
	Ada U. Rue	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	61.30	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	76.60	
	James F. English	do	76.60	
				$4,230.43
429		Geo. Cruikshank *et al.*, March, 1892:		
	Geo. M. Cruikshank	Superintendent folding room	170.30	
	Geo. Sawter	Clerk	153.39	
	H. G. Clement	do	102.20	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	102.20	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	127.70	
	A. D. Watts	Messenger	102.20	
	Laurits Olsen	Folder, seal room	102.20	
	Harry Cook	Page	42.60	
	Spencer Greene	Laborer	94.10	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	76.60	
	Albert C. Davis	do	76.60	
	E. D. Eaton	do	76.60	
	George W. Feelemyer	do	76.60	
	T. G. Garrett	do	76.60	
	Matt Kean	do	76.60	
	P. J. McDonald	do	76.60	
	E. W. Newman	do	76.60	
	James A. Newsom	do	76.60	
	John Rickles, jr	do	76.60	
	W. W. Bolls	do	71.50	
	John W. Canary	do	71.50	
	Norman R. Hamilton	do	71.50	
	J. J. Mahoney	do	71.50	
	T. G. Mosely	Folder, Mar. 1 to 3	6.92	
	A. W. Gibson	Folder, Mar. 4 to 31	64.58	
	John Campion	Folder	61.30	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	61.30	
	Chas. S. Flannery	do	61.30	
	J. G. Fraser	do	61.30	
	Joel Grayson	do	61.30	
	Benjamin Granger	do	61.30	
	E. F. Holmes	do	61.30	
	J. L. McLean	do	61.30	
	H. B. Keffer	do	61.30	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	61.30	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	61.30	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	61.30	
	W. C. Rowland	do	61.30	
	August Rupper	do	61.30	
	S. B. Townes	do	61.30	
	Milton LaFevre	Night watchman	76.60	
	B. F. Jackson	Driver, Mar. 1 to 24	39.56	
	Alexander S. Talley	Driver, Mar. 25 to 31	11.54	
				2,107.50

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
430		E. M. Grayson *et al.*, March, 1892:		
	E. M. Grayson	Riding page	977 50	
	Clay Moore	do	77.50	
	Percy F. Archer	Telephone page	77.50	
	Frank B. Gorman	Telegraph page	77.50	
	Walter T. Butler	Page	77.50	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	77.50	
	Lloyd M. Tillman	do	77 50	
	Fred. M. Murphy	do	77.50	
	W. F. Mayberry	do	77.50	
	Will C. Parish	do	77.50	
	Harry W. McKinney	do	77.50	
	Oscar Lewis	do	77.50	
	Roscoe Bell	do	77.50	
	Bert McPhee	do	77.50	
	Lucian R Davidson, jr.	do	77.50	
	John R. Horn	do	77.50	
	C. W. Macune, jr	do	77.50	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	77.50	
	A. V. McKee	do	77.50	
	Phocian Howard, jr	do	77.50	
	Fred N. Murray	do	77.50	
	Michael D. Crowley	do	77.50	
	Baldy Arrington	do	77.50	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	77.50	
	William Nash	do	77.50	
	James E. Jones	do	77.50	
	Thos. W. Swilley	do	77.50	
	W. M. Hallam	do	77.50	
	J. B. Clampitt	do	77.50	
	Walter W. Mears	do	77.50	
	S. Maupin	do	77.50	
	Joseph D. Gascoigne	do	77.50	
	Mack Sackrider	do	77.50	
				$2,557.50
431		William Ballance *et al.*, March, 1892:		
	William Ballance	Session folder	70.00	
	James L. Murphy	do	70.00	
	Wm. W. Wallace	do	70.00	
	Ryder Henry	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	Dorsey Suber	Session laborer, Mar. 3 to 31	55.97	
	Thomas H. Adams	Session laborer, Mar. 20 to 31	23.16	
	Eli Banks	do	60.00	
	Chas. E. W. Brown	do	60.00	
	J. B. Askins	do	60.00	
	L. C. Moore	do	60.00	
	Edmund Friar	do	60.00	
	A. J. Davison	do	60.00	
	Pat Murphy	Session laborer, Mar. 8 to 31	46.32	
	Henry Lucas	Session laborer	60.00	
				895.45
432		Sam'l H. Decker *et al.*, March, 1892:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	102.20	
	William T. Fitch	do	102.20	
	William Irving	do	102.20	
	Hugh Lewis	do	102.20	
	James I. McConnell	do	102.20	
	Fernando Page	do	102.20	
	John Rome	do	102.20	
	John Ryan	do	102.20	
	John A. Stewart	do	102.20	
	John A. Travis	do	102.20	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	102.20	
	Josiah W. White	do	102.20	
	Edson S. Williams	do	102.20	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	102.20	
	L. S. Carey	Cloak-room man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	W. T. Gibson	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				1,730.80
433		Lycurgus Dalton *et al.*, March, 1892:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	212.90	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	170.30	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	102.20	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	102.20	
	John Stack	do	102.20	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
433		Lycurgus Dalton *et al.*—Continued.		
	Henry Yater	Messenger	$102.20	
	John H. Pratt	do	102.20	
	John R. Grace	do	102.20	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	102.20	
	W. M. Prescott	do	102.20	
	Reuben Bourn	do	102.20	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	102.20	
	Edward E. Hennes	do	116.25	
	John C. Lutz	do	116.25	
	John Courtade	do	116.25	
	James M. Workman	do	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	100.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Messenger, Mar. 1 to 25	80.65	
	E. S. Edger	Messenger, Mar. 26 to 31	19.35	
	W. E. Boothe	Messenger	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	61.30	
	H. Kengla & Bro	Mail contractors	321.50	
				$2,536.75
434		David W. Brown *et al.*, March, 1892.		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	425.80	
	John H. White	do	425.80	
	Andrew Devine	do	425.80	
	A. C. Welch	do	425.80	
	Fred. Irland	do	425.80	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant reporter, etc	85.20	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	340.70	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	340.70	
				2,895.60
479	Wm. F. Thorne	Services as clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs, Jan. 1 and 2, 1892.		10.99
499	Lutz & Bro	1 can Miller's harness oil	.75	
		Repairing 2 halters	1.50	
		1 bridle bit	2.50	
				4.75
510	Harry Cook	Services as page, folding room, from Apr. 1 to 18, 1892.		24.73
534		John T. Waterman *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	173.30	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	173.30	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	131.90	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	82.40	
	W. H. Milburn	Chaplain	74.20	
				635.10
535		James Kerr *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	James Kerr	Clerk of House of Representatives	412.10	
	Thomas O. Towles	Chief clerk	296.70	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal clerk	296.70	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	296.70	
	Pembroke Pettit	do	296.70	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	247.25	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	206.00	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	206.00	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	185.40	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	185.40	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	164.80	
	Jno. Kelly	Assistant enrolling clerk	164.80	
	G. G. Luke	Resolution and petition clerk	164.80	
	H. H. Moler	Newspaper clerk	164.80	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	164.80	
	E. B. Smith	Superintendent document room	164.80	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	164.80	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	148.30	
	John S. Graybill	Stationery clerk	148.30	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	148.30	
	W. W. Screws	do	148.30	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	131.90	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	131.90	
	W. R. Bell	do	131.90	
	W. W. Cate	do	131.90	
	Geo. B. Fleming	do	131.90	
	Edwin Beekman	Clerk, index private claims	131.90	
	Morgan Rawls	do	131.90	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	131.90	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Document clerk	118.70	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	118.70	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	108.30	
	Aaron Russell	do	108.30	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	98.90	
	Geo. A. Showers	Assistant to file clerk	74.20	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
535		James Kerr *et al.*—Continued.		
	Nat. R. Walker	Laborer, Clerk's document room	874.20	
	J. T. Abernathy	do	74.20	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	59.30	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bath room	59.30	
	William Richardson	Laborer	59.30	
	George W. Brown	Laborer, Apr. 16 to 30	29.67	
	Jesse F. Murphy	Laborer	59.30	
	George W. Hutton	do	59.30	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	180.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	180.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	59.30	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, chief clerk's room	24.70	
	George W. Hutton	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	49.50	
536		Ruter W. Springer, *et al.*, April, 1892: Clerks to Committees, etc.		87,026.12
	Ruter W. Springer	Clerk, Ways and Means	247.25	
	Alexander J. Jones	Assistant clerk, Ways and Means	131.90	
	John D. Darnell	Messenger, Ways and Means	82.40	
	James C. Courts	Clerk, Appropriations	247.25	
	John D. Creemer	Assistant clerk, Appropriations	131.90	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	82.40	
	R. M. Wallace	Clerk, Agriculture	164.80	
	John T. Morgan	Clerk, Claims	164.80	
	Peyton Wise	Clerk, Commerce	164.80	
	W. P. Pollock	Clerk, District of Columbia	164.80	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Clerk, Elections	164.80	
	B. S. Willingham	Clerk, Foreign Affairs	164.80	
	David W. Peel	Clerk, Indian Affairs	164.80	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Clerk, Invalid Pensions	164.80	
	Robt. T. Hill	Clerk, Irrigation Arid Lands	164.80	
	B. A. Read	Clerk, Judiciary	164.80	
	Richard Hawkey	Clerk, Merchant Marine and Fisheries	164.80	
	Nathan Gumble	Clerk, Military Affairs	164.80	
	Joseph Baumer	Clerk, Naval Affairs	164.80	
	Sam. T. White	Clerk, Public Lands	164.80	
	James P. Hickman	Clerk, Rivers and Harbors	164.80	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	Clerk, War Claims	164.80	
	J. W. Mauney	Clerk, Post-Office and Post-Roads	164.80	
	John H. Bankhead, jr	Clerk, Public Buildings and Grounds	164.80	
	J. B. Halloway	Clerk, Digest Claims	164.80	
	R. W. Short	Assistant clerk, War Claims	98.90	
537		William Howell *et al.*, April, 1892: Clerks to Committees, etc.		4,153.20
	William Howell	Clerk, Banking and Currency	180.00	
	J. N. Brandon	Clerk, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Apr. 25 to 30.	36.00	
	C. S. Pearce	Clerk, Territories	180.00	
	T. C. Catchings, jr	Clerk, Railways and Canals	180.00	
	George B. Parker	Clerk, Manufactures	180.00	
	John F. Leeper	Clerk, Mines and Mining	180.00	
	Francis M. Dunn	Clerk, Pacific Railways	180.00	
	Alfred Hebrard	Clerk, Levees and Improvement Mississippi River.	180.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Clerk, Education	180.00	
	S. K. Farr	Clerk, Labor	180.00	
	Thomas P. Smith	Clerk, Militia	180.00	
	James H. Tillman	Clerk, Patents	180.00	
	Adoniram J. Hill	Assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions	180.00	
	Daniel McDonald	do	180.00	
	Frank P. Elliott	Clerk, Pensions	180.00	
	G. J. Cross	Clerk, Private Land Claims	180.00	
	Robt. G. Higden	Clerk, Revision of the Laws	180.00	
	Thomas H. Laird	Clerk, Expenditures State Department	180.00	
	A. D. Bolens	Clerk, Expenditures Treasury Department	180.00	
	H. A. Sommers	Clerk, Expenditures War Department	180.00	
	Frank Brown	Clerk, Expenditures Navy Department	180.00	
	Herman H. Pechin	Clerk, Expenditures Post-Office Department.	180.00	
	H. L. Merrick	Clerk, Expenditures Interior Department	180.00	
	D. Q. Eggleston	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Agriculture.	180.00	
	J. P. Carraway	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Justice	180.00	
	Hiram W. Robinson	Clerk, Expenditures on Public Buildings	180.00	
	Henry T. Lyle	Clerk, Accounts	180.00	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Clerk, Library	180.00	
	Edmund C. Bullock	Clerk, Printing	180.00	
	Leslie C. Macpherson	Clerk, Enrolled Bills	180.00	
	Charles A. Conant	Clerk, Reforms in Civil Service	180.00	
	J. Kirtland Denison	Clerk, Eleventh Census	180.00	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
537		William Howell *et al.*—Continued.		
	W. G. Stahlnecker, jr.	Clerk, Ventilation and Acoustics	$180.00	
	H. Thompson	Clerk, Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	180.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Clerk, Immigration and Naturalization	180.00	
	Bernard Goode	Clerk, Election President and Vice-President.	180.00	
	James W. Twohig	Clerk, Columbian Exposition	180.00	
				$6,516.00
538		William Lannan *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	140.10	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	98.90	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	98.90	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	90.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	90.70	
	R. W. Gondelock	do	90.70	
	C. L. Williams	do	90.70	
	Thomas W. McKeig	Fireman	74.20	
	Eppa Norris	do	74.20	
	Charles T. Jett	do	74.20	
	Edward B. Burke	do	74.20	
	James W. Shelby	do	74.20	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	98.90	
	J. W. America	Laborer	65.90	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	67.54	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	54.45	
				1,356.49
539		S. S. Yoder *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	S. S. Yoder	Sergeant-at-Arms	370.90	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	164.80	
	J. Z. Yoder	Cashier	247.25	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	164.80	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	148.30	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	98.90	
	John T. Goolrick, jr.	Page	59.30	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	54.45	
				1,308.70
540		Chas. H. Turner *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	Chas. H. Turner	Doorkeeper	288.50	
	W. H. Nichols	Assistant doorkeeper	164.80	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	164.80	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	164.80	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	164.80	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Horse and buggy	20.60	
	John T. Chancey	Special employé	123.60	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	123.60	
	Thos. O. Connor	Document file clerk	115.40	
	C. W. Crocket	Assistant document file clerk	108.30	
	W. A. Bryant	Clerk to Doorkeeper	98.90	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	98.90	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger Reporters' Gallery	98.90	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	98.90	
	George F. Bristol	do	98.90	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	98.90	
	J. S. Dunham	do	98.90	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	98.90	
	A. H. Lewis	do	98.90	
	Chas. H. Playter	do	98.90	
	Sumter Phillips	do	98.90	
	W. S. Copeland	do	82.40	
	John S. Cuttino	do	82.40	
	Martin Gardner	do	82.40	
	Elmer B. Hursey	do	82.40	
	H. B. Lingenfelter	do	82.40	
	E. Meredith	do	82.40	
	Charles Weber	do	82.40	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	82.40	
	C. C. Wilson	do	82.40	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	59.30	
	Wm. Mottershead	Laborer, Apr. 23 to 30	15.78	
	T. G. Moseley	Laborer, Apr. 1 to 22	43.52	
	S. S. Boatner	Laborer	59.30	
	H. C. Littlefield	do	59.30	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	59.30	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	59.30	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water closet	59.30	
	James Hall	do	59.30	
	G. C. Ransdell	Laborer, Apr. 21 to 30	16.53	
	Wm. Mottershead	Laborer, Apr. 1 to 20	32.97	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloak room	49.50	
	Alex B. Thomas	do	49.50	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
540		Chas. H. Turner *et al.*—Continued.		
	Ada U. Rue	Female attendant ladies' retiring room	859.30	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	74.20	
	James F. English	do	74.20	
				$4,699.30
541		Geo. M. Cruikshank *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	Geo. M. Cruikshank	Superintendent folding room	164.80	
	Geo. Sawter	Clerk	148.30	
	A. Gibbs	do	98.90	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	98.90	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	123.60	
	A. D. Watts	Messenger	98.90	
	Lauritz Olsen	Folder, seal room	98.90	
	E. Almarode	Page, Apr. 19 to 30	16.47	
	Spencer Greene	Laborer	33.00	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	74.20	
	Albert C. Davis	do	74.20	
	E. D. Eaton	do	74.20	
	George W. Feelemyer	do	74.20	
	T. G. Garrett	do	74.20	
	Matt Kean	do	74.20	
	P. J. McDonald	do	74.20	
	E. W. Newman	do	74.20	
	James A. Newsom	do	74.20	
	John Rickles, jr	do	74.20	
	W. W. Bolls	do	69.20	
	John W. Canary	do	69.20	
	Norman R. Hamilton	do	69.20	
	J. J. Mahoney	do	69.20	
	A. W. Gibson	do	69.20	
	John Campion	do	59.30	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	59.30	
	Chas. S. Flannery	do	59.30	
	J. G. Fraser	do	59.30	
	Joel Grayson	do	59.30	
	Benjamin Granger	do	59.30	
	E. F. Holmes	do	59.30	
	J. L. McLean	do	59.30	
	H. B. Keffer	do	59.30	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	59.30	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	59.30	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	59.30	
	W. C. Rowland	do	59.30	
	August Rupper	do	59.30	
	S. B. Townes	do	59.30	
	Milton Le Fevre	Night watchman	74.20	
	Alexander S. Tally	Driver	49.50	
				2,962.97
542		E. M. Grayson *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	E. M. Grayson	Riding page	75.00	
	Clay Moore	do	75.00	
	Percy F. Archer	Telephone page	75.00	
	Frank B. Gorman	Telegraph page	75.00	
	Walter T. Butler	Page	75.00	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	75.00	
	Lloyd M. Tillman	do	75.00	
	Fred M. Murphy	do	75.00	
	W. F. Mayberry	do	75.00	
	Will C. Parrish	do	75.00	
	Harry W. McKinney	do	75.00	
	Oscar Lewis	do	75.00	
	Roscoe Bell	do	75.00	
	Bert McPhee	do	75.00	
	Lucien R. Davison, jr	do	75.00	
	John R. Horn	do	75.00	
	C. W. Macune, jr	do	75.00	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	75.00	
	A. V. McKee	do	75.00	
	Phoclan Howard, jr	do	75.00	
	Fred N. Murray	do	75.00	
	Michael D. Crowley	do	75.00	
	Baldy Arrington	do	75.00	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	75.00	
	William Nash	do	75.00	
	James E. Jones	do	75.00	
	Thos. W. Swilley	do	75.00	
	W. M. Hallam	do	75.00	
	J. B. Clampitt	do	75.00	
	Walter W. Mears	do	75.00	
	S. Maupin	do	75.00	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
542		E. M. Grayson *et al.*—Continued.		
	Joseph D. Gascoigne	Page	$75.00	
	Mack. Sackrider	------do	75.00	
				$2,475.00
543		William Ballance *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	William Ballance	Session folder	70.00	
	James L. Murphy	------do	70.00	
	Wm. W. Wallace	------do	70.00	
	Ryder Henry	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	------do	70.00	
	Durrey Suber	Session laborer	60.00	
	Thomas H. Adams	------do	60.00	
	Eli Banks	------do	60.00	
	Chas. E. W. Brown	------do	60.00	
	J. B. Askins	------do	60.00	
	L. C. Moore	------do	60.00	
	Edmund Friar	------do	60.00	
	A. J. Davison	------do	60.00	
	Pat. Murphy	------do	60.00	
	Henry Lucas	------do	60.00	
				950.00
544		Sam'l H. Decker *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messengers, soldiers' roll	98.80	
	William T. Fitch	------do	98.90	
	William Irving	------do	98.90	
	Hugh Lewis	------do	98.90	
	James L. McConnell	------do	98.90	
	Fernando Page	------do	98.90	
	John Rome	------do	98.90	
	John Ryan	------do	98.90	
	John A. Stewart	------do	98.90	
	John A. Travis	------do	98.90	
	Joseph F. Wilson	------do	98.90	
	Josiah W. White	------do	98.90	
	Edson S. Williams	------do	98.90	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	------do	98.90	
	L. S. Carey	Cloak-room man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	------do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	------do	50.00	
	Wm. T. Gibson	------do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	------do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	------do	50.00	
				1,684.60
545		Lycurgus Dalton *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	206.00	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	164.80	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	98.90	
	Wm. C. Crawley	------do	98.90	
	John Stack	------do	98.90	
	Henry Yates	------do	98.90	
	John H. Pratt	------do	98.90	
	John R. Grace	------do	98.90	
	Ralph B. Carlton	------do	98.90	
	W. M. Prescott	------do	98.90	
	Reuben Bourn	------do	98.90	
	R. H. Woolfolk	------do	98.90	
	Edward E. Hennes	------do	112.50	
	John C. Lutz	------do	112.50	
	John Courtade	------do	112.50	
	James M. Workman	------do	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	------do	100.00	
	E. S. Edger	------do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	------do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	59.30	
	H. Kengla & Bro	Mail contractors	311.10	
				2,467.70
546		David W. Brown *et al.*, April, 1892:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	412.10	
	John H. White	------do	412.10	
	Andrew Devine	------do	412.10	
	A. C. Welch	------do	412.10	
	Fred Irland	------do	412.10	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter, etc	82.40	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	329.70	
	W. J. Kehoe	------do	329.70	
				2,802.30
697	J. H. Mitchell	8 new horseshoes	3.00	
		8 horseshoes roughed	2.00	
		8 new horseshoes	3.00	
		------do	3.00	
		------do	3.00	
				14.00

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
578	J. H. Mitchell	8 new horseshoes		$8.00
579	A. V. McKee	Hire of horse 31 days from Mar. 1 to 31, 1892, for riding page.		30.00
580	A. V. McKee	Hire of horse 30 days, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, for riding page.		30.00
581	Lutz & Bro	2 mane brushes	$1.50	
		1 neck strap, with chain	2.50	
		1 currycomb	.50	
		1 bottle hoof liniment	.75	
				5.25
607	Phocian Howard, jr	Services as page, May 1 to 9, 1892, 9 days, at $2.50 per day.		22.50
643	John T. Goolrick, jr	Services as page, office Sergeant-at-Arms, May 1 to 15, 1892, 15 days, at $720 per annum.		29.67
644	Harry W. McKinney	Services as page, from May 1 to 21, 1892, 21 days, at $2.50 per day.		52.50
645	Benjamin Granger	Services as folder, from May 1 to 20, 1892, at $720 per annum, 20 days.		39.56
653		John T. Waterman *et al*, May, 1892:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	179.00	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	179.00	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	136.20	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	85.20	
	W. H. Milburn	Chaplain	76.60	
				656.00
654		James Kerr *et al.*, May, 1892:		
	James Kerr	Clerk of House of Representatives	425.80	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief clerk	306.60	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal clerk	306.60	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	306.60	
	Pembroke Pettit	do	306.60	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	255.50	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	213.00	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	213.00	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	191.70	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	191.70	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	170.40	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	170.40	
	G. G. Luke	Resolution and petition clerk	170.40	
	H. H. Moler	Newspaper clerk	170.40	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	170.40	
	E. B. Smith	Superintendent document room	170.40	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	170.40	
	Geo. M. Cambbell	Distributing clerk	153.40	
	John S. Graybill	Stationery clerk	153.40	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	153.40	
	W. W. Screws	do	153.40	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	136.20	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	136.20	
	W. R. Bell	do	136.20	
	W. W. Cate	do	136.20	
	Geo. B. Fleming	do	136.20	
	Edward Millen	Clerk, index private claims, May 7 to 31	109.83	
	Morgan Rawls	Clerk, index private claims	136.20	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	136.20	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Document clerk	122.60	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	122.60	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger House library	111.90	
	Aaron Russell	do	111.90	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	102.20	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	76.60	
	Nat. R. Walker	Laborer, clerk's document room	76.60	
	J. T. Abernathy	Laborer, Clerk's document room	76.60	
	Phillip L. Gebhard	Page	61.40	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bath room	61.40	
	William Richardson	do	61.40	
	Geo. W. Brown	do	61.40	
	Jesse F. Murphy	do	61.40	
	George W. Hutton	do	61.40	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	186.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	186.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	61.40	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	25.60	
	George W. Hutton	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	51.00	
655		Ruter W. Springer *et al.*, May, 1892: Clerks to Committees, etc.		*1,266.13*
	Ruter W. Springer	Clerk, Ways and Means	255.50	
	Alexander J. Jones	Assistant clerk, Ways and Means	136.20	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1893—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
655		Ruter W. Springer *et al.*—Continued.		
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	255.20	
	James C. Courts	Clerk, Appropriations	255.50	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant clerk, Appropriations	136.20	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	85.20	
	R. M. Wallace	Clerk, Agriculture	170.40	
	John T. Morgan	Clerk, Claims	170.40	
	Peyton Wise	Clerk, Commerce	170.40	
	W. P. Pollock	Clerk, District of Columbia	170.40	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Clerk, Elections	170.40	
	B. S. Willingham	Clerk, Foreign Affairs	170.40	
	David W Peel	Clerk, Indian Affairs	170.40	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Clerk, Invalid Pensions	170.40	
	Robt. T. Hill	Clerk, Irrigation Arid Lands	170.40	
	B. A. Read	Clerk, Judiciary	170.40	
	Richard Hawkey	Clerk, Merchant Marine and Fisheries	170.40	
	Nathan Gumble	Clerk, Military Affairs	170.40	
	Joseph Baumer	Clerk, Naval Affairs	170.40	
	Sam. T. White	Clerk, Public Lands	170.40	
	James P. Hickman	Clerk, Rivers and Harbors	170.40	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr.	Clerk, War Claims	170.40	
	J. W. Mauney	Clerk, Post-Offices and Post-Roads	170.40	
	John H. Bankhead, jr.	Clerk, Public Buildings and Grounds	170.40	
	J. B. Holloway	Clerk, Digest claims	170.40	
	R. W. Short	Assistant clerk, War Claims	102.20	
656		William Howell *et al.*, May, 1892: Clerks to Committees, etc.		$4,298.60
	William Howell	Clerk, Banking and Currency	186.00	
	J. N. Brandon	Clerk, Coinage, Weights, and Measures	186.00	
	C. S. Pearce	Clerk, Territories	186.00	
	T. C. Catchings, jr	Clerk, Railways and Canals	186.00	
	George B. Parker	Clerk, Manufactures	186.00	
	John F. Leeper	Clerk, Mines and Mining	186.00	
	Francis M. Dunn	Clerk, Pacific Railways	186.00	
	Alfred Hebrard	Clerk, Levees and Improvements Mississippi River.	186.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Clerk, Education	186.00	
	S. K. Farr	Clerk, Labor	186.00	
	Thomas P. Smith	Clerk, Militia	186.00	
	James H. Tillman	Clerk, Patents	186.00	
	Adoniram J. Hill	First assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions	186.00	
	Daniel McDonald	Second assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions	186.00	
	Frank P. Elliott	Clerk, Pensions	186.00	
	G. J. Cross	Clerk, Private Land Claims	186.00	
	Robt. G. Higdon	Clerk, Revision of the Laws	186.00	
	Thomas H. Laird	Clerk, Expenditures State Department	186.00	
	A. D. Bolens	Clerk, Expenditures Treasury Department.	186.00	
	H. A. Sommers	Clerk, Expenditures War Department	186.00	
	Frank Brown	Clerk, Expenditures Navy Department	186.00	
	Herman H. Pechin	Clerk, Expenditures Post-Office Department.	186.00	
	H. L. Merrick	Clerk, Expenditures Interior Department.	186.00	
	D. Q. Eggleston	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Agriculture.	186.00	
	J. P. Carraway	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Justice.	186.00	
	Hiram W. Robinson	Clerk, Expenditures on Public Buildings.	186.00	
	Henry T. Lyle	Clerk, Accounts	186.00	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Clerk, Library	186.00	
	Edmund C. Bullock	Clerk, Printing	186.00	
	Leslie C. Macpherson	Clerk, Enrolled Bills	186.00	
	Charles A. Conant	Clerk, Reform in Civil Service	186.00	
	J. Kirtland Denison	Clerk, Eleventh Census	186.00	
	W. G. Stahlnecker, jr.	Clerk, Ventilation and Accoustics	186.00	
	H. Thompson	Clerk, Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	186.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Clerk, Immigration and Naturalization	186.00	
	Bernard Goode	Clerk, Election President and Vice-President.	186.00	
	James W. Twohig	Clerk, Columbian Exposition	186.00	
657		William Lannan *et al.*, May, 1892:		$6,883.00
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	144.80	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	102.20	
	Bryan H. Morse	------do	102.20	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	93.60	
	Leonard B. Cook	------do	93.60	
	R. W. Gondelock	------do	93.60	
	C. L. Williams	------do	93.60	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
657		William Lannan *et al.*—Continued.		
	Thomas W. McKeig	Fireman	876.60	
	Eppa Norris	do	76.60	
	Charles T. Jett	do	76.60	
	Edward B. Burke	do	76.60	
	James W. Shely	do	76.60	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	102.20	
	J. W. America	Laborer	68.20	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	69.90	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	56.10	
				$1,403.00
658		S. S. Yoder *et al.*, May, 1892:		
	S. S. Yoder	Sergeant-at-Arms	383.20	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy sergeant-at-arms	170.40	
	J. Z. Yoder	Cashier	255.50	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	170.40	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	153.40	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	102.20	
	Early D. Yoder	Page, May 16 to 31	31.65	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	56.10	
				1,322.85
659		Chas. H. Turner *et al.*, May, 1892:		
	Chas. H. Turner	Doorkeeper	298.00	
	W. H. Nichols	Assistant doorkeeper	170.40	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	170.40	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	170.40	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	170.40	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Horse and buggy	21.30	
	John T. Chancey	Special employé	127.80	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	127.80	
	Thos. O. Connor	Document file clerk	119.20	
	C. W. Crockett	Assistant document file clerk	111.90	
	W. A. Bryant	Clerk to Doorkeeper	102.20	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	102.20	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	102.20	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	102.20	
	George F. Bristol	do	102.20	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	102.20	
	J. S. Dunham	do	102.20	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	102.20	
	A. H. Lewis	do	102.20	
	Chas. H. Playter	do	102.20	
	Sumter Phillips	do	102.20	
	W. S. Copeland	do	85.20	
	John S. Cuttino	do	85.20	
	Martin Gardner	do	85.20	
	Elmer B. Hursey	do	85.20	
	H. B. Lingenfelter	do	85.20	
	E. Meredith	do	85.20	
	Charles Weber	do	85.20	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	85.20	
	C. C. Wilson	do	85.20	
	C. F. Holbrook	do	61.40	
	Wm. Mottershead	do	61.40	
	S. S. Boatner	do	61.40	
	H. C. Littlefield	do	61.40	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	61.40	
	Geo. M. Zerby	Laborer	61.40	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water closet	61.40	
	James Hall	do	61.40	
	G. C. Ransdell	Laborer	51.00	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	51.00	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	51.00	
	Ada U. Rue	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	61.40	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	76.60	
	James F. English	do	76.60	
				4,227.40
660		Geo. M Cruikshank *et al.*, May, 1892:		
	Geo. M. Cruikshank	Superintendent folding room	170.40	
	Geo. Sawter	Clerk	153.40	
	A. Gibbs	do	102.20	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	102.20	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	127.80	
	A. D. Watts	Messenger	102.20	
	Lauritz Olsen	Folder, sealroom	102.20	
	E. Almarode	Page	42.60	
	Spencer Green	Laborer	34.00	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	76.60	
	Albert C. Davis	do	76.60	
	E. D. Eaton	do	76.60	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
660		Geo. M. Cruikshank *et al.*—Continued.		
	George W. Feelemyer	Folder	$76.60	
	T. G. Garrett	do	76.60	
	Matt Kean	do	76.60	
	P. J. McDonald	do	76.60	
	E. W. Newman	do	76.60	
	James A. Newsom	do	76.60	
	John Rickles, jr	do	76.60	
	W. W. Bolls	do	71.60	
	John W. Canary	do	71.60	
	Norman R. Hamilton	do	71.60	
	J. J. Mahoney	do	71.60	
	A. W. Gibson	do	71.60	
	John Campion	do	61.40	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	61.40	
	Chas. S. Flannery	do	61.40	
	J. G. Fraser	do	61.40	
	T. G. Moseley	Folder, May 3 to 31	57.36	
	Joel Grayson	Folder, May 1 to 2	3.96	
	Nash E. Cook	Folder, May 21 to 31	21.84	
	B. F. Holmes	Folder	61.40	
	J. L. McLean	do	61.40	
	H. B. Keffer	do	61.40	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	61.40	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	61.40	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	61.40	
	W. C. Rowland	do	61.40	
	August Rupper	do	61.40	
	S. B. Townes	do	61.40	
	Milton Le Fevre	Night watchman	76.60	
	J. W. Deards	Driver, May 10 to 31	36.16	
				$6,055.12
661		E. M. Grayson *et al.*, May, 1892:		
	E. M. Grayson	Riding page	77.50	
	Clay Moore	do	77.50	
	Percy F. Archer	Telephone page	77.50	
	Frank B. Gorman	Telegraph page	77.50	
	Walter T. Butler	Page	77.50	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	77.50	
	Lloyd M. Tillman	do	77.50	
	Fred. M. Murphy	do	77.50	
	W. F. Mayberry	do	77.50	
	J. Granville Tennent	Page, May 1 to 20	50.00	
	Phocian Howard, jr	Page, May 21 to 31	27.50	
	Harry Cook	Page, May 22 to 31	25.00	
	Oscar Lewis	Page	77.50	
	Roscoe Bell	do	77.50	
	Bert McPhee	do	77.50	
	Lucian R. Davison, jr	do	77.50	
	John R. Horn	do	77.50	
	C. W. Macune	do	77.50	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	77.50	
	A. V. McKee	do	77.50	
	Will. C. Parish	Page, May 10 to 31	55.00	
	Fred. N. Murray	Page	77.50	
	Michael D. Crowley	do	77.50	
	Baldy Arrington	do	77.50	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	77.50	
	William Nash	do	77.50	
	James E. Jones	do	77.50	
	Thos. W. Swilley	do	77.50	
	W. M. Hallam	do	77.50	
	J. B. Clampitt	do	77.50	
	Walter W. Mears	do	77.50	
	S. Maupin	do	77.50	
	Joseph D. Gascoigne	do	77.50	
	Mack Sackrider	do	77.50	
				$2,492.50
662		William Ballance *et al.*, May, 1892:		
	William Ballance	Session folder	70.00	
	James L. Murphy	do	70.00	
	Wm. W. Wallace	do	70.00	
	Ryder Henry	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	Dorsey Suber	Session laborer	60.00	
	Thomas H. Adams	do	60.00	
	Eli Banks	do	60.00	
	Chas. E. W. Brown	do	60.00	
	J. B. Askins	do	60.00	
	L. C. Moore	do	60.00	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
662		William Ballance *et al.*—Continued.		
	J. P. Young	Session laborer, May 11 to 31	840.65	
	A. J. Davison	Session laborer	60.00	
	Pat Murphy	do	60.00	
	Henry Lucas	do	60.00	
				1020.65
663		Sam'l H. Decker *et al.*, May, 1892:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	102.20	
	William T. Fitch	do	102.20	
	William Irving	do	102.20	
	Hugh Lewis	do	102.20	
	James I. McConnell	do	102.20	
	Fernando Page	do	102.20	
	John Rome	do	102.20	
	John Ryan	do	102.20	
	John A. Stewart	do	102.20	
	John A. Travis	do	102.20	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	102.20	
	Josiah W. White	do	102.20	
	Edson S. Williams	do	102.20	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	102.20	
	L. S. Carey	Cloak room man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. T. Gibson	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				1,730.89
664		Lycurgus Dalton *et al.*, May, 1892:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	213.00	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	170.40	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	102.20	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	102.20	
	John Stack	do	102.20	
	Henry Yater	do	102.20	
	John H. Pratt	do	102.20	
	John R. Grace	do	102.20	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	102.20	
	W. M. Prescott	do	102.20	
	Reuben Bourn	do	102.20	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	102.20	
	Edward E. Hennes	do	116.40	
	Jno. C. Lutz	do	116.40	
	John Courtade	do	116.40	
	James M. Workman	do	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	100.00	
	E. S. Edger	do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	61.40	
	H. Kengla & Bro	Mail contractors	321.55	
				2,537.55
665		David W. Brown *et al.*, May, 1892:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	425.80	
	John H. White	do	425.80	
	Andrew Devine	do	425.80	
	A. C. Welch	do	425.80	
	Fred. Irland	do	425.80	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter, etc	85.20	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	340.60	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	340.60	
				2,895.40
722	A. V. McKee	Hire of horse from May 1 to 31, 1892, 31 days, for use of riding page.		30.00
723	Geo. P. Foster	Services as page, June 5 and 6, 1892, 2 days, at $2.50 per day.		5.00
793	Geo. W. Brown	Services as laborer, Clerk's office, June 1 to 21, 1892, 21 days, at $720 per annum.		41.54
794	H. Kengla & Bro	Feed, 2 horses, 29 days, at 84 cents	24.36	
		Feed, 2 horses, 31 days, at 84 cents	26.04	
		Feed, 2 horses, 30 days, at 84 cents	25.20	
		Feed, 2 horses, 31 days, at 84 cents	26.04	
				101.64
877		John T. Waterman *et al.*, June, 1892:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	173.30	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	173.30	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	131.90	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	82.40	
	W. H. Milburn	Chaplain	74.20	
				635.10

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
878		James Kerr *et al.*, June, 1892:		
	James Kerr	Clerk of House of Representatives	$412.10	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief clerk	206.70	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal clerk	206.70	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	206.70	
	Pembroke Pettit	....do	206.70	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	247.25	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	206.00	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	206.00	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	185.40	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	185.40	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	164.80	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	164.80	
	G. G. Luke	Resolution and petition clerk	164.80	
	H. H. Moler	Newspaper clerk	164.80	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	164.80	
	E. B. Smith	Superintendent document room	164.80	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	164.80	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	148.30	
	John S. Graybill	Stationary clerk	148.30	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	148.30	
	W. W. Screws	....do	148.30	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	131.90	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	131.90	
	W. R. Bell	....do	131.90	
	W. W. Cate	....do	131.90	
	Geo. B. Fleming	....do	131.90	
	Edward Miller	....do	131.90	
	Morgan Rawls	....do	131.90	
	Allen J. Hooker	....do	131.90	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Document clerk	118.70	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	118.70	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	108.30	
	Aaron Russell	....do	108.30	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	98.90	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	74.20	
	Nat. R. Walker	Laborer, Clerk's document room	74.20	
	J. T. Abernathy	....do	74.20	
	Phillip L. Gebhard	Page	59.30	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bath room	59.30	
	William Richardson	....do	59.30	
	Albert B. Crowe	Laborer, June 22 to 30	17.76	
	Jesse F. Murphy	Laborer	59.30	
	George W. Hutton	....do	59.30	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	180.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	180.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	59.30	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, chief clerk's room	24.70	
	George W. Hutton	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	49.50	
879		Ruter W. Springer *et al.*, June, 1892: Clerks to Committees, etc.		$7,014.21
	Ruter W. Springer	Clerk, Ways and Means	247.25	
	Alexander J. Jones	Assistant clerk, Ways and Means	131.90	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	82.40	
	James C. Courts	Clerk, Appropriations	247.25	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant clerk, Appropriations	131.90	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	82.40	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	164.80	
	John T. Morgan	Clerk, Claims	164.80	
	Peyton Wise	Clerk, Commerce	164.80	
	W. P. Pollock	Clerk, District of Columbia	164.80	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Clerk, Elections	164.80	
	B. S. Willingham	Clerk, Foreign Affairs	164.80	
	David W. Peel	Clerk, Indian Affairs	164.80	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Clerk, Invalid Pensions	164.80	
	Robt. T. Hill	Clerk, Irrigation Arid Lands	164.80	
	B. A. Read	Clerk, Judiciary	164.80	
	Richard Hawkey	Clerk, Merchant Marine and Fisheries	164.80	
	Nathan Gumble	Clerk, Military Affairs	164.80	
	Joseph Baumer	Clerk, Naval Affairs	164.80	
	Sam. T. White	Clerk, Public Lands	164.80	
	James P. Hickman	Clerk, Rivers and Harbors	164.80	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	Clerk, War Claims	164.80	
	Archibald H. Boyden	Clerk, Post-Office and Post-Roads, June 24 to 30.	38.43	
	John H. Bankhead, jr	Clerk, Public Buildings and Grounds	164.80	
	J. B. Holloway	Clerk, digest claims	164.80	
	R. W. Short	Assistant clerk, War Claims	98.90	
				4,026.83

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
880	.....	William Howell *et al.*, June, 1892: Clerks to Committees, etc.		
	William Howell	Clerk, Banking and Currency	$180.00	
	J. N. Brandon	Clerk, Coinage, Weights, and Measures	180.00	
	C. S. Pearce	Clerk, Territories	180.00	
	T. C. Catchings, jr	Clerk, Railways and Canals	180.00	
	George B. Parker	Clerk, Manufactures	180.00	
	John F. Leeper	Clerk, Mines and Mining	180.00	
	James P. Reilly	Clerk, Pacific Railways, June 7 to 30	144.00	
	Alfred Hebrard	Clerk, Levees and Improvement Mississippi River.	180.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Clerk, Education	180.00	
	S. K. Farr	Clerk, Labor	180.00	
	Thomas P. Smith	Clerk, Militia	180.00	
	James H. Tillman	Clerk, Patents	180.00	
	Adoniram J. Hill	First assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions	180.00	
	Daniel McDonald	Second assistant clerk, Invalid Pensions	180.00	
	Frank P. Elliott	Clerk, Pensions	180.00	
	G. J. Cross	Clerk, Private Land Claims	180.00	
	Robt. G. Higdon	Clerk, Revision of the Laws	180.00	
	Thomas H. Laird	Clerk, Expenditures State Department	180.00	
	A. D. Bolens	Clerk, Expenditures Treasury Department.	180.00	
	H. A. Sommers	Clerk, Expenditures War Department	180.00	
	Frank Brown	Clerk, Expenditures Navy Department	180.00	
	Herman H. Pechin	Clerk, Expenditures Post-Office Department.	180.00	
	H. L. Merrick	Clerk, Expenditures Interior Department	180.00	
	D. Q. Eggleston	Clerk, Expenditures Department of Agriculture.	180.00	
	J. P. Carraway	Clerk, expenditures Department of Justice.	180.00	
	Hiram W. Robinson	Clerk, Expenditures on Public Buildings	180.00	
	Henry T. Lyle	Clerk, Accounts	180.00	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Clerk, Library	180.00	
	Edmund C. Bullock	Clerk, Printing	180.00	
	Leslie C. Macpherson	Clerk, Enrolled Bills	180.00	
	Charles A. Conant	Clerk, Reform in Civil Service	180.00	
	J. Kirtland Denison	Clerk, Eleventh Census	180.00	
	W. G. Stahlnecker, jr.	Clerk, Ventilation and Acoustics	180.00	
	H. Thompson	Clerk, Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	180.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Clerk, Immigration and Naturalization	180.00	
	Bernard Goode	Clerk, Election President and Vice-President.	180.00	
	James W. Twohig	Clerk, Columbian Exposition	180.00	
				$6,624.00
881	.....	William Lannan *et al.*, June, 1892:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	140.10	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	98.90	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	98.90	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	90.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	90.70	
	R. W. Gondelock	do	90.70	
	C. L. Williams	do	90.70	
	Thomas W. McKeih	Fireman	74.20	
	Eppa Norris	do	74.20	
	Charles T. Jett	do	74.20	
	Edward B. Burke	do	74.20	
	James W. Shely	do	74.20	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	98.90	
	J. W. America	Laborer	65.90	
	George Liverpool	do	67.55	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	54.45	
				1,358 50
882	.....	S. S. Yoder *et al.*, June, 1892:		
	S. S. Yoder	Sergeant-at-Arms	370.90	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy sergeant-at-arms	164.80	
	J. Z. Yoder	Cashier	247.25	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	164.80	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	148.30	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	98.90	
	Early D. Yoder	Page	59.30	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	54.45	
				1,308.70
883	.....	Chas. H. Turner *et al.*, June, 1892:		
	Chas. H. Turner	Doorkeeper	288.50	
	W. H. Nichols	Assistant doorkeeper	164.80	
	Jno. A. Hanney	Superintendent document room	164.80	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	164.80	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	164.80	
	do	Horse and buggy	20.60	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
883		Chas. H. Turner *et al.*—Continued.		
	John T. Chauncey	Special employé	$123.60	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	123.60	
	Thos. O. Connor	Document file clerk	115.40	
	C. W. Crockett	Assistant document file clerk	108.30	
	W. A. Bryant	Clerk to doorkeeper	98.90	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	98.90	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger reporters' gallery	98.90	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	98.90	
	George F. Bristol	do	98.90	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	98.90	
	J. S. Dunham	do	98.90	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	98.90	
	A. H. Lewis	do	98.90	
	Chas. H. Playter	do	98.90	
	Sumter Phillips	do	98.90	
	W. S. Copeland	do	82.40	
	John S. Cuttino	do	82.40	
	Martin Gardner	do	82.40	
	Elmer B. Hussey	do	82.40	
	H. B. Lingenfelter	do	82.40	
	E. Meredith	do	82.40	
	Charles Weber	do	82.40	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	82.40	
	C. C. Wilson	do	82.40	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	59.30	
	Wm. Mottershead	do	59.30	
	S. S. Boatner	do	59.30	
	H. C. Littlefield	do	59.30	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	59.30	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	59.30	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water-closet	59.30	
	James Hall	do	59.30	
	G. C. Ransdell	Laborer	49.50	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	49.50	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	49.50	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant in ladies' retiring room	59.30	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	74.20	
	James F. English	do	74.20	
				$4,009.20
884		Geo. M. Cruikshank *et al.*, June, 1892:		
	Geo. M. Cruikshank	Superintendent folding room	164.80	
	Geo. Sawter	Clerk	148.30	
	A. Gibbs	do	98.90	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	98.90	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	123.60	
	A. D. Watts	Messenger	98.90	
	Lauritz Olsen	Folder seal room	98.90	
	E. Almarode	Page	41.20	
	Spencer Greene	Laborer	33.00	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	74.20	
	Albert C. Davis	do	74.20	
	E. D. Eaton	do	74.20	
	Geo. W. Feelemyer	do	74.20	
	T. G. Garrett	do	74.20	
	Matt. Kean	do	74.20	
	P. J. McDonald	do	74.20	
	E. W. Newman	do	74.20	
	James A. Newsom	do	74.20	
	John Rickles, jr	do	74.20	
	W. W. Bolls	do	69.20	
	John W. Canary	do	69.20	
	Norman R. Hamilton	do	69.20	
	J. J. Mahony	do	69.20	
	A. W. Gibson	do	69.20	
	John Campion	do	59.30	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	59.30	
	Howard Gill	Folder, June 7 to 30	47.43	
	Chas. S. Flannery	Folder, June 1 to 6	11.87	
	J. G. Fraser	Folder	59.30	
	T. G. Moseley	do	59.30	
	Nash. E. Cook	do	59.30	
	E. F. Holmes	do	59.30	
	J. L. McLean	do	59.30	
	H. B. Keffer	do	59.30	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	59.30	
	Thos. O'Brine	do	59.30	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	59.30	
	W. C. Rowland	do	59.30	
	August Rupper	do	59.30	

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
884		Geo. M. Cruikshank *et al.*—Continued.		
	S. B. Townes	Folder	$59.30	
	Milton Le Fevre	Night watchman	74.20	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	49.50	
885		E. M. Grayson *et al.*, June, 1892:		$3,007.70
	E. M. Grayson	Riding page	75.00	
	Clay Moore	do	75.00	
	Percy F. Archer	Telephone page	75.00	
	Frank B. Gorman	Telegraph page	75.00	
	Walter T. Butler	Page	75.00	
	Clarance S. Howell	do	75.00	
	Lloyd M. Tillman	do	75.00	
	Fred. M. Murphy	do	75.00	
	W. F. Mayberry	do	75.00	
	Will C. Parrish	do	75.00	
	Harry Cook	do	75.00	
	Oscar Lewis	do	75.00	
	Roscoe Bell	do	75.00	
	Bert McPhee	do	75.00	
	Lucien R. Davison, jr.	do	75.00	
	John R. Horn	do	75.00	
	C. W. Macune, jr	do	75.00	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	75.00	
	A. V. McKee	do	75.00	
	Fred. N. Murray	do	75.00	
	Michael D. Crowley	do	75.00	
	Baldy Arrington	do	75.00	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	75.00	
	William Nash	do	75.00	
	James E. Jones	do	75.00	
	Thos. W. Swilley	do	75.00	
	W. M. Hallam	do	75.00	
	J. B. Clampitt	do	75.00	
	Walter W. Mears	do	75.00	
	S. Maupin	do	75.00	
	Joseph D. Gascoigne	do	75.00	
	Mack Sackrider	do	75.00	
	Phocian Howard, jr	Page, June 1 to 4	50.00	
	Phocian Howard, jr	Page, June 15 to 30		
	J. Granville Tennent	Page, June 7 to 14	20.00	
886		William Ballance *et al.*, June 1892:		2,470.00
	William Ballance	Session folder	70.00	
	James L. Murphy	do	70.00	
	Wm. W. Wallace	do	70.00	
	Ryder Henry	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	Dorsey Suber	Session laborer	60.00	
	Thomas H. Adams	do	60.00	
	Eli Banks	do	60.00	
	Chas. E. W. Brown	do	60.00	
	J. B. Askens	do	60.00	
	A. C. Wilson	Session laborer, June 16 to 30	30.00	
	L. C. Moore	Session laborer, June 1 to 15	30.00	
	J. P. Young	Session laborer	60.00	
	A. J. Davison	do	60.00	
	Pat Murphy	do	60.00	
	Henry Lucas	do	60.00	
887		Sam'l H. Decker *et al.*, June, 1892:		950.00
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	98.90	
	William T. Fitch	do	98.90	
	William Irving	do	98.90	
	Hugh Lewis	do	98.90	
	James I. McConnell	do	98.90	
	Fernando Page	do	98.90	
	John Rome	do	98.90	
	John Ryan	do	98.90	
	John A. Stewart	do	98.90	
	John A. Travis	do	98.90	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	98.90	
	Josiah W. White	do	98.90	
	Edson S. Williams	do	98.90	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	98.90	
	L. S. Carey	Cloak-room man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. T. Gibson	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				1,684.60

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
868		Lycurgus Dalton *et al.*, June, 1892:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	$206.60	
	John T. Russ	Assistant postmaster	164.80	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	98.90	
	Wm. C. Crawley	------do	98.90	
	John Stack	------do	98.90	
	Henry Yater	------do	98.90	
	John H. Pratt	------do	98.90	
	John R. Grace	------do	98.90	
	Ralph B. Carlton	------do	98.90	
	W. M. Prescott	------do	98.90	
	Reuben Bourn	------do	98.90	
	R. H. Woolfolk	------do	98.90	
	Edward E. Hennes	------do	112.65	
	Jno. C. Lutz	------do	112.65	
	John Courtade	------do	112.65	
	James M. Workman	------do	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	------do	100.00	
	E. S. Edger	------do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	------do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	59.80	
	H. Kengla & Bro	Mail contractors	311.10	
				$2,426.15
869		David W. Brown *et al*, June, 1892:		
	David W. Brown	Official Reporter, etc	412.10	
	John H. White	------do	412.10	
	Andrew Devine	------do	412.10	
	A. C. Welch	------do	412.10	
	Fred. Irland	------do	412.10	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter, etc	82.40	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	329.70	
	W. J. Kehoe	------do	329.70	
				2,802.30
	Total			264,908.24

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1891–'92 (special).

78		A. C. Palmer *et al.*, December, 1891:		
	A. C. Palmer	Assistant foreman folding room, Dec. 1 to 6	$19.32	
	Thos. A. Coakley	Special messenger, Dec. 1 to 6	19.32	
	R. H. Betts	------do	19.32	
				$57.96
	Total			57.96

Salaries of Capitol Police, House of Representatives, 1892.

79		P. H. Allabach *et al.*, December, 1891:		
	P. H. Allabach	Captain	$134.80	
	D. B. Bradley	Lieutenant	101.10	
	S. W. Baxter	------do	101.10	
	J. W. Jones	------do	101.10	
	Jos. Gilbert	Private	92.70	
	Chas. Stone	------do	92.70	
	L. D. Bumpus	------do	92.70	
	G. W. Hazer	------do	92.70	
	S. P. Mast	Private, Dec. 1 to 18	53.80	
	H. H. Lemon	Private	92.70	
	J. A. Burrows	------do	92.70	
	G. P. Butler	------do	92.70	
	W. H. Dunn	Private, Dec. 1 to 18	53.80	
	B. F. Graham	Private	92.70	
	J. G. Burchfield	------do	92.70	
	G. W. Thomas	------do	92.70	
	D. J. Williams	------do	92.70	
	Chas. Sprague	------do	92.70	
	M. F. Smith	------do	92.70	
	H. T. Hall	------do	92.70	
	A. F. Rudolph	------do	92.70	
	A. W. Cook	------do	92.70	
	Herbert Hunter	------do	92.70	

Salaries of Capitol police, House of Representatives, 1892—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
79		P. H. Allabach *et al.*—Continued.		
	O. A. Hamblett	Private	$92.70	
	E. C. Graham	Private, Dec. 1 to 19	56.79	
	A. J Eaton	Private	92.70	
	A. H. Chase	Private, Dec. 1 to 19	56.79	
	F. P. Pingree	Private	92.70	
	M. M. Robinson	Private, Dec 19 to 31	38.90	
	James Byrne	Private, Dec. 19 to 31	38.90	
	W. L. Walter	Private, Dec. 20 to 31	35.91	
	C. H. Shaffell	Private, Dec. 20 to 31	35.91	
	S. A. Boyden	Watchman	75.80	
	Sidney Burlingame	do	75.80	
	Josiah Wright	do	75.80	
	J. F. McCarthy	do	75.80	
	J. W. Salmons	Watchman, Dec. 1 to 22	53.80	
	J. R. Jones	Watchman	75.80	
	J. H. Francis	Watchman, Dec. 1 to 17	41.58	
	Geo. W. Scott	Watchman	75.80	
	H. B. Webb	Watchman, Dec. 18 to 31	34.22	
	A. W. Jones	Watchman, Dec. 23 to 31	22.00	
	Total			$3,269.30

Salaries of officers and employés, House of Representatives, 1891.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 7	119	J. H. Mitchell:		
		1891.		
		Feb. 2. 8 new shoes, horses folding-room team	$3.00	
		26. 8 new shoes, horses folding-room team	3.00	
		Mar. 26. 8 new shoes, horses folding-room team	3.00	
		Apr. 17. 8 new shoes, horses folding-room team	3.00	
		May 20. 8 new shoes, horses folding-room team	3.00	
				$15.00
15	201	W. M. Galt & Co.:		
		1891.		
		Apr. 1. 5 bushels corn	4.25	
		10 bushels oats	7.00	
		240 pounds hay	2.16	
		330 pounds straw	3.86	
		10. 300 pounds hay	2.70	
		8 pounds rock salt	.24	
		18. 10 bushels oats	7.50	
		5 bushels corn	4.75	
		24. 91 pounds hay	.82	
				33.28
	202	Jno. McDermot & Bro.:		
		1891.		
		Mar. 4. Repairing 4 tailgate hinges and rod	2.25	
		2-chain loops	.50	
		20 rivets	.50	
		Shortening 2 chains and 2 new lenses	.50	
				3.75
Feb. 2	261	John McDermot & Bro.:		
		1891.		
		May 1. Setting tires and bolts	4.50	
		Repairing step	.50	
		4 bolts and repairing bolts	.50	
		Repairing wheels	.75	
		June 10. New wheels to truck, repairing plate bolts	4.50	
				10.75
		Total		62.78

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1891.				
Dec. 18	22	Hon. Allen R. Bushnell:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	2.73	
				$122.27
	23	Hon. William D. Bynum:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.86	
				114.14
	24	Hon. Benjamin H. Bunn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	28.05	
				96.95
	25	Hon. Isaac N. Cox:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.93	
				116.07
	26	Hon. Augustus N. Martin:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	27	Hon. Joseph D. Sayers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	28	Hon. Littleton W. Moore:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	29	Hon. H. St. George Tucker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	27.04	
				97.96
	30	Hon. William T. Crawford:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	31	Hon. John J. Seerley:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.96	
				118.04
	32	Hon. Thomas H. Paynter:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	33	Hon. Robert P. C. Wilson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.42	
				118.58
	34	Hon. Richard H. Norton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.77	
				120.23
	35	Hon. J. Logan Chipman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.45	
				110.55
	36	Hon. James D. Richardson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.08	
				114.92
	37	Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.04	
				119.96
	38	Hon. James F. Epes:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.80	
				123.20
	39	Hon. Chas. Barwig:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	40	Hon. Lucas W. Miller:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.18	
				117.82
	41	Hon. Posey G. Lester;		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.56	
				124.44
	42	Hon. Thos. C. McRae:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	32.22	
				92.78

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1891.				
Dec. 18	43	Hon. Fred E. White:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	9.71	
				$115.29
	44	Hon. Walter I. Hayes:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	22.62	
				102.38
	45	Hon. Geo. W. Fithian:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	46	Hon. Chas. T. O'Ferrall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.26	
				112.74
	47	Hon. Harrison H. Wheeler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.49	
				119.51
	48	Hon. John S. Henderson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	49	Hon. John O. Pendleton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.04	
				123.96
	50	Hon. Geo. W. Smith:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	51	Hon. John A. Caldwell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.62	
				119.38
	52	Hon. Marshall Arnold:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.38	
				112.62
	53	Hon. Samuel Byrnes:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	54	Hon. Owen Scott:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
19	55	Hon. John D. Alderson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	61.67	
				63.33
21	56	Hon. Henry U. Johnson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	57	Hon. Thos. C. Catchings:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.20	
				122.80
	58	Hon. J. H. Bankhead:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.28	
				122.72
22	59	Hon. John De Witt Warner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.79	
				116.21
	60	Hon. Wm. J. Stone:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	29.35	
				95.65
23	61	Hon. Nils P. Haugen:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	62	Hon. Benj. A. Enloe:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	63	Hon. John W. Causey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.14	
				118.86

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1891.				
Dec. 23	64	Hon. Wm. H. Crain:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	7.64	
				$117.36
	65	Hon. David A. Harvey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.88	
				121.12
24	66	Hon. Timothy J. Campbell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.05	
				122.95
	67	Hon. Scott Wike:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
1892.				
Jan. 4	80	Hon. Irvine Dungan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	25.94	
				99.06
	81	Hon. David B. Culberson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.81	
				113.19
	82	Hon. Thomas Bowman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.25	
				103.75
	83	Hon. James O'Donnell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.12	
				124.88
5	84	Hon. Asher G. Caruth:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	85	Hon. Herman W. Snow:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.50	
				118.50
	86	Hon. Thos. F. Magner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	87	Hon. Wm. A. Stone:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.15	
				121.85
6	89	Hon. Hosea Townsend:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.00	
				121.00
	90	Hon. Alfred C. Chapin:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	91	Hon. Clarke Lewis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	92	Hon. George F. Kribbs:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.11	
				115.89
	93	Hon. John H. Wilson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.43	
				124.57
	94	Hon. Henry P. Cheatham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.07	
				121.93
	95	Hon. John A. Quackenbush:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
7	117	Easton & Rupp:		
		1891.		
		July 1. 100 cards and printing	.70	
		50 cards and postage, cards and printing	.56	
		Stamping 2 boxes note	.80	
		Altering plates and 200 card	1.65	
		Stationery	2.90	
		3 memorandum books	.45	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892. Jan. 7	117	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Jan. 7. Engraving die and stamp	$2.65	
		100 cards and printing	1.12	
		Scrap book, etc	1.20	
		13. 300 cards and printing	2.10	
		25. Stationery	3.30	
		2 reams paper	8.48	
		12. 1 self-inker	4.50	
		½ ream bond paper	1.40	
		26. Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		Engraving card case, die, and stamping paper	4.90	
		Oct. 2. 500 cards and printing	3.50	
		20. Lettering case and fountain pen	2.40	
		31. 50 legal wrappers and postage	1.45	
		1 gold pen for fountain pen	1.00	
		12. 300 cards and printing	2.10	
		18. 1 pint Caw's ink	.30	
		21. Erasing engraved address and 200 cards and postage	3.04	
		1,000 cards and envelopes	33.50	
		800 at-home cards	9.00	
		Telegram	.50	
		27. Plate and 50 cards	1.85	
				$96.76
8	136	Hon. A. B. Montgomery:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	137	Hon. Lemuel Amerman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.20	
				122.80
	138	Hon. Thos. L. Bunting:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.13	
				114.87
11	139	Hon. Charles L. Moss:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.30	
				121.70
	140	Hon. Frank E. Beltzhoover:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.46	
				122.54
	141	Hon. George W. Cooper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.61	
				118.39
	142	J. C. Addison:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 5. ¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14340), $15.80	1.32	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14630), $13.80	1.15	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14364), $16.60	1.38	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (13865), $44.40	3.70	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (15404), $17.40	1.45	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14389), $16.80	1.40	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (15938), $16	1.33	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (16828), $45.60	3.80	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (13157), $18.40	1.53	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (9321), $18.80	1.57	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14410), $14.40	1.20	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (13191), $20	1.67	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14074), $23.21	1.94	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14073), $26.40	2.20	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (8245), $17.60	1.47	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (15846), $21	1.75	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (13430), $18.20	1.52	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14414), $20.00	1.67	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (6202), $15.00	1.25	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14051), $13.80	1.15	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14048), $18.80	1.57	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (16489), $17.60	1.47	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (6207), $17.00	1.42	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (16583), $14.80	1.23	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (16258), $16.80	1.40	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (6755), $17.65	1.47	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14348), $17.20	1.43	
		¼ dozen Wostenholm knives (14350), $16.40	1.37	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
Jan. 11	142	J. C. Addison—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Dec. 5. ½ dozen Wostenholm knives (12012), $16.40	$1.37	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14368), $14.60	1.22	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14396), $19.40	1.62	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (13965), $43.20	3.60	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (6761), $17.60	1.47	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (8381), $108.00	9.00	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (1270), $36.00	3.00	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14419), $21.00	1.75	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (9423), $19.20	1.60	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (13809), $18.60	1.55	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14506), $17.60	1.47	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16042), $20.00	1.67	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14161), $19.60	1.63	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (9446), $21.80	1.82	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (9445), $20.60	1.72	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15966), $36.80	3.07	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14430), $16.20	1.35	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (11977), $21.60	1.80	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (11978), $21.20	1.77	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (44054), $15.20	1.27	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14059), $50.40	4.20	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (6660), $13.20	1.10	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (6506), $19.20	1.60	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (6658) $19.40	1.62	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16413), $21.31	1.84	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16412), $16.80	1.40	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (8273), $24.80	2.07	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (9402), $14.80	1.23	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14284), $26.40	2.20	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15297), $17.20	1.43	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14165), $22.40	1.87	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14178), $22.40	1.87	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16610), $17.80	1.48	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16548), $20.80	1.70	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (12764), $17.40	1.45	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14287), $21	1.75	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15656), $19.60	1.63	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (13645), $24	2.00	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (14883), $38.40	3.20	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15713), $26.40	2.20	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16025), $43.20	3.60	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (8396), $29.20	2.43	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16790), $24.80	2.07	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (13801), $44.80	3.74	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (9256), $9	.75	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15628), $13.40	1.12	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16710), $13.80	1.15	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15705), $11.20	.93	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (9259), $10.80	.90	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (12413), $14.80	1.23	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15187), $14.80	1.23	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15532), $14.60	1.21	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15854), $16	1.33	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16687), $17.20	1.43	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16752), $17.80	1.48	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16743), $20	1.66	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (12825), $8.60	.72	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (8635), $24	2.00	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15125), $26.80	2.23	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15151), $26.80	2.23	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16638), $21.60	1.80	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16657), $33.60	2.80	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16658), $30.80	2.57	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (10528), $19.60	1.63	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (8762), $32.80	2.73	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (15090), $26.40	2.20	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16317), $20	1.67	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16746), $54	4.50	
		½ dozen Wostenholm knives (16165), $21	1.75	
		2 dozen Wostenholm knives (12825), $8.60	17.20	
		1 dozen Wostenholm knives (16710)	13.80	
		1 dozen Wostenholm knives (15125)	26.80	
		1 dozen Wostenholm knives (14165)	22.40	
		1 dozen Wostenholm knives (13180)	18.20	
		1 dozen Wostenholm knives (9146)	21.80	
		1 dozen Wostenholm knives (14119)	21.00	
		1 dozen Wostenholm knives (6671)	17.60	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
Jan. 21	210	Hon. Robert E. Doan:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	8.86	
				$116.14
	211	Hon. D. D. Donavan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	46.07	
				78.93
	212	Hon. Edward H. Funston:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.28	
				119.72
22	213	Hon. Jason B. Brown:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	214	Hon. Wm. A. McKeighan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	39.93	
				85.07
	215	Hon. Albert C. Hopkins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.00	
				106.00
	216	Hon. W. H. H. Cowles:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.16	
				120.84
24	217	Hon. Hillary A. Herbert:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	62.10	
				62.90
25	218	Hon. O. M. Kem:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.48	
				110.52
	219	Hon. John B. Long:		
		By allowance	125.90	
		To stationery	21.52	
				103.48
26	220	Hon. Wm. H. Hatch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.46	
				119.54
	221	Hon. Robert E. De Forest:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	20.00	
				105.00
27	222	Hon. Milton L. Terry:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.31	
				118.69
28	223	Hon. Clinton Babbitt:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	30.18	
				94.82
	224	Hon. Wm. F. Parrett:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.82	
				119.18
	226	Hon. Chas. J. Boatner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	24.93	
				100.07
30	227	Hon. George H. Brickner;		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
Feb. 2	257	Easton & Rupp:		
		1891.		
		Nov. 3. 2 reams legal cap, $3.50	7.00	
		27. 2 journals, 60 cents	1.20	
		1 rubber stamp	.50	
		Dec. 3. 3 stub files, 95 cents	2.85	
		3 stub files, 70 cents	2.10	
		4. 3 paragon files	1.03	
		10. ½ dozen cork penholders	2.16	
		1 inkstand, No. 16	4.50	
		1 inkstand, No. 1766	3.50	
		1 inkstand, No. 1761	3.00	
		1 inkstand, No. 25	1.25	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
Feb. 2	258	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Dec. 16. Plate and 250 cards	$3.65	
		Plate and 500 cards	4.45	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.35	
		18. 1 record book	1.00	
		1 record binder	2.00	
		1 pencil	.10	
		1 diary	1.25	
		3 sheets blotting	.15	
		Stationery	3.15	
		400 cards and printing	2.80	
		19. Engraving die and stamping, ¼ ream in gold	3.50	
		500 cards and printing	3.50	
		300 cards and printing	2.10	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		½ ream ruled paper	1.35	
		20 document boxes	6.00	
		21. Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.35	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.70	
		22. Engraving address and 100 cards	1.45	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.10	
		½ ream Rep. bond and stamping	1.35	
		½ M envelopes	1.50	
		½ ream linen, 17-22, cut	.80	
		28. 1 Shipman binder	.90	
		1 3-quire record	.60	
		1 copy brush	.50	
		250 cards and printing	1.75	
		250 cards and printing and altering plate	2.75	
		1 rubber stamp, fac simile	2.25	
		½ ream and ½ M B. B. note	3.00	
		3 diaries, No. 92	1.95	
		1 pocket knife	1.00	
		1 ribbon	1.00	
		1 card box	1.25	
		400 cards and printing	2.80	
		31. Altering plate and 1 M cards and printing	8.20	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		½ ream bond note	1.30	
		½ M envelopes	.70	
		2 quires letter	.25	
		1 tablet	.20	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		1 inkstand and calendar	2.40	
		½ ream bond commercial note	.70	
		½ ream bond envelopes, billet	.30	
		4 packages envelopes	.75	
		1892.		
		Jan. 4. 200 cards and printing	1.40	
		1 fountain pen	5.00	
		600 cards and printing	4.20	
		6. 1 post-office scales	5.25	
		1 Chadwick letter book	1.75	
		1 press stand	11.50	
		2,500 sheets linen ledger letter	9.15	
		2,500 sheets linen ledger packet	7.25	
		8. 1 diary	.25	
		1 ream rep note and stamping	7.15	
		½ M envelopes	7.25	
		Altering plate and 200 cards	2.15	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.70	
		9. Lap tablet	.50	
		1 bottle Arnold's ink	.20	
		1 sheet blotting	.05	
		½ ream bond rep note	1.80	
		½ M envelopes	.90	
		400 cards and printing	2.80	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.10	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.40	
		Plate and 300 cards	2.80	
		3 quires linen legal cap	.75	
		Recutting plate and 100 cards	1.20	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		1 rubber stamp	1.00	
		3 plates and 300 cards	5.40	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
Feb. 2	258	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1892.		
		Jan. 23. 250 cards and printing	$1.75	
		1 gross pens	.40	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		100 colored envelopes, No. 19	.37	
		1 diary	1.60	
		300 cards and printing, extra large	3.00	
		300 cards and printing	1.20	
		3 calagraph ribbons	2.25	
		400 cards and printing	2.80	
		375 cards and envelopes	1.37	
		1 pint black ink	.35	
		25. ½ M card envelopes	1.00	
				$411.44
	259	F. H. Catlin:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 8. 3 dozen pocketknives, at $12	36.00	
		3 dozen pocketknives, at $13.20	39.60	
		1 dozen pocketknives	10.80	
		1 dozen pocketknives	12.00	
				98.40
6	262	Hon. John A. Pickler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.20	
				103.79
	263	Hon. Washington F. Willcox:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.10	
				114.90
	264	Hon. John M. Allen:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
11	266	Hon. A. J. Hopkins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.42	
				111.58
	267	Hon. William Cogswell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.58	
				119.42
12	268	Hon. Martin K. Gantz:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	34.62	
				90.38
13	291	Robert Beall:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 7. 200 cards and printing	2.00	
		Changing plate	.50	
		200 cards and printing	2.00	
		400 cards and printing	4.00	
		8. 1 box lavender note, octavo	1.00	
		1 box lavender note billet	1.00	
		5 packages lavender envelopes	1.00	
		5 packages lavender envelopes, octavo	1.00	
		Stamping 5 packages and 5 quires in silver	2.50	
		Engraving die	2.50	
		15. 2 packages card envelopes	.40	
		1 Lady with Camelias	.75	
		5 quires lavender note	1.25	
		5 packages lavender envelopes	1.25	
		Stamping 2½ quires and 2½ packages in silver	1.25	
		18. Engraving "at home" plate	5.00	
		200 cards from plate	3.00	
		200 envelopes for plate	1.60	
		21. 125 envelopes, 1 "Beautiful Thoughts"	1.75	
		100 "at home" cards and printing	1.50	
		Feb. 1. 1 quire lavender note billet	.20	
		2. 6 quires and 6 packages lavender note, stamping in silver	5.40	
				40.85
	292	Herman Baumgarten:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 14. 1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, H. C. Snodgrass	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, W. W. Dickerson	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, J. W. Causey	5.00	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892. Feb. 13	292	Herman Baumgarten—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Dec. 14. 1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, L. F. Livingston	$5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, S. B. Alexander	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, Herman W. Snow	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, Andrew Stewart	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, W. M. McKaig	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, G. W. Shell	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, A. C. Harmer	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, W. A. Brawley	5.00	
		1 hand-feeding facsimile stamp, Thos. Weadock	2.40	
		1 hand-feeding facsimile stamp, M. Arnold	2.40	
		1 hand-feeding facsimile stamp, R. E. De Forest	2.40	
		1 hand-feeding facsimile stamp, John T. Cutting	2.40	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, D. D. Hare	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, Adolph Meyer	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, L. F. McKinney	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, O. M. Kem	5.00	
		16. 1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, H. Page	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, E. P. Gillespie	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, Wm. M. Johnson	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, W. A. McKeighan	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, E. A. McDonald	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, F. E. White	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, John B. Long	5.00	
		1 self-feeding facsimile stamp, Frank B. Coburn	5.00	
		1 self-inking facsimile stamp, Dan Waugh	5.00	
		1 hand-inking facsimile stamp, R. W. Everett	2.40	
		1 hand-inking facsimile stamp, Thos. E. Winn	2.40	
		1 duplicate-inking facsimile stamp, Dan Waugh	.75	
		1 duplicate-inking facsimile stamp, H. W. Snow	.75	
		1 duplicate-inking facsimile stamp, John B. Long	.75	
		1 duplicate-inking facsimile stamp, Dan Waugh	.75	
		1 duplicate-inking facsimile stamp, J. Robinson	.75	
		1 duplicate inking facsimile stamp, J. L. Bretz	.75	
		1 duplicate-inking facsimile stamp, H. W. Snow	.75	
		19. 1 self-inking facsimile stamp, J. B. Robinson	5.00	
		1 self-inking facsimile stamp, J. L. Bretz	5.00	
		1 self-inking facsimile stamp, W. H. Harries	5.00	
		1 self-inking facsimile stamp, Jno. L. Mitchell	2.40	
		1 self-inking facsimile stamp, E. E. Meredith	2.40	
		1 self-inking facsimile stamp, Lewis Sperry	2.40	
		1 self-inking facsimile stamp, J. G. Warwick	2.40	
	293	J. C. Blair Co.:		$164.25
		1891.		
		Dec. 30. 600 commercial tablets, at $5.40	32.40	
		100 commercial tablets	3.60	
		6 dozen ½ pints, 10 ink, $1.20	7.20	
		6 dozen ½ pints, 10 ink, $2.10	12.60	
		6 dozen quarts, 10 ink, $3.90	23.40	
		1892.		
		Jan. 8. 1 dozen Blackstone	4.68	
		1 dozen Royal Blackstone	5.40	
		16. 10 dozen old black, $1.80	18.00	
		25. 10 dozen old black, $1.80	18.00	
		132 pine cone, 9 cents	11.88	
				137.16
	294	E. J. Brooks & Co.:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 29. 24 dozen sponge-top mucilage, at $1.50	$36.00	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
Feb. 18	294	E. J. Brooks & Co.—Continued.		
		1892.		
		Jan. 12. 12 dozen mucilage bottles, at $1.90	$22.80	
				$58.80
	295	Emry Davis:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 16. 1 dozen 1 D. A. inkstands, at $18	18.00	
		3 dozen 2 D. A. inkstands, at $12	36.00	
		2 dozen 3 D. A. inkstands, at $18	36.00	
		36 plugs, at 5 cents	1.80	
		4 funnels, at 25 cents	1.00	
				92.80
	296	Hon. L. F. McKinney:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.46	
				107.54
15	298	Hon. John C. Houk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	76.68	
				48.32
16	299	Hon. Charles E. Hooker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.18	
				118.82
20	300	Hon. Kittel Halvorson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.34	
				115.66
	301	Hon. John L. Bretz:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.76	
				119.24
	302	Hon. Thomas G. Lawson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.87	
				114.13
23	305	Hon. S. M. Robertson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.06	
				107.94
	306	Hon. S. W. T. Lanham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.86	
				121.14
24	307	Hon. John W. Kendall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
27	313	Hon. Alfred A. Taylor:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	28.88	
				96.12
	314	Hon. James W. Covert:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	315	Hon. F. C. Layton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.11	
				105.89
29	328	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 27. 1 dozen sponge cups	.65	
		100 Russia memo's	15.00	
		200 memo. pads	6.00	
		Baily press and stand	33.75	
		1 blotting pad	2.75	
		186 reams Whitney's letter, $1.92	357.12	
		98½ reams Whitney's packet note, $1.12	110.32	
		52½ reams Whitney's commercial note, 96 cents	50.40	
		20 reams Crane's bond packet note, $1.82	36.40	
		10 reams Crane's bond commercial note, $1.32	13.20	
		30. 56½ reams Whitney's legal cap, $2.29	129.38	
		Feb. 2. 2 dozen penracks, assorted	2.97	
		1 card rack	.65	
		1 engraving die, Speaker's room	3.75	
		Printing 1 ream note and ¼ M envelopes	7.22	
		Stamping 10 boxes paper and envelopes	3.50	
		24 demy 4to indexes	11.28	
		5. 1 gross Gillott's pens	.50	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
Mar. 2	346	Hon. C. D. Clark:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	33.57	
				$91.43
	347	Hon. John A. T. Hull:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	32.58	
				92.42
3	356	Powers Paper Co:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 19. 4 reams No. 75 artistic commercial note paper, at $1.63	6.52	
		3 reams No. 76 artistic commercial note paper, at $2	6.00	
		3 reams No. 75 artistic octavo note paper, at $1.35	4.05	
		2 reams No. 76 artistic octavo note paper, at $1.75	3.50	
		1 ream No. 76 artistic billet note paper	1.50	
		4 reams No. 80 perfection commercial note paper, at $2	8.00	
		2 reams No. 80 perfection octavo note paper, at $1.75	3.50	
		1 ream No. 80 perfection billet note paper	1.50	
		10 M bar envelopes	35.00	
				69.57
	357	Hon. William J. Coombs:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
7	374	Hon. Seth. W. Cobb:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.92	
				121.08
8	383	Hon. Edward Scull:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.66	
				119.34
9	384	Hon. Wm. A. B. Branch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.01	
				120.99
11	388	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 12. ½ dozen penracks	1.20	
		2 inkstands	.40	
		13. 1 dozen finger shields	.35	
		96 document boxes, assorted	3.36	
		16. 1 M shipping tags	1.50	
		2 M gum labels	1.50	
		1 dozen Cross stylo ink	2.50	
		2½ dozen glass inkstands, at $1.20	3.00	
		6 dozen glass inkstands, at 68 cents	4.08	
		17. 250 Congress tie envelopes	3.75	
		2 reams Crane's letter and stamping	10.86	
		18. 3 P. O. boxes	.90	
		2 stationery cases	5.50	
		19. 2 dozen envelope openers	4.94	
		2 dozen erasers	1.00	
		1 dozen erasers	6.62	
		2 dozen penholders	1.20	
		20. 1 M gum labels	.75	
		2 paragon files	.68	
		23. ½ gross pens	.45	
		24. 1 gross 404 pens	.50	
		1½ dozen index memos	4.50	
		25. 6 dozen Carter's mucilage No. 208, $2.66	15.96	
		3 dozen Carter's mucilage No. 203, $4	12.00	
		6 dozen Carter's mucilage No. 204, $2.20	13.20	
		2 dozen Carter's mucilage, ½ pints, $2.17	4.34	
		2 dozen Carter's ink, ½ pints, $2.17	4.34	
		1 dozen Wirt's fountain pens	17.50	
		2 dozen Wirt's fountain pens No. 10, $1.75	3.50	
		27. 1 set indexes	.25	
		½ dozen scrapbooks 1002	2.60	
		1 dozen ruling sens	3.00	
		2 dozen erasers, $2.67	5.34	
		2 dozen index memos	2.40	
		1½ gross journalistic pencils, R. & B., $6.50	9.75	
		4 gross pens	2.80	
		29. ½ dozen pencil sharpeners	1.50	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892. Mar. 11	388	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1892.		
		Mar. 1. 2 dozen paragon files, $4.10	$8.20	
		3. 1 bottle turpentine oil	.18	
		1 blank book indexed	.47	
		8. 2 blank books indexed, 60 cents	1.20	
		14 blank books indexed, 47 cents	6.58	
		6 scrapbooks	3.13	
		9. ½ gross Crown penholders	2.50	
		½ gross Crown penholders	2.75	
				$133.
	389	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 12. 1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		13. 500 cards and printing	3.50	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.10	
		16. 1 bottle stylo ink	.20	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		2 Woodruff's files	1.50	
		17. 400 cards and printing	2.80	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		1 package envelopes	.08	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		2½ quires bond note and envelopes	.67	
		18. 1 16-ounce post-office scale	3.20	
		1 card rack	.65	
		19. 100 cards and printing	.70	
		1 Burr index	6.00	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.35	
		20. Engraving and 150 cards	1.50	
		1 gross Gillotts, 303	.80	
		Engraving card case	.35	
		23. 100 cards and printing	.70	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		2 Shannon files	2.10	
		1 dozen pads	.12	
		24 1 16-ounce post-office scale	3.20	
		3 pamphlet cases	1.80	
		25. 200 cards and printing	1.40	
		26. 1 dozen packages toilet paper	1.50	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		50 cards and printing	.35	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.10	
		400 cards and printing	2.10	
		225 cards and printing	1.70	
		27. 200 cards and printing	1.40	
		1 rubber stamp and pad	.75	
		1 quire cap cut	.25	
		29. 1 hectograph	5.50	
		Engraving die	2.25	
		½ ream note and 100 envelopes	3.45	
		Mar. 1. 1 stylo pen	2.00	
		2 B. B. indexes	.60	
		2. 100 cards and printing	.70	
		1 rubber stamp and pad	.75	
		Note paper and envelopes, pens, ink, and pencil	.95	
		Engraving crest	8.00	
		Engraving wax seal	7.50	
		Illuminating crest and framing	7.25	
		1½ reams note, and stamping in gold	10.95	
		¼ M envelopes	4.85	
		4. 1 fountain pen	2.25	
		1 record book	1.15	
		1 eraser	.12	
		1 letter book, 10-14-100	2.10	
		1 box labels	.10	
		1 pencil	.12	
		1 pencil sharpener	.25	
		5. 2 rubber stamps	3.25	
		Letter book	.35	
		8. 1 bottle red ink	.10	
		Stationery	4.80	
		3 matchless files	1.80	
		1 letter box	.50	
		1 brush	.10	
		9. 300 cards and printing	2.10	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.90	
		½ ream note, and stamping silver	3.35	
				132.16

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
Mar 12	390	Hon. N. C. Blanchard:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	14.07	
				$110.93
14	392	Hon. William Elliott:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	43.02	
				81.98
15	393	Hon. Lawrence E. McGann:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.41	
				114.59
19	396	Hon. Josiah Patterson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.75	
				107.25
21	398	Hon. David H. Patton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.97	
				107.03
22	401	Hon. Joseph T. Caine:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.86	
				106.14
	402	Hon. John R. Fellows:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.26	
				118.74
	403	Hon. E. T. Stackhouse:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.86	
				111.14
	404	Hon. Martin N. Johnson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	40.92	
				84.08
25	406	Hon. Marriott Brosius:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.36	
				120.64
	407	Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.09	
				114.91
	408	Hon. Cornelius A. Cadmus:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.68	
				103.32
28	409	Hon. John Raines:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.57	
				118.43
29	415	Hon. William J. Bryan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	58.53	
				66.47
	416	Hon. Edward F. McDonald:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.00	
				120.00
30	420	Hon. Hosea H. Rockwell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	43.89	
				81.11
	421	Hon. William M. McKaig:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.43	
				117.57
Apr. 5	457	Hon. John B. Robinson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.72	
				101.28
6	458	Hon. Thos. A. E. Weadock:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	38.28	
				86.72
9	473	Hon. Richard P. Bland:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.89	
				123.11

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
Apr. 11	478	Hon. R. Q. Mills:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	50.80	
		To declined	32.20	
		To cash		$42.00
14	486	Emry Davis:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 16. 1 No. 60 automatic inkstand	4.80	
		1 No. 61 automatic inkstand	7.80	
		1 No. 12 automatic inkstand	2.25	
		1 No. 20 automatic inkstand	4.50	
		1 No. 21 automatic inkstand	4.80	
		1 No. 22 automatic inkstand	6.00	
		1 No. 28 automatic inkstand	4.80	
				34.95
	487	Chicago Herald:		
		Daily and Sunday, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Oct. 29, 1891, to June 29, 1892, for Hon. W. M. Springer		5.35
	488	J. C. Blair Co:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 12. 2 dozen Blackstone tablets, No. 408, $5.40	10.80	
		200 commercial tablets, No. 2195, $7.20	14.40	
		100 business blocks, No. 2026	9.00	
		7 dozen Old Beach letter tablets, No. 3517, $1.80	12.60	
				46.80
	489	Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 11. 19,500, 161–10–½, envelopes, at $2.10	40.95	
		17. 21,750, 161–9–½, envelopes, at $1.77	38.50	
		22. 28,250, 161–9–½, envelopes, at $1.77	50.00	
		5,500, 161–10–½, envelopes, at $2.10	11.55	
		Mar. 21. 72,000, 161–6¼–full. envelopes, at $1.16	83.52	
		22. 36,000, 161–6¼–full, envelopes, at $1.16	41.76	
				266.28
15	496	Hon. Rufus E. Lester:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
16	508	Hon. Joseph E. Washington:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	42.58	
				82.42
20	511	Hon. James R. Williams:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
22	514	Hon. Sherman Hoar:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	37.60	
				87.40
23	518	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 31. Engraving die and stamping	4.00	
		Lettering card cases	.25	
		Apr. 2. Engraving 2 plates and 200 sheets, printed	18.00	
		200 bond envelopes	1.50	
		6. ½ dozen document boxes	1.25	
		½ ream octavo note and envelopes	1.55	
		2 packs envelopes	.35	
		1 record book	.60	
		2 boxes note paper and pens	.55	
		7. 1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		Pen rack, paper file, and inkstand	.50	
		Plate and 200 cards and printing	3.15	
		100 card envelopes and 1 package cards	.95	
		8. 3 plates and 600 cards	6.30	
		400 cards and printing	2.80	
		9. Printing 100 postal cards	1.35	
		12. 2 plates and 400 cards	4.85	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		13. 400 cards and printing	2.80	
		Stationery	3.73	
		19. Stationery	1.65	
		230 circulars, printing	3.00	
		50 sheets standard linen cut	.90	
		21. Rubber stamp	.75	
				66.68

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
Apr. 23	519	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 31. 3 dozen handy clips (assorted)	$1.35	
		20 gross pens, 50 cents	10.00	
		1 gross Rus Moheta pens	.75	
		Apr. 6. ½ dozen O. K files, canvas	4.46	
		½ dozen O. K. files, manila	1.47	
		2 glass weights	.80	
		8. 2 glass weights	.80	
		Stamping 2 reams letter	6.00	
		9. 2 dozen sponge cups	1.50	
		12. 1 letter book, 9-11-500	.95	
		13. 2 canvas files	1.00	
		½ ream K. F. note and envelopes	1.06	
		14. 2 dozen finger shields	.70	
		16. ½ dozen canvas files	2.97	
		19. 3 penracks	.60	
		2 bill head cases, 3 parts	1.90	
		1 bill head case, 2 parts	.75	
		3 boxes McGill's fasteners, 74 cents	2.22	
		3 boxes McGill's fasteners, 85 cents	2.55	
		½ dozen memos, 255	1.70	
		1 dozen memos, 1835	.30	
		1 dozen memos, 56	.20	
		1 dozen memos, 4056	.40	
		5 glass inkstands	1.30	
		1 dozen cork penholders	.90	
		1 post-office box, No. 1	.40	
		1 post-office box, No. 2	.55	
		1 post-office box, No. 3	.75	
		½ M perfecting envelopes	.88	
		5 B. B. letter files	2.50	
		20. 540 sheets parchment, $30.25	163.35	
		21. ½ dozen XL penracks	1.20	
		1 M perfection linen envelopes, stamped	5.50	
		½ M perfection linen envelopes, stamped	2.63	
		4 blank books	1.20	
				$225.59
	520	Hon. Herman Stump:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	24.41	
				100.59
25	521	Hon. Chas. A. Russell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.05	
				119.95
	522	Hon. Binger Hermann:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.96	
				107.04
	523	Hon. Julius C. Burrows:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	22.06	
				102.94
26	524	Hon. Eugene W. Loud:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.90	
				120.10
27	529	Hon. Antonio Joseph:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
May 3	572	Wm. Ballantyne & Son:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 15. 6 scrapbooks, $5.20 dozen	2.60	
		22. 12 scrapbooks, $5.20 dozen	5.20	
		Feb. 13. 4¼ dozen reporters' note books, 85 cents	3.54	
		18. 5,000 paper fasteners, $2.35	11.75	
		2,000 paper fasteners, $2.35	4.70	
		24. 3 dozen reporters' note books, $1.28	3.84	
		Mar. 9. 12 dozen Barnes' ink, 4-oz	7.00	
		6 dozen Barnes' ink, 4-oz., red	3.50	
		16. 80 scratch books, $3.50 per 100	2.80	
		24. 20 scratch books, $3.50 per 100	.70	
		26. 4 dozen reporters' note books, $1.28	5.12	
		31. 12 gross bands, 24 cents	2.88	
		12 gross bands, 28 cents	3.36	
		12 gross bands, 32 cents	3.84	
		2 great gross bands, $1.10	2.20	
		2 great gross bands, $1.20	2.40	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
May 3	572	Wm. Ballantyne & Son—Continued.		
		1892.		
		Mar. 31. 2 great gross bands, $1	$2.00	
		Apr. 19. 1½ reams treasury blotter, $14.96	22.46	
		Mar. 31. 5 great gross bands, $1.50	7.50	
				$97.37
	603	Hon. Barnes Compton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.51	
				110.49
12	616	Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	34.28	
				90.72
16	625	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 4. 6 reams legal paper, wove, at 87½ cents	5.25	
		3 reams legal paper, wove, at $1.00	3.03	
		3 reams legal paper, wove, at $1.26	3.78	
		5 reams letter paper, wove, at 70 cents	3.50	
		2 reams letter paper, wove, at 56 cents	1.12	
		1 dozen Paragon ribbons, blue record	6.00	
		1 dozen Paragon ribbons, black copying	6.00	
		24. 10 reams legal paper, at 87½ cents	8.75	
		3 reams legal paper, wove, at $1.26	3.78	
		3 reams legal paper, wove, at $1.05	3.15	
		3 reams legal paper, wove, at 94½ cents	2.83	
		2 reams legal paper, wove, at $1.08½	2.17	
		2 reams legal paper, wove, at $1.33	2.66	
				53.03
	626	Robert Beall:		
		1892.		
		May 12. ½ dozen No. 4 ebony telescopic penholders, $16.80	5.60	
		½ dozen No. 5 ebony telescopic penholders, $20.80	6.93	
		½ dozen No. 6 ebony telescopic penholders, $24.80	8.27	
		½ dozen No. 2 pearl desk penholders, $13.60	4.53	
		½ dozen No. 3 pearl desk penholders, $15.60	5.20	
		½ dozen No. 4 pearl desk penholders, $18	6.00	
		3 dozen No. 1 rubber business pencils, $3.40	10.20	
				46.73
	627	Hon. Wm. M. Springer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	83.80	
				41.20
18	631	Hon. Henry C. Snodgrass:		
		By allowance	122.00	
		To stationery	25.56	
				99.44
	632	Hon. Walter C. Newberry:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.48	
				112.52
	633	Hon. Willis Sweet:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.62	
				103.38
	634	Hon. N. N. Cox:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.36	
				107.64
	635	Hon. John Davis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	43.37	
				81.63
	636	Hon. D. D. Hare:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	31.66	
				93.34
24	647	Hon. C. A. O. McClellan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	25.38	
				99.62
27	651	Hon. Rice A. Pierce:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	27.13	
				97.87

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
May 28	652	Hon. Benton McMillan:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	74.55	
				50.45
31	667	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 23. 3 Mark Twain scrap books	3.36	
		2 dozen Centric pens	1.00	
		1 bowl and brush	1.00	
		2 dozen oil boards	.90	
		25. 1 letter book	.95	
		27. 20 reams bond letter, $2.43	48.60	
		1 ream parchment legal cap	6.50	
		May 7. 52⅝ reams letter ½-sheets, $1.68	88.87	
		18 reams typewriter cap, $1.10	19.80	
		9. 2 dozen Handy clips, small, 40 cents	.80	
		1 dozen Handy clips, medium	.55	
		11. 1 doz. Wirt fountain pens	17.50	
		17. 1 ream Weston's super royal	19.00	
		2 dozen bristol cards, $1.60	3.20	
		2 dozen bristol cards, $1.50	3.00	
		2 dozen quarts Arnold's fluid, $4.40	8.80	
		2 gross red tape, $26.79	53.40	
		23. 50 reams packet note, ruled, $1.12	56.00	
				383.23
	668	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 23. 2 dozen document boxes	3.85	
		1 tablet	.10	
		27. Blank book, paper, envelopes, pens, and holder	.85	
		May 2. ½ ream note paper in silver	3.50	
		½ M envelopes	1.50	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		2½ quires note paper and envelopes	.90	
		4 rubber stamps	1.00	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		1 fountain pen and pocket holder	1.75	
		3. Engraving crest die	7.00	
		½ ream of note and stamping	3.05	
		½ M envelopes	1.40	
		4. 100 cards and printing	.70	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.65	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		Repairing stamp	.35	
		1 rubber stamp	.75	
		7. 100 cards and printing	.75	
		1 inkstand	.25	
		3 sticks wax	.30	
		1 tablet	.25	
		50 cards and printing	.40	
		2 packages B. B. envelopes	.50	
		2 packages white envelopes	.16	
		9. ½ reams bond note and ¼ M envelopes	2.95	
		1 bottle Carter's ink	.25	
		½ twine	.20	
		1 letter book	1.80	
		Oil and blotting board	.30	
		1 dozen blotters	.45	
		10. 50 cards and printing	.10	
		Engraving die and ½ ream note and stamping	3.65	
		11. 200 cards and printing	1.40	
		12. 3 quires bond note and envelopes	1.00	
		½ ream bond note and envelopes	.75	
		2 st. black lines	.10	
		3 spools red tape	.90	
		Altering plate and 200 cards	2.15	
		Engraving die monogram	2.25	
		¾ reams bond note and stamping	4.38	
		¼ M envelopes	75	
		14. 25 photo envelopes	.25	
		1 rubber stamp	.50	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.65	
		19. 2 sticks wax	.46	
		1 bottle paste	.12	
		18 sheets letter paper	.15	
				61.27

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892				
May 31	699	Hon. John G. Otis:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	8.11	
				$116.89
June 1	693	Hon. C. A. Boutelle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	25.28	
				99.72
4	707	Hon. Ezra B. Taylor:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	63.34	
				61.66
7	708	Hon. William Baker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.76	
				115.24
9	709	Hon. William Mutchler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.97	
				103.03
	710	Hon. Thomas J. Geary:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.82	
				114.18
	711	Hon. Edward Lane:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.56	
				112.44
10	724	Hon. John A. Buchanan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.92	
				105.08
	725	Hon. F. S. Coolidge:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.47	
				116.53
	726	Hon. David A. De Armond:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.14	
				113.86
	727	Hon. Case Broderick:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	22.29	
				102.71
	728	Hon. James N. Castle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	729	Hon. Samuel T. Busey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	730	Hon. John M. Clancy:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.27	
				119.73
11	738	Hon. Thomas Lynch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	36.50	
				88.50
13	740	Cincinnati Commercial Gazette Co.:		
		For daily and Sunday Commercial Gazette, furnished Hon. J. W. Owens, from May 8 to July 8, 1892, by order Clerk House of Representatives		2.50
	741	Cincinnati Enquirer Co.:		
		For daily and Sunday Enquirer, furnished Hon. J. W. Owens, from May 7 to July 7, 1891, by order Clerk House of Representatives		2.65
	742	Hon. Wm. H. Cate:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.16	
				114.84
	743	Hon. J. A. Geissenhainer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.14	
				108.86
	744	Hon. Myron B. Wright:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	25.42	
				99.58

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1893—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1893.				
June 13	745	Hon. Simon P. Wolverton:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	37.79	
				887.21
	746	Hon. Jo Abbott:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	36.83	
				88.17
	747	Hon. George W. Ray:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	43.99	
				81.01
	748	Hon. Sereno E. Payne:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	49.48	
				75.52
	749	Hon. Geo. D. Perkins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	25.74	
				99.26
14	750	Hon. Geo. D. Tillman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.57	
				111.43
	751	Hon. N. M. Curtis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	36.31	
				88.69
	752	Hon. Henry Bacon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	70.79	
				54.21
	753	Hon. William H. Harries:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	36.95	
				88.05
15	754	Hon. C. B. Kilgore:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.54	
				116.46
	755	Hon. Mathew D. Lagan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.09	
				116.91
	756	Hon. Henry G. Turner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.99	
				118.01
	757	Hon. Allen C. Durborow:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.44	
				112.56
16	761	Hon. Marcus A. Smith:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.79	
				105.21
	762	Hon. E. V. Brookshire:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	97.37	
				27.63
	763	Hon. George Johnstone:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.14	
				108.86
	764	Hon. James Buchanan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.42	
				113.58
	765	Hon. Edward P. Gillespie:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	41.29	
				83.71
17	766	Hon. Matthew Griswold:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.69	
				118.31
	767	Hon. Henry H. Powers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	24.00	
				101.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
June 17	768	Hon. James W. Wadsworth:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationary	4.32	
				$120.68
	769	Hon. Wm. W. Bowers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	61.91	
				63.09
	770	Hon. Joseph J. Little:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	24.91	
				100.09
	771	Hon. Anthony Caminetti:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.45	
				111.55
	772	Hon. John T. Cutting:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	30.42	
				94.58
	773	Hon. Wm. H. Enochs:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	56.61	
				68.39
18	774	Hon. E. E. Meredith:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	37.67	
				87.33
	775	Hon. Charles Stewart:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.49	
				113.51
	776	Hon. Justin R. Whiting:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationey	27.84	
				97.16
	777	Hon. William H. Brawley:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.57	
				101.43
	778	Hon. Thos. J. Henderson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	29.25	
				95.75
	779	Hon. Henry W. Bentley:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	27.76	
				97.24
	780	Hon. John C. Kyle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.67	
				119.33
	781	Hon. J. P. Dolliver:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	79.70	
				45.30
	782	Hon. Wm. C. Oates:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	75.25	
				49.75
20	783	Hon. Halbert S. Greenleaf:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	26.30	
				98.70
	784	Hon. John F. Andrew:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.21	
				112.79
	785	Hon. W. F. Daniel:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.53	
				101.47
	786	Hon. W. W. Dickerson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.84	
				108.16
	787	Hon. P. S. Post:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	86.71	
				38.29

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
June 21	788	Hon. John L. Jolley:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	45.25	
				879.75
	789	Hon. Lewis Sperry:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	105.53	
				19.47
22	795	Hon. Chas. F. Crisp:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.30	
				115.70
	796	Hon. Thos. Dunn English:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	797	Hon. S. B. Alexander:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.85	
				108.15
	798	Hon. Benjamin F. Grady:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.74	
				121.26
	799	Hon. Henry Page:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.69	
				107.31
	800	Hon. Bellamy Storer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	28.16	
				96.84
	801	Hon. Byron G. Stout:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.89	
				112.11
	802	Hon. L. F. Livingston:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	46.70	
				78.30
	803	Hon. Robert W. Fyan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.15	
				120.85
	804	Hon. Alfred C. Harmer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	76.12	
				48.88
	805	Hon. Thomas B. Reed:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.03	
				112.97
	806	Hon. William H. Forney:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.30	
				111.70
	807	Hon. John H. Ketcham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.33	
				110.67
	808	Hon. Robert W. Everett:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.89	
				118.11
	809	Hon. O. M. Hall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	32.67	
				92.33
23	810	Hon. James W. Owens:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	39.99	
				85.01
	811	Hon. Louis E. Atkinson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	81.74	
				43.26
	812	Hon. Charles O'Neill:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.66	
				101.34

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
June 23	813	Hon. Henry H. Bingham:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	14.78	
				$110.22
	814	Hon. George F. Williams:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	42.26	
				82.74
	815	Hon. Moses F. Stevens:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.72	
				101.28
25	816	Hon. John C. Crosby:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	32.89	
				92.11
	817	Hon. John W. Rife:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	47.64	
				77.36
	818	Hon. S. R. Mallory:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.67	
				122.33
	819	Hon. Geo. W. Houk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	85.08	
				39.92
	820	Hon. Dan Waugh:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	36.50	
				88.50
	821	Hon. John T. Heard:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	87.79	
				37.21
	822	Hon. H. W. Rusk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	63.39	
				61.31
27	823	Hon. Geo. F. Huff:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	83.18	
				41.82
	824	Hon. John E. Reyburn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	28.62	
				96.38
	825	Hon. Geo. D. Wise:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.74	
				116.26
	826	Hon. Robt. R. Hitt:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	44.92	
				80.08
	827	Hon. Chas. S. Randall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	59.47	
				65.53
	828	Hon. Nelson Dingley, jr.:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.50	
				117.50
	829	Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	30.23	
				94.77
	830	Hon. Samuel Fowler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.75	
				122.25
	831	Hon. Wm. W. Grout:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.61	
				117.39
	832	Hon. Edwin Hallowell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.95	
				119.05

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892. June 27	833	Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	21.15	
				$103.85
	834	Hon. Oscar Lapham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.75	
				111.25
	835	Hon. Wm. W. Dixon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	112.61	
				12.39
	836	Hon. J. H. Beeman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.52	
				113.48
	837	Hon. James J. Belden:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	88.30	
				36.70
	838	Hon. C. A. Bergen:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.84	
				101.16
	839	Hon. Benj. T. Cable:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	33.83	
				91.17
	840	Hon. W. Bourke Cockran:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.47	
				105.53
	841	Hon. Amos J. Cummings:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	28.62	
				96.38
	842	Hon. Wm. E. Haynes:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.71	
				115.29
	843	Hon. John J. Hemphill:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.71	
				118.29
	844	Hon. D. B. Henderson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	31.17	
				93.83
	845	Hon. W. S. Holman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	26.01	
				98.99
	846	Hon. Warren B. Hooker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	48.91	
				76.09
	847	Hon. William A. Jones:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	28.04	
				96.96
	848	Hon. John M. Pattison:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.56	
				109.44
	849	Hon. Abner Taylor:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	20.46	
				104.54
	850	Hon. John C. Tarsney:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.54	
				107.46
	851	Hon. Lewis Steward:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.43	
				118.57
	852	Hon. Benjamin F. Shively:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.91	
				108.09

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892. June 27	853	Hon. Seth L. Milliken:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	20.20	
				$104.80
	854	Hon. Adolph Meyer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.16	
				105.84
	855	Hon. John M. Wever:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	856	Hon. Charles Tracey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.50	
				124.50
	857	Hon. John Sanford:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.80	
				123.20
	858	Hon. Samuel M. Stephenson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	34.11	
				90.89
	859	Hon. Andrew Price:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	34.71	
				90.29
	860	Hon. William L. Wilson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	27.37	
				97.63
	861	Hon. Henry M. Youmans:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	29.56	
				95.44
	862	Hon. Frank P. Coburn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	37.77	
				87.23
	863	Hon. Charles W. Stone:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	53.15	
				71.85
	864	Hon. Isidor Rayner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	46.76	
				78.24
	865	Hon. John L. Wilson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	46.30	
				78.70
	866	Hon. James B. McCreary:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	62.89	
				62.11
	867	Hon. Charles H. Mansur:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	53.30	
				71.80
	868	Hon. John G. Warwick:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	73.35	
				51.65
	869	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge:		
		By allowance	125,00	
		To stationery	82.67	
				42.33
	870	Hon. Joseph H. Walker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	103.67	
				21.33
	871	Hon. Vincent A. Taylor:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	98.25	
				26.75
	872	Hon. Joseph Wheeler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	99.14	
				25.86

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1892—Cont'd.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Cash paid.
1892.				
June 29	873	Hon. Tom L. Johnson:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	114.24	
				810.76
	874	Hon. John L. Mitchell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	105.83	
				19.17
	875	Hon. Elijah H. Morse:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	58.68	
				66.32
	876	Hon. James H. Blount:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.66	
				103.34
		Total		39,971.33

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Fuel and oil, 1892.

1892.				
Jan 7	100	Chas. Werner:		
		1891.		
		Nov. 9. To 1 ton white-ash stove coal, House stable.	$5.50	
		20. 132$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ tons white-ash furnace, at $4.63	615.26	
				$620.76
	101	Chas. Werner:		
		1891.		
		Oct. 16. To 5 tons white-ash stove, at $5.50 (for folding-room annex, 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW.)		27.50
	102	G. W. Moss:		
		1891.		
		Oct. 23. 5 barrels "AA" cylinder oil (50, 51, 49, 50, 50), 250 gallons, at 80 cents	200.00	
		3 barrels electric engine oil (48, 51, 53), 152 gallons, at 65 cents	98.80	
		1 barrel West Virginia strained oil, 51 gallons, at 18 cents	9.18	
		100 pounds lubricating compound, A. G., 25 cents (engineer's department)	25.00	
				332.98
Feb. 29	334	Chas. Werner:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 5. 1 ton white-ash stove for House stables	5.50	
		25. 5 tons white-ash stove for folding-rooms, $5.50.	27.50	
				33.00
	335	A. R. Williams:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 25. 1½ cords pine kindling at store, 225 Pennsylvania avenue, as per order No. 283		4.00
Mar. 5	360	American Ice Co.:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 17. 4 cords sawed and split pine ($28) and storing ($2.60)		30.60
	361	American Ice Co.:		
		1891.		
		Oct. 16. ½ cord sawed and split pine	3.50	
		Storing	.20	
		Nov. 10. ½ cord sawed pine	1.75	
		Dec. 4. 1 cord sawed and split pine	7.00	
		5. 3 cords sawed and split pine	21.00	
		Storing	2.60	
				36.05
	405	Chas. Werner:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 13. 1 ton white-ash stove coal	5.50	
		Mar. 9. 50$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ tons furnace coal, at $4.63	231.99	
		14. 13$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ tons furnace coal, at $4.63	63.26	
				300.75
Apr. 27	527	Charles Werner:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 24. 1 ton white-ash stove	5.50	
		Apr. 15. 340$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ tons white-ash furnace, at $4.63	1,576.88	
				1,582.38

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Fuel and oil, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
June 11	731	Charles Werner:		
		1892.		
		June 9. To 99$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{8}$ tons furnace coal, at $4.63	$462.77	$462.77
		Total		3,430.79

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892.

1892.				
Jan. 5	88	G. Edmonston:		
		1891.		
		Nov. 21. Cutting, fitting, laying, and lining 1,323½ yards velvet carpet, hall of House of Representatives		$255.84
7	103	Julius Lansburgh:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 3. 1 oak and leather chair (Speaker)	$33.50	
		2 arm chairs, 2 side chairs, 2 reception chairs (ladies' reception room)	70.00	
		1 antique oak rocker (ladies' reception room)	4.50	
				108.00
	104	J. D. Morey:		
		1891.		
		Oct. 16. To cleaning carpet on floor of room of Committee on Commerce, 120 yards, at 10 cents	12.00	
		Rugs	.75	
		Cleaning carpet, Clerk's document room, 61 yards, at 10 cents	6.10	
		Nov. 25. Cleaning carpet, room of Committee on Enrolled Bills, 76 yards, at 10 cents	7.60	
		Cleaning carpet, room of Committee on Private Land Claims, 64 yards, at 10 cents	6.40	
				32.85
	105	F. Peterson:		
		1891.		
		July 3. Launderings for laces, Speaker's private room	1.50	
		Taking down and cleaning 17 pairs curtains, lobbies and Speaker's room, at $1.50	22.50	
		6. Cleaning 150 yards carpet, committee rooms, at 5 cents	7.50	
		Taking down and cleaning 2 pairs curtains, ladies' reception room, at $1.50	3.00	
		Cleaning 1,300 yards velvet carpet, hall of House, at 5 cents	65.00	
		Cleaning 170 yards Wilton carpet, room of Committee on Appropriations, at 5 cents	8.50	
		127 yards Wilton carpet, lobby, at $2.50	317.50	
		Aug. 5. Cleaning 845 yards carpet, committee rooms, at 5 cents	42.25	
		176½ yards Wilton carpet, Committee on Appropriations, at $2.50	441.25	
		Cleaning 160 yards carpet, cloak rooms, at 5 cents	8.00	
		13. 51¼ yards terra cotta brilliant cloth, in hall, for curtains, at $4.50	231.75	
		22½ yards blue billiard cloth for tables, at $4.50	101.25	
		Sept. 10. 210 yards linoleum for gallery and hall of House, at $1.15	241.50	
		Cleaning 153 yards carpet, post-office, elevator and stenographers' room	7.65	
		200 yards lining for old carpet, post-office and stenographers' room, at 10 cents	20.00	
		Oct. 9. 400 yards lining for old carpet, Committee on Accounts and Indian Affairs, at 10 cents	40.00	
		12. Laying 125 yards carpet, ladies' retiring room, at 5 cents	6.25	
		Cleaning 60 yards carpet, committee room, at 5 cents	3.00	
		23. 98¾ yards Wilton, Rivers and Harbors, at $2.50	246.88	
		Sewing and laying carpet, Rivers and Harbors, at 10 cents	9.88	
		64¼ yards Wilton, Speaker's room, at $2.50	160.63	
		Sewing and laying, at 10 cents	6.43	
		112½ yards Brussels, M., L., L., ladies' retiring room, at $1.35	151.88	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 7	105	F. Peterson—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Oct. 23. 70 yards Brussels, M., L., L., Territories, at $1.35	$94.50	
		75 yards Brussels, M., L., L., War Claims, at $1.35	101.25	
		200 yards linings for old carpets, barber shop	20.00	
		24. Cleaning 67 yards carpet, committee rooms, at 5 cents	3.35	
		2 pair silk brocatelle draperies, Speaker's room, at $75	150.00	
		2 pairs lace curtains, at $16	32.00	
		Sewing and laying 85 yards carpet, Indian Affairs, at 10 cents	8.50	
		50 yards lining	5.00	
		68 yards Brussels, Committee on Printing	91.80	
		Nov. 5. Laying 60 yards carpet, Clerk's room, at 5 cents	3.00	
		Laying 72 yards carpet, Naval Affairs, at 5 cents	3.60	
		Laying 112 yards carpet, Militia, at 5 cents	5.60	
		Laying 160 yards carpet, barber shop, at 5 cents	8.00	
		Sewing and laying 60 yards carpet, Private Lands, at 10 cents	6.00	
		Sewing old carpets in various places	5.00	
		6. 105¼ yards Brussels, Railways and Canals	142.38	
		600 yards lining, hall of House	60.00	
		7. Cleaning 70 yards carpet, Committee on Accounts	3.50	
		9. 60 yards Brussels, Committee on Militia, at $1.35	81.00	
		36 yards binding and sewing, at 10 cents	3.60	
		Cleaning 90 yards carpet, Committee on Elections, at 5 cents	4.50	
		4 velvet hassocks, ladies' retiring room	8.00	
		13. Laying 70 yards carpet, Committee on Accounts, at 5 cents	3.50	
		Laying 90 yards carpet, Committee on Elections, at 5 cents	4.50	
		Laying 35 yards carpet, Reporters of Debates, at 5 cents	1.75	
		86¼ yards Brussels, file room, at $1.35	116.78	
		14. Cleaning 83 yards carpet, at 5 cents	4.15	
		Laying 70 yards carpet, Enrolled Bills, 5 cents	3.50	
		Laying 65 yards carpet, committee room, 5 cents	3.25	
		11½ yards Pingee silk, Speaker's room	11.50	
		10 yards Pingee gimp, Speaker's room, 10 cents	1.00	
		18. Making and hanging same	3.50	
		2 pair Madras loops, $1	2.00	
		72¾ yards velvet border, cloak room, $1.35	98.21	
		Sewing and laying 129 yards carpet, cloak room, 10 cents	12.90	
		Sewing and laying 68 yards carpet, Press room	6.80	
		Laying 150 yards carpet in different places, 5 cents	7.50	
		21. Making and hanging curtains in hall of House	30.00	
		12 dozen brass rings, 10 cents	1.20	
		Hanging 15 curtains in lobby, 75 cents	11.25	
		Dec. 4. 95 yards Brussels, M., L., L., House document room, $1.35	128.25	
		18 yards binding and sewing on same, 10 cents	1.80	
		6 sheepskin mats, members' wash room, $3.50	21.00	
		5. 2 window shades, Speaker's private room, $2	4.00	
		4 window shades, Speaker's room	7.00	
				$3,469.53
	106	John R. Hunt:		
		1891.		
		July 8. Cutting, fitting, and laying carpet in gallery hall of Representatives, 583¼ yards	75.87	
		Sept. 15. Cutting, fitting, and laying 203 linear yards of linoleum in north gallery, hall of Representatives	40.60	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 7	106	John R. Hunt—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Nov. 27. Cutting, fitting, and laying linoleum in 13 doorways in gallery, hall of Representatives	86.00	
		Cutting, fitting, and laying linoleum in 15 doorways, hall of Representatives	7.90	
		28. Screwing down 337 members' desks	26.96	
		New oak polished carpet strips and putting down brass strips, floor House of Representatives	15.00	
		Re-covering with cloth 4 large door screens	42.00	
		Re-covering with cloth Speaker's desk	7.00	
		Re-covering with cloth Reading Clerk's desk	14.00	
		Re-covering with cloth official reporters' desk	12.00	
		7 dozen plated screws for Speaker and Clerk's desk	1.75	
		Re-covering with cloth, Doorkeeper's desk	3.00	
		Re-covering with cloth 2 small tables	2.00	
		Sept. 10. New top for Speaker's desk	10.00	
		Nov. 25. Cleaning, varnishing, and re-covering with cloth 337 members' desks and chairs	1,179.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing 16 extra chairs	4.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing 4 door screens	3.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing 2 letter boxes	1.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing 2 large settees	3.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing 4 large coat racks	6.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing 6 division boxes	1.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing Speaker, Clerk's and reporters' desk	3.75	
		Cleaning and varnishing Doorkeeper's desk	1.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing 1 table	.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing 2 cases	1.00	
		Oct. 14. Upholstering and repairs in members' lobby	12.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing 8 carved sofas in members' lobby	16.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing 18 chairs in members' lobby	18.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing signal office desk in members' lobby	.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing 3 tables in members' lobby	3.00	
		Covering with cloth 3 tables in members' lobby	6.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing 18 sofas in House of Representatives	13.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing 2 double settees in House of Representatives	4.00	
		Reupholstering complete with new embossed leather, extra hair on seat and arms 2 round arm sofas in members' lobby	56.00	
		Reupholstering seat and back with new embossed leather, 1 revolving chair, members' lobby	5.00	
		Cane-seating 39 seats, 10 backs, chairs in hall of Representatives and committee rooms	73.50	
		Reupholstering with new leather on seat, extra hair webbing, 1 lounge hall of Representatives	14.00	
		Nov. 2. Reupholstering with new leather on seat and head, extra hair, etc., 2 lounges in hall of House	40.00	
		Reupholstering with new leather on seat, extra hair and springs, 2 lounges in hall of House	30.00	
		Reupholstering with new leather on back 1 lounge in hall of House	5.00	
		Reupholstering with new leather, 3 seats on double settee in hall of House	15.00	
		10. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Ways and Means:		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 small table	1.00	
		3 clerk desks	4.50	
		5 large bookcases	7.50	
		2 small bookcases	1.00	
		1 portable bookcase	.50	
		1 hat rack	1.25	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892. Jan. 7	106	John R. Hunt—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Nov. 10. Cleaning and varnishing—Continued.		
		2 lounges	$1.50	
		22 chairs	5.50	
		1 large screen	.75	
		1 small screen	.25	
		1 washstand	.50	
		2 castors on chair	.50	
		Re-covered with cloth, 1 double screen	10.00	
		Re-covered with cloth, 1 fire screen	3.00	
		Re-covered with cloth, 1 double desk	6.00	
		Re-covered with cloth, 2 small desk tops	1.00	
		Labor in covering with cloth, one committee table, 1 small table, 1 clerk's desk	5.00	
		Repairs to desk	.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Military Affairs:		
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		1 small committee table	.50	
		3 large bookcases	9.00	
		1 small bookcase	1.00	
		1 clerk's desk	1.50	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 press stand	.50	
		1 file case	.50	
		1 hat rack	1.25	
		1 fire screen	.25	
		16 chairs	4.00	
		Labor in covering table with cloth	.50	
		Reupholstering 2 sleepy-hollow chairs, new gimp webbing, brass tacks, etc	5.00	
		Nov. 17. Cleaning and varnishing in Naval Affairs:		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		2 clerks' desks	3.00	
		1 large bookcase	2.00	
		1 file bookcase	.50	
		1 waterstand	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.25	
		1 wash stand	.50	
		1 hat rack	1.25	
		1 fire screen	.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		17 chairs	4.25	
		Re-cover with cloth 1 committee table	16.00	
		Reupholstered with new leather in seat 1 lounge	15.00	
		Re-cover 1 clerks' desk with cloth	4.00	
		Repair chair in House document room	.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Appropriations:		
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		1 small committee table	2.00	
		1 round committee table	1.00	
		3 clerks' desks	4.00	
		3 large bookcases	5.00	
		2 small bookcases	1.00	
		1 press stand	.25	
		2 water stands	1.00	
		1 wood box	.25	
		2 screens	.75	
		1 step ladder	.50	
		1 hat rack	1.25	
		27 chairs	6.75	
		Labor in covering in cloth 1 large committee table, 1 small committee table, 1 round committee table, 2 clerks' desks	6.00	
		Cover with cloth 2 screens	6.00	
		2 casters on chairs	.50	
		7. Cleaning and varnishing in file room:		
		3 large bookcases	9.00	
		1 large file case	3.00	
		1 large double desk	3.00	
		2 clerks' desks	3.00	
		1 table	1.00	
		3 tables	1.00	
		5 chairs	1.25	
		Covering with cloth large double desk	9.00	
		Labor in covering with cloth 2 clerks' desks, 1 table desk, 3 tables	1.50	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 7	106	John R. Hunt—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Nov. 7. Cleaning and varnishing, Rivers and Harbors:		
		1 committee table	$3.00	
		2 clerks' desks	3.00	
		1 large bookcase	3.00	
		1 door bookcase	.75	
		1 water stand	.50	
		1 washstand	.50	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 screen	.25	
		17 chairs	4.25	
		Labor covering with cloth 1 large and 1 small committee table, 2 clerks' desks	4.00	
		Reupholstering new leather seat, and head extra hair, etc	20.00	
		20. Cleaning and varnishing in Clerk's room:		
		1 large bookcase	3.00	
		2 portable bookcases	.50	
		3 clerks' desks	4.50	
		1 water stand	50	
		1 hat rack	1.25	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 paper rack	.50	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 step ladder	.50	
		8 chairs	2.00	
		Labor in covering with cloth 3 clerks' desks, 1 screen	1.50	
		Aug. 28. Cleaning and varnishing in room Committee Public Buildings and Grounds:		
		21 chairs	5.25	
		2 lounges	1.50	
		Re-cover with cloth fire screen	3.00	
		Nov. 19. Cleaning and varnishing in Speaker's room:		
		1 large bookcase	3.00	
		2 smaller bookcases	3.00	
		1 center table	1.00	
		1 hat rack	1.25	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		2 small desks	1.50	
		1 water stand	.50	
		1 lounge	.25	
		6 arm caned chairs	3.00	
		4 chairs	1.00	
		In Speaker's private room:		
		2 clerks' desks	2.50	
		1 small table	.25	
		1 door case	.75	
		1 lounge	.50	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 wash stand	.50	
		5 chairs	1.25	
		Repair chair	.25	
		Re-cover with cloth 2 small desks	2.50	
		Reupholster complete with new leather, extra hair, etc., 1 Spanish lounge	25.00	
		Reupholster complete, new leather, extra hair, 4 chairs	24.00	
		24. Cleaning and varnishing in room Committee Banking and Currency:		
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		2 chairs	.50	
		1 screen	.25	
		Cover committee table with cloth	16.00	
		Reupholster, new leather on seat, etc., 2 chairs	8.00	
		Cover with cloth	2.75	
		28. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on War Claims:		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		3 clerks' desks	4.50	
		2 large bookcases	2.50	
		1 small hanging case	.25	
		1 hat rack	1.25	
		1 water stand	.50	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 lounge	.75	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 7	106	John R. Hunt—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Nov. 23. Cleaning and varnishing, War Claims—Continued.		
		1 towel rack	20.25	
		1 wash stand	.50	
		19 chairs	4.75	
		Re-covering with cloth, 1 committee table	16.00	
		Re-covering with cloth, 1 clerks' desk	3.00	
		Reupholstering, new leather on seat, extra hair and webbing on 1 lounge	15.00	
		New gimp, extra hair, webbing, etc., 14 chairs	21.00	
		26. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Accounts:		
		1 committee table	2.00	
		1 small table	.50	
		1 door case	.75	
		1 small case	1.00	
		1 clerks' desk	1.25	
		1 hat rack	1.25	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 water cooler and stand	.50	
		1 wash stand	.50	
		10 chairs	2.50	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		Covering with cloth 1 committee table	11.00	
		Covering with cloth 1 small table	1.00	
		Reupholstering with new leather on seat and head, new springs and extra hair, 1 lounge	20.00	
		Reupholstering 5 chairs, new leather on seat, extra hair, etc	12.50	
		New gimp, webbing, and repairs, 3 chairs	3.75	
		Sept. 8. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Printing:		
		1 committee table	1.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 wash stand	.50	
		4 chairs	1.00	
		Reupholstering 1 lounge, new gimp, etc., extra hair and springs	6.00	
		Aug. 28. Cane-seating 45 seats, 32 backs chairs in Hall of House of Representatives	115.50	
		Nov. 18. Repair hat rack, towel rack, and water stand, in room Committee Expenditures Treasury Department	1.50	
		4. 1 dozen scouring blocks janitors department	1.50	
		Repair 3 wood boxes	1.50	
		Dec. 8. Repairs in Committee on Invalid Pensions:		
		Re-cover with cloth 3 clerks' desks	6.00	
		Re-cover with cloth 1 table	3.00	
		Sept. 14. Cleaning and varnishing Committee on Agriculture:		
		14 chairs	3.50	
		2 lounges	1.50	
		Reupholster 6 chairs, new leather on seat, extra hair	18.00	
		Reupholstering 8 chairs old leather entire, extra hair, etc	14.00	
		Reupholstering 1 lounge entire new leather on seat, extra hair, etc	15.00	
		Repair lounge	1.50	
		7. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on District of Columbia:		
		14 chairs	3.50	
		1 lounge	.75	
		Reupholstered 1 lounge complete with new leather, extra hair and springs	27.00	
		Reupholster 5 chairs with old leather, seat and front, extra hair	8.75	
		15. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Pacific Railroad:		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		15 chairs	3.75	
		Reupholstering 4 chairs part new leather, extra hair and spring	12.00	
		Reupholster 7 chairs, new leather in front	10.50	
		17. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Railways and Canals, 18 chairs	4.50	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 7	106	John R. Hunt—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Sept. 17. Reupholster complete 9 chairs, old leather	$18.00	
		Reupholster in Committee on District of Columbia, 1 chair complete, old leather	2.50	
		Nov. 11. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1 arm sofa	.75	
		1 easy chair	.25	
		Reupholster head of sleepy-hollow chair, old leather	3.00	
		Repair to webbing, gimp, and 1 chair sofa	2.25	
		Oct. 5. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Elections:		
		1 screen with wings	.50	
		1 chair	.25	
		Recovered screen with wings	6.00	
		1 pair castors on chair	.50	
		Reupholster, new leather, sleepy-hollow chair	15.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Private Land Claims:		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		cover with cloth 1 committee table	16.00	
		17. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Judiciary:		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		3 lounges	1.50	
		2 arm chairs	.50	
		cover with cloth 1 committee table	18.00	
		reupholstering 2 lounges, same leather, and repairing leg, extra hair	24.00	
		reupholstering 2 arm chairs, back extra hair	7.00	
		Dec. 1. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads:		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		2 small tables	1.50	
		1 lounge	.75	
		cover with cloth 1 committee table	16.00	
		cover with cloth 2 small tables	5.00	
		Repair fire screens	.50	
		Reupholster 1 lounge, new leather on head, extra hair, and webbing	16.00	
		Repair portable bookcase, Committee Railways and Canals	1.00	
		Repair 1 hat rack	.25	
		Cleaning and varnishing in Committee Public Lands: 1 lounge	.75	
		Reupholster 1 lounge, new leather on seat and head, extra hair, and springs	20.00	
		Reupholster in Public Buildings and Grounds: 1 lounge, new seat and head, extra hair, springs, etc	20.00	
		5 chairs, new leather on seat, extra hair	15.00	
		Varnished 1 lounge in Expenditure in Interior Department	.75	
		Varnished 1 lounge in Coinage, Weights, and Measures	.75	
		Repair lounge in Committee on Pacific Railroads	.25	
		Repair screen in press gallery	.25	
		2 cap castors on chair	1.25	
		10. Cleaning and varnishing in Committee on Indian Affairs:		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		2 clerks' desk	3.00	
		1 door case	.75	
		1 file case	.50	
		2 wash stands	1.00	
		1 hat rack	1.25	
		1 umbrella rack	.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		2 screens	.50	
		18 chairs	4.50	
		Covered 1 committee table with cloth	16.00	
		Laying 68 yards carpet, House post-office	6.80	
		Laying 26 yards carpet, official reporter debates	2.60	
		Nov. 5. 1 dozen mop blocks for janitor's department	9.00	
		Reupholster back 1 chair, House library	1.00	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 7	106	John R. Hunt—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Nov. 5. Reupholster 1 lounge, Expenditures in Interior Department, new leather on seat and head, extra hair, etc.	$20.00	
		Reupholstering 1 Spanish lounge, extra hair, new buttons, webbing, etc., Committee on Manufactures	12.00	
		Reupholstering 3 chairs with new leather on seat and front, extra hair, in Committee on Public Lands	12.00	
		Chair, new leather on back	1.50	
		Reupholstering 4 chairs, front and back with new leather and extra hair, Committee on Printing	8.00	
		Cane seating 21 seats and 21 backs of chairs in committee rooms	56.50	
		Dec. 5. Repairs to hat rack, towel rack, and water cooler in Committee Department of Justice.	1.50	
		Reupholstering 1 lounge, seat and arms, new leather, in post-office	14.00	
		1,000 file sticks for Doorkeepers' department.	30.00	
		4. Cleaning and varnishing rail case, cutting, fitting, and laying carpet at Record clerk's desk in Statuary Hall	4.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing 7 long desks, Reporters gallery	5.25	
		Nickel-plated number to desk 99, Hall House of Representatives	.50	
		Varnishing rail, Hall House of Representatives	1.50	
				$2,905.48
Feb. 29	333	H. O. Towles:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. 1 walnut hat-rack, Committee Rivers and Harbors, order 258	65.00	
		1892.		
		Jan. 16. 1 antique oak hat-rack, Committee on Elections, order 275	50.00	
		1 oak roll-top desk, Committee on Manufactures, order 275	37.00	
		25. 1 roll-top desk, Committee on Territories, order 284	48.00	
		1 antique oak revolving bookcase, Committee on Accounts, order 284	18.00	
				218.00
Mar. 5	362	F. Petersen:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 16. 2 pair laces, ladies' reception room, $16	32.00	
		2 plush valances, ladies' reception room	8.00	
		6 window shades, ladies' reception room, at $1.25	7.50	
		Hanging laces and valances, ladies' reception room	2.00	
		20. 2 pair curtain loops, ladies' reception room, $1.25	2.50	
		23. 4 window shades, terrace rooms, $1.35	5.40	
		2 window shades, terrace rooms, $1.65	3.30	
		2 large transom pieces, terrace rooms, $2	4.00	
		29 yards B. Brussels, terrace rooms, $1.35	39.15	
		2 yards linoleum, terrace rooms, $1.15	2.30	
		Feb. 13. 1 extra-large transom shade	2.00	
		4 window shades, $1.35	5.40	
		Mar. 1. 19 yards B. Brussels, Committee on Ways and Means, $1.35	25.65	
		6 yards binding, Committee on Ways and Means, at 10 cents	.60	
				139.80
Mar. 28	410	John R. Hunt:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 14. Re-covering with cloth Reporters' desk in press gallery, 94 lineal feet	40.00	
		Re-covering 2 tables with cloth, House library	4.00	
		Re-covering 1 table with cloth, House library	.75	
		Cutting and fitting carpet telegraph desk	.50	
		1 carpet-covered platform Sergeant-at-Arms	1.25	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892. Mar. 28	410	John R. Hunt—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Dec. 16. Tape ratchet and division members' desks 12, 99, 168, west, and 77, east	36.00	
		2 sets castors, chairs at desks 144 and 145, east	2.00	
		Shelves, desks 117, 118, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, east	2.50	
		18. Division box between 42 and 43 east	2.50	
		4 drawer knobs on table, House of Representatives	.40	
		Shelves in desks 2, 4, 9, 11, and 23 east	3.75	
		Tape and division, desk 9	1.00	
		Cleaning and oiling 2 barber sets and stands	1.00	
		21. Cutting, fitting and laying carpet at Western Union Telegraph stand hall	1.00	
		23. 1 stamp board hooks and eyes, disbursing office	1.00	
		Repair chair, disbursing office	.25	
		Repair one stationery case, enrolling room	.50	
		Castor on chair, House of Representatives	.25	
		1892.		
		Jan. 4. Hanging lambrequins, stenographer's room	.50	
		Castor on chair, janitor's office	.25	
		Repair woodbox	.50	
		7. Castor on chair, Committee on Territories	.25	
		2 half-circular cushions, north door House of Representatives	10.00	
		1 cushion, members' closet	3.50	
		Repair chair, Committee on Naval Affairs	.25	
		Repair chair, Committee on Appropriations	.25	
		9. Tape ratchet and division, desks 56 and 136, west	3.00	
		Foot rest, desk 140, west	.50	
		Repair chair, Committee District of Columbia	.50	
		Tape ratchet and division, desks 78 and 155, east	3.00	
		Shelves, desks 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and 98, east	2.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing clerk's desk, Invalid Pensions	1.50	
		Re-covering with cloth desk, Invalid Pensions	3.50	
		Repairing chair, Invalid Pensions	.25	
		Repairing chair, Banking and Currency	.50	
		11. Cleaning and varnishing table, room committee Education	3.00	
		1 large bookcase	3.50	
		1 clerk's desk	1.50	
		1 washstand	.50	
		13. Re-cover with cloth 1 clerk's desk	3.50	
		Re-cover with oilcloth 1 screen, south door, House of Representatives	3.50	
		Castor on chair, Committee Public Lands	.25	
		18. Furnishing, mounting, and hanging maps for Committee on World's Fair	3.25	
		2 large mail baskets to order, House of Representatives	10.00	
		22. Castor on chair, janitor's office	.25	
		Coat hook put up, janitor's office	.15	
		23. Repair drawer, Committee on Military Affairs	.50	
		4 shelves, desks 57 to 61, east	2.00	
		Repair lounge, House of Representatives	1.50	
		2 castors, House of Representatives	.50	
		25. Repair chair, Committee on Territories	.50	
		Remounting maps, Committee on Territories	2.00	
		Tape, desk 140, east	.50	
		Shelves, desks 156, 157, and 158, east	1.00	
		Division box, desks 145 and 146, east	1.50	
		Pigeon-hole and shelf, desk 7, east	1.00	
		27. Tape ratchet and division, desk 54, west	1.50	
		Pigeon-hole case, Committee Indian Affairs	5.00	
		Socket on chair, Committee Indian Affairs	1.00	
		29. Fixing drawers, Committee on Census	1.00	
		Pigeon-hole cases, Committee on Ways and Means	5.00	
		Pigeon-hole cases, Committee on Territories	5.00	
		5 mail baskets, post-office, House of Representatives	22.50	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892. Mar. 28	410	John R. Hunt—Continued.		
		1892.		
		Jan. 30. 10 division boards, 10 by 18, file room	$2.50	
		2 shelves stairway, file room	2.00	
		2 stepladders, lettered, stained, and varnished	8.00	
		Shelves, desks 109 to 113 west	2.00	
		Cane-seating 10 chairs, House of Representatives	15.00	
		Repair chair janitor's department	.50	
		Castor on chairs, Committee on Expenditures, Post-Office	.25	
		Hanging curtains, Committee on Expenditures, Treasury Department	.25	
		Repair chairs, post-office	.25	
		Castor on chairs, Speaker's room	.25	
		Feb. 1. Repair and raising chair at desk 58 east	1.25	
		6 papers 24-ounce tacks, janitor's department	1.00	
		1 hammer, janitor's department	1.00	
		Shelves, desks 57, 58, and 59 west	1.00	
		Shelves, desks 136 and 137 west	.50	
		Pigeon-hole case, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	11.50	
		6. Shelf and pigeon-hole, desk 109 west	1.00	
		Castor on chair, Committee on Enrolled Bills	.25	
		4 knobs, Speaker's desk	.75	
		Irons on barber's chair, east coat room	1.50	
		Cane-seating 6 chairs	9.00	
		1 file case, enrolling room	14.50	
		8. Shelves, desks 32, 33, 34, and 35 west	1.50	
		Repair of desk 105 west	.75	
		Division box, desks 148 and 149 east	1.50	
		Division box, desks 149 and 150 east	1.50	
		Shelves, desks 15, 16, 17, and 18 west	1.50	
		Raising chair, desk 93 east	1.00	
		Repair desk 138 west	.75	
		Ratchet, desk 150 east	.50	
		Division box, desks 87 and 88 east	1.50	
		Division box, desks 151 and 152 east	1.50	
		Division box, desks 89 and 90 east	1.50	
		Mounting map, Committee on Education	1.50	
		Repair table, House of Representatives	2.50	
		Re-cover table, House of Representatives	2.75	
		Varnish table, House of Representatives	1.50	
		Repairing shelving, Committee on Military Affairs	1.00	
		Repairing chair and new iron, janitor's department	1.00	
		Re-cover with cloth, desk Committee on Manufactures	3.00	
		Cleaned and varnished desk, Committee on Manufactures	1.50	
		Cane-seating 5 chairs, janitor's department	7.50	
		Hanging curtains, Committee on Census	.25	
		Rehinging desk lid, desk 110 west	.75	
		Cane-seating 1 chair, janitor's department	1.50	
		Repairing chair, House of Representatives	.25	
		Blocks chair, desk 70 east	.50	
		Cane-seating 6 chairs, House of Representatives	9.00	
		22. Repair case, Committee on Ways and Means	6.00	
		2 castors, chair, bath room	.50	
		Shelves, desks 127, 128, and 129 east	1.00	
		24. Division box, desks 90 and 91 east	1.50	
		Shelf, desks 159 and 160 east	.50	
		Shelves, desks 166, 167, and 168 west	1.00	
		25. Covered foot rest, Committee on Military Affairs	.75	
		Repair desk, Committee on Military Affairs	.25	
		Knobs and fixing drawers, Clerk's office	1.00	
		Re-cover with cloth, Sergeant-at-Arms	3.00	
		Repair 1 clerk's desk	1.50	
		Re-cover clerk's desk, oilcloth	2.75	
		Varnish clerk's desk	1.50	
		Castors on chair, Committee on Appropriations	.50	
		Castors on chair, Committee on Pacific Railway	.25	
		Repair desk 102 west	.75	
		Repair chair, Official Reporter	1.00	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Mar. 28	410	John R. Hunt—Continued.		
		1892.		
		Feb. 25. Repair chair, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries	80.50	
		Shelf and slide, desk 139 east	.75	
		Crutch hooks, desk 92 east	.25	
		29. Cane-seating 1 chair, janitor's department	1.50	
		1 packing box, Committee on Rules	3.00	
		2 yards Holland linen, Official Reporter	1.60	
				$334.40
Apr. 14	490	L. H. Schneider's Son:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 1. 1 dozen key blanks	.35	
		1 gross table-drawer key blanks	8.00	
		3 pounds sheet brass, 75 cents; 1 pair snips, $1.25; 1 pair plyers, 60 cents	2.60	
		4 dozen table-drawer knobs, 45 cents	1.80	
		10 dozen key blanks, assorted	3.50	
		4. 2 dozen key blanks, assorted, $1.50	3.00	
		9. 2 dozen desk locks, 60 cents; 4 dozen brass hooks, 60 cents	1.20	
		4 dozen keyrings, $1.40; 1 dozen Ward files, $1	2.40	
		10. 1 6-foot stepladder, Committee Public Lands	2.50	
		12. 2 dozen table-drawer lock-key blanks, 75 cents	1.50	
		1 dozen flat blank keys, 45 cents; 2 pounds spring wire, 70 cents	1.15	
		15. 1 Yale nightlatch, $1.75; 5 cupboard locks, $2.75	4.50	
		18. 1 gross Yale key blanks	13.00	
		2 Yale nightlatches, $1.75	3.50	
		19. 1 fire set, shovel and tongs, Committee on Appropriations	5.50	
		2 zinc water buckets (janitor), 50 cents	1.00	
		20. 4 Yale nightlatches, $7; 1 padlock, 75 cents	7.75	
		23. 2 window glasses, 20½ by 34½, 75 cents	1.50	
				64.75
	491	J. Karr:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 27. 3 8-day American striking clocks repaired and cleaned	10.00	
		1 new clock pendulum, 50 cents; starting 4 clocks, $1	1.50	
		Feb. 3. 1 8-day American iron-case striking clock	7.50	
		1 8-day American Seth Thomas regulator for Speaker's room	16.50	
		8-day French clock, newspaper and document room, repair winding squares, escapement pivots polished and cleaned	7.50	
		8-day American clock, room Committee on Irrigation and Arid Lands, repaired and cleaned	3.00	
		8. Repair and cleaning Speaker's timer	5.00	
		19. 1 8-day American clock for Committee on Columbian Exposition	12.50	
		8-day Howard regulator and marble dial in House post-office, repair escapement, and escape-wheel pivots polished and cleaned	8.00	
		8-day S. T. calendar regulator, room Committee on Printing, new pendulum wire, new cord, repair escapement, and cleaned	7.50	
		Mar. 12. 8-day French clock, Sergeant-at-Arms room, new pendulum spring, new ruby pin for lever, repair winding squares, cleaning, and new key	9.00	
		8-day French clock in Speaker's room, repair winding squares, pivots polished, cleaned, and new key	7.50	
				95.50
	492	H. O. Towles:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 2. 1 roll-top antique oak desk, Committee on Expenditures in Treasury Department	31.00	
		1 antique oak revolving bookcase, Committee on Expenditures in Treasury Department	14.00	
		12. 12 wood-seat stools, folding room, House of Representatives	12.00	
		18. 1 flat-top oak desk, Committee on Expenditures in Agricultural Department	27.00	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Apr. 14	492	H. O. Towles—Continued.		
		1892.		
		Feb. 22. 1 antique oak 16-foot committee table, Committee on Ways and Means	$140.00	
		25. 1 walnut towel rack, Committee on Expenditures in Post-Office Department	1.25	
		26. 14 L. L. oak office chairs, Committee on Ways and Means	126.00	
		1 L. L. oak office chair, Committee on Ways and Means	12.00	
		Mar. 7. 1 roll-top oak desk, Committee on Expenditures in Department of Agriculture	45.00	
		1 antique oak washstand, Capitol police	5.00	
		10. 1 8-foot table, Speaker's room	8.00	
		19. 1 walnut flat-top desk, House folding room	25.00	
				$446.25
15	497	Wilmarth & Edmonston:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 7. 1 cooler and stand, Committee on Agriculture		7.40
May 3	574	Specialty Manufacturing Co.:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 1. 1 8-drawer document file case		18.00
	575	Specialty Manufacturing Co.:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 1. 1 36-drawer document file case		60.75
	576	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 3. Cane-seat chair, west elevator	1.50	
		4. Repairing chair, Committee Agriculture	.25	
		Repairing chair, lobby	.75	
		5. 2 sets castors on chairs, Hall of House	1.00	
		Repairing desks 63 and 64 east	1.00	
		1 castor on chair, House of Representatives	.25	
		Taking down old maps and putting up 25 new, Committee Post-Office and Post-Roads	6.25	
		7. 1 leather cushion, desk 168 west	5.00	
		Repairing bookcase, mounting and hanging large map, Committee on Commerce	2.50	
		8. Repairing sofa in lobby	.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing water cooler for Special Committee Investigating Pensions	.50	
		Repairing chair, Committee Indian Affairs	.25	
		9. 1 roller for folding room	.25	
		10. 6 shelves, desks 123 to 129 west	3.00	
		2 shelves, desks 122 and 124 east	1.00	
		Castor on table in lobby	.25	
		11. Castor on folding-room truck	3.50	
		Carpet-sill in post-office	1.00	
		12. Double stepladder, document room	3.00	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee Public Lands	.75	
		Repairing 2 folding-room trucks	4.00	
		15. Repairing hatrack and putting in new mirror, Committee on Agriculture	2.50	
		Repairing chair, press gallery	.25	
		16. 5 shelves, desks 87 to 92 west	2.50	
		Repairing chair and putting on castor, House of Representatives	.75	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Territories	.50	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Printing	.25	
		18. Repairing desk, Committee on Commerce	.50	
		Repairing chair, folding room	.50	
		Shelving, stationery room	16.00	
		Cane-seat chair, east elevator	1.50	
		Cane-seat chair, House Representatives	1.50	
		Cane-seat chair, library	1.50	
		Cane-seat and back chair, library	3.00	
		Cane-back chair, library	1.50	
		Cane-seat and back chair, Committee on Indian Affairs	3.00	
		19. Cane-seat chair, House Representatives	1.50	
		Leather cushion desk 49 west	5.00	
		Repairing chair, folding room	.25	
		Repairing chair and 2 castors, Committee on Indian Affairs	.75	
		Castors on chair, Committee on Commerce	.25	
		Fixing cover, desk, Committee on Public Lands	.50	
		Castor on chair, House Representatives	.25	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
May 3	576	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1892.		
		Mar. 19. Cane-seat chair, House of Representatives	$1.50	
		Cane-back chair, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	1.50	
		21. Repairing chair, Doorkeeper's gallery, north	.50	
		Repairing and upholstering large chair in in Speaker's room	3.50	
		Castor on chair, Committee on Public Lands	.25	
		Cane-seat chair, House Representatives	1.50	
		Cane-seat chair, Doorkeeper's gallery, west	1.50	
		23. 8 tin file-boxes, tally clerk	6.00	
		Cane-seat and back chair, Doorkeeper's gallery, west	3.00	
		Cane-seat chair, Committee on Appropriations	1.50	
		Castor on chair, enrolling room	.25	
		Repairing door and lock on desk, Record clerk	.75	
		24. Coat rack, janitor's office	1.00	
		Repairing chairs, post-office	.75	
		Repairing 2 gavels for Speaker	.25	
		25. Repairing chair, reporters' basement	.75	
		Repairing and varnishing bookcase	2.00	
		Making paper rack for files, Committee on Territories	3.00	
		Repairing page's desk, House Representatives	1.25	
		26. Repairing 4 shelves, desks 62 and 66 west	2.00	
		Making book and file case for Committee on Banking and Currency	15.00	
		Mop handle, janitor department	.25	
		Repairing chair, folding room	.50	
		Repair and varnishing chair, official stenographer	1.00	
		Cane seat and back chair, Doorkeeper, east	3.00	
		Upholstering leather lounge, Doorkeeper	8.00	
		Awning, stenographer's room	6.00	
		28. Repairing chair, disbursing office	1.00	
		Castor on chair, House of Representatives	.25	
		Repairing hat rack, Committee on Accounts	.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing table and new cover	2.50	
		31. Repairing sofa, House of Representatives	1.25	
		Leather cushion desk, 125 west and chair	5.00	
		Mounting and hanging large map, Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River	2.25	
				$160.85
10	608	Geo. W. Rae, carpenter:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 1. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Expenditures, Interior Department	1.25	
		2. Repairing mail basket and straps on bottom	1.00	
		Fixing curtain, Speaker's room	.50	
		Put up hat rack, Sergeant-at-Arms office	.25	
		2 awnings, Committee on Invalid Pensions	12.00	
		6. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Labor	1.50	
		7. Repairing 4 chairs, desk 492	1.00	
		Repairing file desk, reading clerk	.50	
		2 sets pigeon holes, Committee on Invalid Pensions	20.00	
		1 case of files, reading clerk	5.00	
		8. Cutting out pigeon holes in desk, Committee on Indian Affairs	.75	
		Repairing chair, Committee on War Claims	1.00	
		Easing 2 drawers in desk, putting bottom in desk, Committee on Claims	1.00	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Expenditures, Interior Department	.50	
		Cane seating 4 chairs, House of Representatives	6.00	
		Repairing chair, House of Representatives	.75	
		9. Putting up portiere, ladies' retiring room	2.50	
		Repairing order box, Committee on War Claims	.50	
		Leather cushion, chair, desk, 70 east	5.00	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Claims	1.50	
		Castor on chair, disbursing office	.25	
		11. 2 casters, sofa, Committee on Expenditures Department of Justice	.50	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
May 10	608	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1892.		
		Apr. 11. Mounting map, Committee on World's Fair.	$1.50	
		2 easels, weather bureau, House lobby	18.00	
		16. Removing and hanging 2 maps, Committee on District of Columbia	.75	
		Repairing blacking box, Committee on Pacific Railroads	.60	
		Castor on chair, Committee on Pacific Railroads	.25	
		Caning chair, east gallery door	1.50	
		20. 1 dozen paste boxes, folding room	7.80	
		Repairing chair, east gallery door	.50	
		Castor on chair, Doorkeeper department	.25	
		Table, post-office	4.00	
		Castor on chair, Committee on Naval Affairs	.25	
		21. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Claims	.75	
		Pigeonholes, Committee on Naval Affairs	7.00	
		23. Sash-pull, disbursing office	.75	
		25. Repairing, cleaning, varnishing, and new cover, desk	10.00	
		26. Castor on chair, Committee on Agriculture	.25	
		Repairing desk 57 east	.50	
		Repairing chair, Speaker's room	.25	
		27. Repairing chair, folding room	.25	
		Sash-pull, Committee on Claims	.75	
		28. Repairing woodbox, east barber shop	.25	
		Repairing woodbox, west corridor	.25	
		Repairing woodbox, reporters' basement	.25	
		1 dozen drawer-pulls, Committee on Patents	1.25	
		Cane-seat chair	1.50	$122.65
June 1	695	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1892.		
		May 1. Furnishing irons and oak body for folding-room truck	9.00	
		Repairing truck in folding room	6.00	
		Repairing desk No. 11 west, House of Representatives	.75	
		Leather cushion, desk 154 west, House of Representatives	6.00	
		Leather cushion, desk 75 west, House of Representatives	5.00	
		3. Leather cushion, desk 132 east, House of Representatives	5.00	
		Leather cushion, desk 163 west, House of Representatives	5.00	
		Repair chair, Committee on Patents	.50	
		Removing cloth doors and screens, lobby, east and west, House of Representatives	2.00	
		4. Castor chair, Committee on Appropriations	.25	
		Repair chair, Committee on Judiciary	.75	
		Removing hooks for mail bags, post-office	1.00	
		Rubber wheels for folding room truck	5.00	
		Repairing 24 doors on file cases, file room	5.00	
		Repair glass frame, barber shop, west	.50	
		Easing drawer, disbursing office	.25	
		5. Furnishing and putting 24 bolts on chairs, east, House of Representatives	2.40	
		Furnishing and putting 15 bolts on chairs, west, House of Representatives	1.50	
		Repairing sash pull, file room	.50	
		Furnishing 200 poplar strips, doorkeepers, document room	4.00	
		Door spring, Sergeant-at-Arms' office	2.00	
		Repair 2 chairs, folding room	2.00	
		6. 4 ladders, doorkeepers, document room	15.00	
		Hook, desk, chief page, House of Representatives	.40	
		7. Furnishing and putting up 2 awnings, chief clerk's room	12.00	
		Furnishing and putting up 1 awning, disbursing office	6.00	
		Furnishing and putting up 2 awnings, Committee Public Buildings and Grounds	12.00	
		Making and putting up shelf, post-office	2.50	
		Sash pull, post-office	.75	
		10. Repair desk 22, west, House of Representatives	.75	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892. June 1	695	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1892.		
		May 10. Repair desk 113, west, House of Representatives, and putting shelf between	$1.00	
		Castor chair, desk 98, east, House of Representatives	.25	
		Mounting and hanging map, Committee on Territories	2.25	
		11. Repair desk 73, east, House of Representatives	.50	
		Repair desk 136, east, House of Representatives	.75	
		Repair desk 70, west, House of Representatives, and putting shelf between	1.00	
		Repair desk 107, east, House of Representatives	.75	
		12. Putting oilcloth, east elevator	1.00	
		Repair desk 74, east, House of Representatives	.75	
		Repair chair and desk 52, east, House of Representatives	.75	
		13. Repair blacking-box, clerks', document room	.75	
		Repair mop for janitor	.50	
		14. Cane-seat chair and putting on two castors, doorkeeper's, document room	2.00	
		Cane-seating 5 chairs, House of Representatives	7.50	
		Making pigeon-holes and shelf between desk 127, east, House of Representatives	2.00	
		Repair desk 63, west, House of Representatives	.75	
		16. Putting castors on 3 chairs and repairing 1, Committee on Appropriations	1.25	
		Putting 2 castors on chairs Committee on Banking and Currency	.50	
		Cane-seating chair, seal room	1.50	
		18. Repairing screen, Committee Accounts	.75	
		Furnishing and putting up 3 awnings, Committee War Claims	18.00	
		Repairing desk, post-office	.75	
		Furnishing and putting up 2 awnings, Committee Post-Office and Post-Roads	12.00	
		Furnishing and putting up 2 awnings, Committee on Accounts	12.00	
		Repair chair, desk 155, west, House of Representatives	.50	
		Repair chair, desk 25, west, House of Representatives	.75	
		Putting on ½ dozen spring catches, file case, file room	2.00	
		Screen for fire-place, file room	1.00	
		Repair 2 chairs, Committee Foreign Affairs	1.25	
		Repair awning, folding room	.75	
		19. Varnishing, cleaning, and repairing marble-top stand, east cloakroom	3.50	
		Repair desk and chair 131 west, House of Representatives	.75	
		20. Furnishing and putting up awning, Committee on Banking and Currency	6.00	
		Putting castors on 3 chairs, Committee on Agriculture	.75	
		Repair 2 chairs, Committee on Pensions	.75	
		Repair chair, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds	.25	
		Repair chair, Committee on Printing	.35	
		Easing drawers, Committee on Territories	1.00	
		23. Repair desk, 136 east, House of Representatives, and shelf between 135 and 136 east	1.50	
		Repair 2 chairs, House of Representatives	1.50	
		Repair of table and easing 4 drawers, Committee on Immigration	4.00	
		24. 4 coil spring, chairs House of Representatives	3.00	
		Repair 2 chairs, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	1.50	
		Castors, 2 chairs, Committee on Judiciary	.50	
		Repair 1 chair and 3 castors, Committee on Appropriations	1.50	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
June 1	965	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1892.		
		May 25. Removing oilcloth from chair, and castor, desk 22 east, House of Representatives	$ .50	
		Cane-seating 2 chairs, Library	3.00	
		26. Repair chair, east cloakroom	.50	
		Cane-seating chair, desk 16 east, House of Representatives	1.50	
		Cane-seating chair, desk 30 west, House of Representatives	1.50	
		Putting up shelves and making pigeon-holes, Committee on Naval Affairs	4.15	
		Making letter-box, folding room	1.00	
		Repair curtain, members' closet	.50	
		27. Repair towel-rack, stenographers' room	.80	
		Hanging map, Committee on Naval Affairs	.60	
		Repair box for heater, file room	.75	
				$230.95
		Total		8,760.99

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Furniture and repairs, 1891.

Jan. 7	120	John R. Hunt:		
		1891.		
		Mar. 31. Cane-seating 1 large settee (bathroom)	$5.00	
		25. Cane-seating 40 large settees	32.00	
		29. 32 pair knees and screws, members' desks	9.35	
		Repair 9 chairs	2.25	
		Taking up and removing members' desks, screws, brasses, etc	12.00	
		June 15. General repairs to members' desks, 12 days	42.00	
		14 castors on members' chairs	3.50	
		16. Repairs to 17 members' chairs	3.50	
		Repairs to lounge	.50	
		3 strips to south door screen	.50	
		Repair 3 chairs with new arms	4.00	
		New leg to carved chair, members' loby	3.00	
		Repair 1 sofa, post-office	2.10	
		4 papers tacks, engineers' department	.80	
		Putting up shades, Committee on Appropriations	1.50	
		Repair table, Committee on Appropriations	1.00	
				$123.00
	121	Julius Lansburgh:		
		1891.		
		Feb. 20. 1 oak desk, Committee on Currency	16.00	
		2 Congressional walnut chairs, House, $9	18.00	
		25. 1 flat-top desk, file room	20.00	
				54.00
	122	F. Petersen:		
		1891.		
		May 25. 1,465 yards velvet carpet, $1.35		1,977.75
15	197	Julius Lansburgh:		
		1891.		
		Feb. 20. 1 oak desk, Committee on Commerce	16.00	
		2 Congressional walnut chairs, Accounts, and District of Columbia Committees	18.00	
				34.00
	198	F. Petersen:		
		1890.		
		Aug. 15. Cleaning 1,700 yards Wilton velvet		85.00
		Total		2,273.75

Contingent fund, House of Representatives.—Material for folding, 1892.

1892.				
Jan. 7	96	Thomas P. Bell:		
		56 buckets of paste for use of folding room during the month of December, 1891, at 75 cents per bucket		$43.50

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Material for folding, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 7	118	Easton & Rupp:		
		1891.		
		Nov. 2. 24 M manila envelopes, 8 by 11, $3.20	$76.80	
		22½ M manila envelopes, $1.65	37.13	
		500 reams manila, 19 by 24, $1.82½	913.75	
		6. 72 M manila envelopes, 8 by 11, $3.20	230.40	
		22½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	37.12	
		12. 67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	111.38	
		40 M manila envelopes, 8 by 11, $3.20	128.00	
		18. 112½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	185.62	
		24. 67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	111.38	
		27. 67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	111.37	
				$1,942.95
12	146	Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1891.		
		Nov. 2. 147,000 manila, 7—½, 58 cents	85.26	
		5. 147,000 manila, 58 cents	85.26	
		9. 147,000 manila, 58 cents	85.26	
		13. 98,000 manila, 58 cents	56.84	
		17. 130,000 manila, 58 cents	75.40	
				388.02
	147	Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1891.		
		Sept. 24. 147,000 manila, 7—½, 58 cents	85.26	
		29. 147,000 manila, 58 cents	85.26	
		Oct. 3. 147,000 manila, 58 cents	85.26	
		7. 147,000 manila, 58 cents	85.26	
		10. 147,000 manila, 58 cents	85.26	
		15. 147,000 manila, 58 cents	85.26	
		20. 196,000 manila, 58 cents	113.68	
		24. 147,000 manila, 58 cents	85.26	
		28. 147,000 manila, 58 cents	85.26	
				795.76
Feb. 2	260	Easton & Rupp:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 3. 22½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	37.13	
		28. 90 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	148.50	
		1892.		
		Jan. 4. 67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	111.37	
		11. 67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	111.38	
		16. 45 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	74.25	
		18. 98 pounds cotton twine, $0.19	18.62	
		33 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	54.45	
				555.70
12	269	Spencer Greene:		
		37 buckets of paste for use of folding room, during the month of January, 1892, at 75 cents per bucket		27.75
29	331	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 28. 45 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	74.25	
		Feb. 1. 67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	111.37	
		6. 67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	111.38	
		5 M manila envelopes, 8 by 11, $3.20	16.00	
		11. 22½ manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	37.12	
				350.12
	332	The West Jersey Paper Manufacturing Co.:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 23. 100 reams rope paper, 22 by 29-45-4483, at 7½		325.02
Mar. 1	343	Spencer Greene:		
		57 buckets of paste for use in folding room during month of February, 1892, 75 cents per bucket		42.75
11	387	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 16. 12 M manila envelopes, 8 by 11, $3.20	38.40	
		67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	111.38	
		18. 60 M manila envelopes, 8 by 11, $3.20	192.00	
		22½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	37.12	
		19. 48 M manila envelopes, 8 by 11, $3.20	153.60	
		22½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	37.13	
				569.63
Apr. 1	455	Spencer Greene:		
		62 buckets of paste for use of folding room, March, 1892, at 75 cents per bucket		46.50
9	472	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 12. 35 M manila envelopes, 8 by 11, $3.20	112.00	
		68½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	113.02	
		21. 90 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, $1.65	148.50	
		98 pounds cotton twine, 19 cents	18.62	
		29. 60 M manila envelopes, $1.58	94.80	
				486.94

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Material for folding, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Apr. 27	528	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 2. 60 M manila envelopes, 6¼ by 10, $1.58	$94.80	
		6. 202½ M manila envelopes, 6¼ by 10½, $1.65	334.13	
		13. 200 reams manila, 19 by 24, $1.82½	365.50	
		90 M manila envelopes, 6¼ by 10½, $1.65	148.50	
		14. 60 M manila envelopes, 6¼ by 10, $1.58	94.80	
				$1,037.73
May 3	573	Spencer Greene:		
		71 buckets of paste April, 1892, for use of folding room, at 75 cents per bucket		53.25
31	666	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 26. 60 M manila envelopes, 6¼ by 10, $1.58	94.80	
		May 14. 61¼ M manila envelopes, 6¼ by 10½, $1.65	101.48	
		19. 45 M manila envelopes, 6¼ by 10½, 1.65	74.25	
		20. 41 M manila envelopes, 6¼ by 10½, $1.65	67.65	
				338.18
June 2	666	Spencer Greene:		
		62 buckets of paste for use of folding room, May, 1892, at 75 cents per bucket		46.50
		Total		$1,050.80

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Postage.

1892.				
Jan. 28	225	Hon. Chas. H. Turner:		
		730 postage stamps for use of Doorkeeper's department for the fiscal year 1892, being the balance of appropriation for that office for 1892		$14.60
Feb. 6	265	Lycurgus Dalton:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 1. Postage stamps for the use of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives for the balance of the fiscal year 1892		58.40
13	297	Washington City Post-Office:		
		2,500 2-cent postage stamps for the Clerk's office, House of Representatives, being one-fourth of the appropriations for said office for the fiscal year 1892		50.00
Apr. 15	498	Washington City Post-Office:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 15. 5,000 2-cent postage stamps for Clerk's office, House of Representatives. being one-half of appropriation for postage for said office for the fiscal year 1892		100.00
		Total		$223.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892.

1892.				
Jan. 7	107	The Hygienic Ice Co.:		
		1891.		
		Oct. 31. To 13,650 pounds ice, at 30 cents per 100 pounds		$40.95
	108	Wm. B. Moses & Sons:		
		1891.		
		Oct. 28. 102 dozen huck. towels with "U. S. H. R." on border	$331.50	
		Nov. 7. 16 dozen Turkish towels	64.00	
				395.50
	109	Julius Lansburgh;		
		1891.		
		Nov. 2. 1 dozen No. 18 ostrich dusters, store room	18.45	
		1 dozen turkey dusters	7.50	
				25.95
	110	L. H. Schneider's Son:		
		1891.		
		Nov. 12. 2 iron wheelbarrows, $20 each	40.00	
		3 boxes 1 Tupper's packing, 40 pounds, 75 cents	30.00	
		2 boxes ¾ Tupper's packing, 21 pounds, 75 cents	15.75	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892. Jan. 7	110	L. H. Schneider's Son—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Nov. 12. 1 box Baker's tripoline, 12 packages	$3.00	
		20 pounds sh. gum ½, 30 pounds	6.00	
		4 screw wrenches, $1.25 each	5.00	
		5 dozen files, assorted	12.00	
		2 dozen handles, assorted, at 25 cents	.50	
		4 oil feeders, $1 each	4.00	
		6 squirt cans, $4 per dozen	2.00	
		1 gross profine candles	4.00	
		2 screw-drivers, 20 cents each	.40	
		1 bale cotton waste, 605 pounds, at 12 cents	72.60	
		1 barrel soda	7.50	
		½ dozen thermometers, $22.50 per dozen	11.25	
		27. 1 barrel, 323 pounds soapine, 12½ cents per pound	40.38	
				$254.38
	111	Wm. F. Lutz:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 4. 1 brand stamp	1.00	
		7. 1 brand stamp, document room	1.00	
		Date bands for 9 model daters, at $1	9.00	
		4 rubber dies for 4 model daters, at $1	4.00	
		Repairing 1 numbering machine	4.00	
		2 No. 7 red self-inking pads, $1.50	3.00	
				22.00
	112	Scheller & Stevens:		
		1891.		
		Oct. 19. 2 dozen combs, at $2.50	5.00	
		1 dozen clothes brushes	9.25	
		5 boxes, 10 dozen, B. W. soap, at $2	20.00	
		1 dozen nail brushes	5.50	
		1 barrel, 51½ pounds, S. W. sponge, at $2.25	115.88	
		1 kip chamois	12.00	
		1 gallon ammonia for bathroom	.75	
		1 dozen tub brushes	10.00	
		6 boxes, 258 pounds, castile soap, at 20 cents	51.60	
		1 dozen bathing brushes	10.00	
		2 dozen paste brushes, at $4	8.00	
		4 large bristol brushes	8.00	
				255.98
	113	Scheller & Stevens:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 2. 1 dozen hair brushes, storeroom	13.50	
		1 dozen nail brushes	5.50	
		1 dozen comb brushes	2.50	
		1 dozen blacking brushes	10.00	
		4. 10 dozen brown Windsor soap, at $2	20.00	
		5. 42 dozen sheep's-wool sponges, at $2.25	94.50	
				146.00
	114	L. H. Schneider's Son:		
		1891.		
		Aug. 18. 1 claw hammer, engineer's department	.50	
		24. 1 handsaw	1.30	
		Oct. 5. 6 cap screws	.20	
		22. 1½ gross assorted keys, $4.47	6.70	
		1 Yale night latch	1.75	
		3 dozen brass keys, at 75 cents	2.25	
		½ dozen assorted files, $2.70	1.35	
		1 gross screws	.27	
		11 dozen keys, Yale assorted	10.21	
		23. ½ dozen cedar pails, $8	4.00	
		2 dozen royal dubers, $2.25	4.50	
		1 gross royal dubers	14.00	
		24. 8 dozen corrugated Yale keys	10.00	
		5 dozen plain	3.75	
				80.78
	115	P. G. Sauer & Co.:		
		1891.		
		Oct. 24. 1 4-foot stepladder engineer's department	.56	
		1 5-foot stepladder, engineer's department	.70	
		1 6-foot stepladder, engineer's department	.84	
		1 6-foot stepladder, Doorkeeper	.84	
		3 scoop shovels, engineer's department	4.50	
		2 1-gallon sprinkling cans, engineer's department	.60	
		1 boxwood 2-foot rule, engineer's department	.25	
		1 machinist hammer, engineer's department	.75	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives, Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 7	115	P. H. Sauer & Co.—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Oct. 24. 6 zinc buckets, storeroom, $1.50	90.00	
		4 L. H. floor sweepers, engineer's department	4.80	
		6 scrub brushes with handles, storeroom	1.50	
		Dec. 1. 6 L. H. floor sweepers, janitor, $1.20	7.20	
		12 hand dustpans 20 cents	2.40	
		12 hand dustbrushes, 75 cents	9.00	
				842.94
	116	John R. Hunt:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 11. To 16 extra packing boxes, filing papers	48.00	
		To 16 pounds powdered pumice stone	1.60	
		To 10 gallons proof ammonia and demijohn	7.50	
				57.10
11	143	Ida Bamiley:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. For washing 52 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of December, at 25 cents per dozen		13.00
12	149	Hygienic Ice Co.:		
		1891.		
		Nov. 30. To 9,935 pounds ice, at 30 cents per 100 pounds		29.80
	150	B. F. Jackson:		
		1891.		
		Aug. 1. For doctoring horses	2.50	
		For liniment	.75	
		Sept. 20. For doctoring horses	2.50	
		For liniment	.50	
				6.25
	151	Robacher's Disinfectant Co.:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 19. 300 pounds Robacher's Peerless Disinfectant		105.00
	152	J. W. Boteler & Son:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 1. 5 dozen drinking glasses	4.37	
		10. 5 dozen N. P. spittoons	82.50	
				86.87
	153	James J. Chapman:		
		1891.		
		Aug. 5. 2 Richmond directories, at $6	12.00	
		8. 2 Chicago directories, at $7.50	15.00	
				27.00
	154	James J. Chapman:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 8. 2 New York city directories, at $8.50	17.00	
		12. 2 St. Louis city directories, at $7	14.00	
				31.00
15	160	Virginia Hellen:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. For washing 156½ dozen towels for the Clerk's office and bathrooms, House of Representatives, for the month of December, 1891, at 25 cents per dozen		39.56
	161	Tillie Jackson:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. For washing 62 dozen towels for Doorkeepers' department, House of Representatives, for the month of December, at 25 cents per dozen		15.50
	162	Mary Harrison:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. For washing 63 dozen towels for Doorkeepers' department, House of Representatives, for the month of December, 1891, at 25 cents per dozen		15.75
	163	Sarah F. Bradley:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. For washing 78 dozen towels for Doorkeepers' department, House of Representatives, for the month of December, at 25 cents per dozen		19.50
	164	Martha Pry:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. For washing 79 dozen towels for Doorkeepers' department, House of Representatives, for the month of December, at 25 cents per dozen		19.75

Contingent fund, House of Representatives, Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 15	165	Bessie Johnston:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. For washing 44 dozen towels for Doorkeepers' department, House of Representatives, for the month of December, 1891, at 25 cents per dozen		$11.00
	166	Josephine R. Chase:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. For washing 63 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of December, 1891, at 25 cents per dozen		15.75
	167	Martha Hensley:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. For washing 63 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of December, at 25 cents per dozen		15.75
	168	A. G. Lutz:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 7. 3 No. 6 American daters, folding room	$21.00	
		11. 35 page badges, at 50 cents	17.50	
				38.50
	169	Jno. W. Drew:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 26. 5 dozen hair brushes, at $12	60.00	
		5 dozen dressing combs, at $3	15.00	
		2 dozen feather dusters, ostrich	36.00	
		2 dozen feather dusters, turkey	16.00	
		4 dozen whisk brooms	12.00	
		3 dozen nail brushes	15.00	
		3 dozen cloth brushes	24.00	
		2 dozen cloth brushes	10.00	
		1 keg sand soap	5.00	
		Carboy, $1.50; ammonia, $5.60	7.10	
				200.10
	170	John M. Seaman:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 14. To treating one horse		4.00
	171	James J. Chapman:		
		1891.		
		July 17. 2 Baltimore Directories, at $6.25	12.50	
		2 Boston Directories, at $6	12.00	
		2 Philadelphia Directories, at $6	12.00	
		2 Providence Directories, at $3.75	7.50	
		2 Louisville Directories, at $6.50	13.00	
		2 Cincinnati Directories, at $6.50	13.00	
				70.00
	172	A. G. Lutz:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 22. 1 model dater, Chief Clerk	3.00	
		1 hand stamp, Chief Clerk	1.50	
		3 hand stamps, disbursing office	1.00	
		28. 2 self-inking daters, enrolling clerk	6.00	
				11.50
	173	The Boston Herald Co.:		
		For the Herald, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 3 to July 3, 1892		3.00
	174	The New York Sun:		
		For the daily and Sunday Sun, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 4, 1892		4.00
	175	The Globe Printing Co.:		
		For the St. Louis daily Globe Democrat, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 5, 1892		6.00
	176	New York Times:		
		For the New York Times, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 4, 1892		5.00
	177	A. S. Abell & Co.:		
		For the Sun, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 4 to July 3, 1892		3.00
	178	Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.:		
		For the daily and Sunday Courier-Journal, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. to July, 1892		5.00
	179	Enquirer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:		
		For the daily and Sunday Enquirer, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 5. 1892		7.00
	180	The Tribune Association, New York:		
		For the daily and Sunday Tribune furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 4. 1892		5.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 15.	181	The Press Co. (limited), Philadelphia: For the daily and Sunday Press, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 4, 1892		$3.75
	182	The Courier Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: For the daily Courier, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 6 to July 5, 1892		4.00
	183	The Memphis Appeal Co: For the Appeal-Avalanche, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 4, 1892		5.00
	184	The Advertiser Co., Montgomery, Ala.: For the daily Advertiser, furnished by order of the Clerk, rom Jan. 5 to July 5, 1892		5.00
	185	Constitution Publishing Co: For the Atlanta daily Constitution, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 1 to July 5, 1892		4.00
	186	The Times-Democrat, New Orleans, La.: For the daily Times-Democrat, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 4 to July 4, 1892		6.00
	187	The Tribune Co., Chicago: For the daily and Sunday Tribune, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 4 to July 4, 1892		4.00
	188	The Argus Co., Albany, N. Y.: For the daily Argus, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 4 to July 4, 1892		5.00
	189	Chicago Herald Co: For the daily and Sunday Herald, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 4 to July 4, 1892		4.00
	190	Washington Post Co.: For the daily and Sunday Post, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 4 to July 4, 1892		4.20
	191	A. H. Belo & Co: For the Galveston daily News, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 5, 1892		5.50
	192	Frank McLaughlin: For the Philadelphia Times, daily and Snnday, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1892		2.50
	193	The Journal Newspaper Co.: For the Indianapolis daily Journal, furnished by order of the Clerk from Jan. 6 to July 6, 1892		4.06
	194	Kansas City Times Newspaper Co.: For the daily Times, furnished by order of the Clerk from Jan. 5 to July 5, 1892		3.75
	195	William E. Barrett: For the Boston Advertiser, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 5, 1892		3.00
Feb. 1.	239	George W. Rae: For services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives for the month of January, 1892, at $6 per day, Jan 22 to 31, inclusive, under resolution of Jan. 21, 1892		60.00
	240	J. A. Blanchard: For services as messenger to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives for the month of January, 1892, at $75 per month. Jan. 22 to 31, inclusive, under resolution of Jan. 21, 1892		24.10
	241	Robert B. Palmer: For services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives for the month of January, 1892, Jan. 23 to 31, inclusive, under resolution of Jan. 21, 1892		54.00
	242	Bert. W. Kennedy: For services as messenger to the House of Representatives for the month of January, 1892, Jan. 14 to 31, inclusive, under resolution of Jan. 13, 1892		44.51
2	244	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.: 1891.		
		Sept. 30. For exchange rental: Speaker's room, at $112.50	$28.12	
		Appropriation Committee, at $112.50	28.12	
		Members' lobby, at $112.50	28.12	
		House post-office, at $100	25.00	
		House post-office stables, at $60	15.00	
		Stationery room, at $60	15.00	
		Messenger room, at $60	15.00	
		For rent of private line connecting Clerk's office with Government Printing office, $30		

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Feb. 2	244	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Sept. 30. For rent of private line connecting Committee on Printing with Government Printing Office, at $100	$25.00	
		rent of private line connecting folding room, Capitol, East Capitol street, at $100	25.00	
		(From July 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1891.)		$211.86
	245	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. Exchange rental, Speaker's room, $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, Appropriation Committee, $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, Members' lobby, $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, House post-office, $100	25.00	
		Exchange rental, House post-office stables, $60	15.00	
		Exchange rental, stationery room, $60	15.00	
		Exchange rental, messenger room, $60	15.00	
		Rent of private line, connecting Clerk's office with Government Printing Office, $30	7.50	
		Rent of private line connecting Committee on Printing with Government Printing Office, $100	25.00	
		Rent of private line connecting folding room, Capitol, with branch folding room, East Capitol street, $100	25.00	
		(From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1891.)		211.86
	246	Charles Cox:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 27. To hauling two loads of ashes from branch folding room, House of Representatives, No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue		1.00
	247	J. Z. Yoder:		
		For transportation to U. S. Treasury and return, Dec. 12, 1891, to Jan. 12, 1892: 20 trips car fare	.80	
		Hack hire, 2 trips	1.00	
				1.80
	248	Wilmarth & Edmonston:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 14. 24 Filter tubes, $1	24.00	
		26. 1 dozen water pitchers, $5; 6 dozen tumblers, $4; 2 dozen soaps, $2; 2 dozen club spittoons, $28; 1 dozen slop jars, $11; 1 dozen bowls and pitchers, $11	30.00 / 22.00	
				86.00
	249	Eagle Chemical Co.:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 7. To 1 barrel Eagle Mill Powder, 356—21=335 pounds net, at 12 cents		40.20
	250	Hume & Co.:		
		1891.		
		Oct. 22. 1 box Babbitt's soap	4.25	
		1 box Babbitt's soap	4.25	
		3 dozen whisk brooms	7.50	
		2 dozen whisk brooms	5.00	
		5 gross matches	4.25	
				25.25
	251	Richmond Dispatch Co.:		
		For the Daily Dispatch, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 4 to July 4, 1892		3.00
	252	The Examiner, San Francisco:		
		For the Daily Examiner, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 11 to July 11, 1892		3.90
	253	New York World:		
		For the New York World, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 5, 1892		4.25
	254	Detroit Free Press:		
		For the Daily Free Press, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1892		3.50
	255	The Houston Printing Co.:		
		For the Daily Post furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 5 to July 5, 1892		4.50
	256	Pittsburgh Post Printing and Publishing Co.:		
		For the Daily Post, furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 25 to July 25, 1892		4.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Feb. 12	272	Ida Bamiley:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 30. For washing 87 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of January, at 25 cents per dozen		$21.75
	273	Tillie Jackson:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 30. For washing 90 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of January, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		22.50
	274	Bessie Johnston:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 30. For washing 83 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of January, at 25 cents per dozen		20.75
	275	Josephine R. Chase:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 30. For washing 90 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of January, at 25 cents per dozen		22.50
	276	Mary Harrison:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 30. For washing 85 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of January, at 25 cents per dozen		21.25
	277	Martha Pry:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 30. For washing 85 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of January, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		21.25
	278	Martha Hensley:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 30. For washing 90 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of January, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		22.50
	279	Sarah F. Bradley:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 30. For washing 85 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for the month of January, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		21.25
	280	Virginia Hellen:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 30. For washing 156½ dozen towels for Clerk's office and bathrooms of House of Representatives, for the month of January, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		39.08
13	281	L. H. Schneider's Son:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 17. 1 gross blank keys, $8; 1 gross screws, 17 cents	$8.17	
		½ dozen assorted files, $2.20; 2 desk locks, 30 cents	1.70	
		1 Yale night latch	1.75	
		29. 2 dozen dust brushes, $10; 4 dozen dust pans, $7	17.00	
		4 dozen brooms, $17; 2 dozen blacking brushes, $20	37.00	
		2 dozen blacking dips, $2.25	4.50	
		30. 3 Yale night latches, $5.25; 1 Yale padlock, $1.25	6.50	
		31. 2 dozen blacking brushes, $17; 1 dozen blacking dips, $2.25	19.25	
		1892.		
		Jan. 2. ½ dozen zinc pails, $9 dozen	7.50	
		5. 1 dozen assorted keys, 85 cents; 1 gross car key blanks, $13	13.85	
		1 screwdriver, 35 cents; 1 Yale night latch, $1.75	2.10	
		6. 1½ dozen zinc pails, $10.50; 1 8-foot stepladder, $3	13.50	
		11. 1 Yale night-latch, $1.75; 3 pairs drawer locks, 70 cents	3.85	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892. Feb. 13	281	L. H. Schneider's Son—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Jan. 11. ½ dozen files (assorted), $1.18; 1 hack saw, $1.50; 2 chisels, 40 cents	$3.48	
		1 gouge, 25 cents; 3 auger bitts, 80 cents	1.05	
		13. 2 drawer locks, $1.10; 1 dozen assorted files, $1.30	3.50	
		3 dozen key blanks, $1.60; 1 drawer lock, 35 cents	1.95	
		15. 2 dozen corn brooms, $3.25; 10 gross parlor matches, 90 cents, $9	17.50	
		18. 2 Marvin desk locks, $2.50; 1 gross Yale cor. key blanks, $13	15.50	
		1 gross Yale plain key blanks	8.00	
		½ gross cor. key blanks	1.80	
		1 soldering iron, 20 cents; 1 bar solder, 20 cents; 1 dozen blank cases, $24	24.40	
		20. 5 gallons astral oil and can, $2; 2 lanterns, $1.50	3.50	
		21. 3 Yale night-latches, $5.25; 3 dozen assorted key blanks, $1.76	7.01	
		½ dozen assorted bitts, 89 cents; 1 drill, $2.50; 1 padlock, 30 cents	3.69	
		1 gross Yale cor. key blanks, $13; 2 dozen Ward files, $2	15.00	
		25. 1 gross Yale cor. key blanks, $13; 2 Yale night-latches, $3.50	16.50	
		27. 1 gross T. M. blacking	14.00	
		1½ dozen P. B. coat hooks, $3.53; 1 dozen key blanks, 75 cents	4.28	
		29. 1 cupboard lock, 35 cents; 1 box lock, 40 cents	.75	
		1 gross ½-inch screws, 14 cents; 3 dozen blank keys, assorted, 98 cents	1.12	
		6 dozen blank latch keys, 65 cents	3.90	
		½ gross assorted key blanks	6.25	
		1 dozen key blanks	.75	
				$290.60
	282	John W. Drew:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 13. 3 dozen whisk brooms	9.00	
		6 boxes (12 dozen) brown Windsor soap	27.00	
		3 dozen combs	9.00	
		3 dozen soap	3.00	
				48.00
	283	H. H. Hempler:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 23. 1 magnifying glass bank-note detector for office Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives		3.50
	284	The Evening Post Publishing Co.:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 1. For the Nation, furnished by order of the Clerk, House of Representatives, to Jan. 31, 1893, to Hon. H. W. Rusk, Baltimore, Md		3.00
	285	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 3. 1 No. 2 typewriter, No. 74557	80.00	
		1 8-drawer roll-top cabinet	45.00	
				125.00
	286	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 25. Repairs on typewriter 58803, as follows: Recovered cylinder, $1; back rolls, 20 cents; 2 screws, 6 cents; 7 types, at 20 cents, $1.40; time (6 hours, at 50 cents), $3	5.66	
		27. Repairs on typewriter 37641, as follows: Recovered cylinder, $1; 4 bars, $1.40; 5 types, at 20 cents, $1; yokes, 32 cents; 2 screws, 6 cents; time (9 hours, at 50 cents), $4.50	8.28	
				13.94
	287	J. M. McKay:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 1. To returning runaway horses to folding room	1.00	
		To liniment for horses	.65	
				1.65

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Feb. 13	288	Robert Beall:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 25. 10 Washington City Directories, 1892, for use of Library and committees House of Representatives		$50.00
	289	E. F. Brooks:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 31. 2 dozen gas lighters, 55 cents	$13.20	
		1892.		
		Jan. 15. 1 dozen lamp shades	3.75	
		12 boxes wax tapers, 15 cents	1.80	
		19. 2 dozen gas lighters (Capitol police), $1.50 each	36.00	
		2 dozen extension pieces for gas lighters, $4.50 dozen	9.00	
		25. 1 drop light and tubing (Committee Indian Affairs)	7.00	
		10 feet tubing (extra Speaker's room) 15 cents	1.50	
		1 goose neck (extra Speaker's room)	.35	
				72.60
	290	Sam'l T. Morgan:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 6. To 10 copies Morgan's Tariff and Custom Laws, $3.50, for use of committees and libraries, House of Representatives		35.00
20	303	John Christman:		
		1891.		
		Dec. 5. 2 gavels for Speaker's desk, House of Representatives		2.25
	304	Mary J. Snowden:		
		1892.		
		Jan. — For rent of premises No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., for use as additional folding room, House of Representatives, for month of January, 1892		125.00
27	308	Eagle Chemical Co., H. R. Perkins, proprietor:		
		1891.		
		July 10. 1 barrel Eagle mill powder, cleaning and scouring, 327-20=351 pounds net, at 12 cents		42.12
	309	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 9. 400 reams cap manila for water-closets, House of Representatives		48.00
	310	Jordan & Christie:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 22. 1 dozen No. 18 IXL floor and 5-foot handles		33.00
	311	Jordan & Christie:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 3. 6 dozen 2-oval varnish, special, $2.13	12.78	
		2 dozen F. M. C. daubers, $2.80	5.60	
				18.38
	312	Jordan & Christie:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 12. 6 dozen blacking brushes, $6.75		40.50
29	336	J. A. Blanchard:		
		Services as messenger to Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, February, 1892, at $75 per month, Feb. 1 to 29, inclusive, under resolution Jan. 21, 1892		75.00
	337	E. L. Currier:		
		Services as special messenger, House of Representatives, February, 1892, at $100 per month, Feb. 10 to 29, inclusive, under resolution Feb. 10, 1892		68.80
	338	Robert B. Palmer:		
		Services clerk to Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, February, 1892, at $6 per day, under resolution Jan. 21, 1892		174.00
	339	Chas. T. Forbes:		
		Services clerk to Select Committee to Investigate the Pension Bureau, House of Representatives, February, 1892, at $6 per day, 14 days (15 to 29th, inclusive), under resolution Feb. 10, 1892		84.00
	340	William H. Barker:		
		For attendance as witness before Select Committee to Investigate Pension Bureau, under resolution of Feb. 11, 1892, from Feb. 15 to 27, 12 days, at $2 per day, $24; travel to Washington from Jersey City, N. J. and return, 460 miles, at 5 cents per mile, $23		47.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Mar. 1	345	Geo. W. Rae:		
		Services assistant clerk Committee on Claims, House of Representatives, month of February, 1892, $6 per day, resolution of Jan. 21, 1892		$174.00
2	348	Chas. T. Forbes:		
		Services as clerk Select Committee to Investigate the Pension Bureau, etc., month of March, 1 day, Mar. 1, 1892, $6 per day, resolution Feb. 10, 1892		6.00
3	353	S. N. Tucker:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 29. 1 hand stamp, $1; 1 ink pad, 50 cents, for Sergeant-at-Arms		1.50
		Wilmarth & Edmonston:		
	354	1 water cooler and stand, Committee on Expenditures in Interior Department	$7.25	
		1892.		
		Jan. 15. 1 N. P. water cooler, Committee on Library	9.75	
		1 dozen water pitchers	4.75	
		16. 2 dozen turkey dusters	13.50	
		6 dozen tumblers, at 65 cents	3.90	
		21. 2 pans, at 50 cents	1.00	
		22. 2 dozen club spittoons	28.00	
		29. 1 dozen club spittoons	8.25	
				76.40
4	359	George Jenison:		
		Services as special messenger, House of Representatives, month of Feb., 1892; Feb. 10 to 29, both days inclusive. Resolution Feb. 10, 1892, $100 per month		68.80
5	364	Josephine R. Chase:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 29. Washing 103 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, month February, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		25.75
	365	Ida Bamily:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 29. Washing 96 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for month February, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		24.00
	366	Martha Hensley:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 29. Washing 104 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, February, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		26.00
	367	Bessie Johnston:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 29. Washing 100 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, February, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		25.00
	368	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 106 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, February, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		26.50
	369	J. J. Sanborn:		
		2 Hockins Bight nail pullers, at $3.50		7.00
	370	Geo. W. Knox:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 17. Double team and driver, 2 days		16.00
	371	Mary J. Snowden:		
		Rent of premises 225 Pennsylvania avenue, NW., for use as additional folding room, House of Representatives, for Feb., 1892		125.00
7	372	Mary Harrison:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 29. Washing 100 dozen towels, Doorkeepers' department, House of Representatives, Feb. 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		25.00
	373	Sarah F. Bradley:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 29. Washing 109 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, Feb., 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		27.25
8	375	Bert. W. Kennedy:		
		Services messenger, House of Representatives, Feb., 1892, at $840 per annum. Resolution Jan. 13, 1892		71.80
	376	Virginia Hellen:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 29. Washing 195½ dozen towels for bath room and Clerk's office, Feb., 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		48.93

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Mar. 8	377	E. F. Brooks:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 20. 1 portable light complete	$7.00	
		10 feet tubing, extra	1.50	
		1 tubing connection	.15	
		(For office Sergeant-at-Arms.)		8.65
	378	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 17. 1 No. 2 typewriter, complete, No. 74,605, Committee on Accounts	85.00	
	18	1 upper-case reed and adjusting for Typewriter, No. 57,042	.85	
		25. 1 perfection oiler	.50	
		1 cleaning brush	.15	
		1 Longley copy-holder	2.00	
				88.50
	379	Lutz & Bro.:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 20. 1 storm cover	2.50	
		1 horse brush	1.50	
		1 curry comb	.35	
		(For Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives.)		4.35
	380	Lutz & Bro.:		
		1891.		
		Oct. 5. Repairing 2 halters	.50	
		1 box axle grease	.25	
		8. Repairing breeching strap	.25	
		13. 2 straps	.35	
				1.35
	381	Martha Pry:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 29. Washing 104 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department House of Representatives, Feb., 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		26.00
11	386	Geo. Knapp & Co.:		
		Daily and Sunday St. Louis Republic, for use in Clerk's office, Jan. 4, 1892, to July 4, 1892		5.00
18	395	John T. Price & Sons:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 7. Carriage, funeral J. W. Kendall	9.00	
		9. Carriage, funeral J. W. Kendall	3.00	
		10 carriages, funeral J. W. Kendall	50.00	
		Hauling baggage, funeral J. W. Kendall	1.00	
		11. 4 carriages, call of the House	12.00	
				75.00
22	399	John W. Drew:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 20. 4 dozen whisk brooms, at $3	12.00	
		Mar. 10. 2 dozen hair brushes, at $12	24.00	
		½ dozen cloth brushes, at $12	6.00	
		60 pounds extra large Florida sponges, at $3	180.00	
				222.00
	400	A. M. Dockery, Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, appointed by Committee on Appropriations to conduct inquiry concerning management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 18. Expenses of the subcommittee under resolution of the House adopted Feb. 8, 1892		500.00
28	411	Wilmarth & Edmonston:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 1. 1 cooler and stand, Committee Expenditures Treasury Department	6.00	
		16. 1 cooler and stand	3.15	
		20. 6 dozen tumblers	3.90	
		2 dozen club spittoons	28.00	
		23. 7 screens, at $5.5 per dozen	37.91	
		26. 1 cooler and stand, Committee Election President and Vice-President	6.55	
		1 cooler and stand, Committee Expenditures Department of Agriculture	6.55	
		29. 1 dozen scrubs	6.50	
				98.56
	412	E. W. Woodruff:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 21. 15 improved file holders for use in Clerk's office, House of Representatives		10.25

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Mar. 28	413	Estate Geo. W. Knox:		
		1892.		
		Feb. 2. Hauling broken wagon to stable	$2.00	
		Mar. 7. Use of wagon, Feb. 2 to Mar. 7, inclusive, at $1.25 per day	43.75	
				$45.75
29	414	Wm. H. Barker:		
		Attendance as witness before select committee investigating Pension Bureau, under resolution Feb. 10, 1892, from Mar. 1 to Mar. 28, 28 days, at $2 per day		56.00
30	417	T. R. Fawcett:		
		Attendance before Select Committee to Investigate Pension Bureau, Mar. 5 to 28, 1892, 24 days, at $2 per day as a witness		48.00
	418	S. P. Wolverton, chairman subcommittee on Judiciary, appointed by the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate complaints of abuse of judicial process and authority in United States courts, under resolution House of Representatives of Feb. 1, 1892:		
		For expenses of subcommittee under this resolution, also resolution House of Representatives of Mar. 28, 1892		500.00
	419	John DeWitt Warner, chairman subcommittee on Manufactures, appointed by the Committee on Manufactures to inquire into the sweating system, under resolution House of Representatives of Feb. 13, 1892:		
		For expenses of subcommittee under this resolution, also resolution House of Representatives of Mar. 25, 1892		250.00
31	435	J. A. Blanchard:		
		Services as messenger to Committee on Rivers and Harbors, month of March, 1892, $75 per month, under resolution Jan. 21, 1892		75.00
	436	Robt. B. Palmer:		
		Services as assistant clerk Committee on Military Affairs, month of March, 1892, at $6 per day, under resolution Jan. 21, 1892		186.00
	437	Geo. W. Rae:		
		Services as assistant clerk Committee on Claims, month of March, 1892, at $6 per day, under resolution of Jan. 21, 1892		186.00
	438	Bert. W. Kennedy:		
		Services as special messenger, House of Representatives, for month of March, 1892, $900 per annum, under resolution of Jan. 13, 1892		76.60
	439	E. L. Currier:		
		Services as special messenger, House of Representatives, for month of March, 1892, $100 per month, under resolution of Feb. 10, 1892		100.00
	440	George Jennison:		
		Services as special messenger, House of Representatives, for March, 1892, $100 per month, under resolution of Feb. 10, 1892		100.00
	441	A. D. Wilcox:		
		Services as expert examiner, Committee to Investigate Pension Bureau, at $5 per day, under resolution of Mar. 23, 1892		20.00
	442	W. W. Brown:		
		Services as session folder, Mar. 17 to 31, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution of Mar. 16, 1892		28.95
	443	John J. Shea:		
		Services as session folder, Mar. 17 to 31, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution of Mar. 16, 1892		28.95
	444	Jerome R. Riley:		
		Services as session folder, Mar. 17 to 31, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution of Mar. 16, 1892		28.95
	445	J. F. McKaig:		
		Services as session folder, Mar. 17 to 31, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		28.95
	446	Daniel Mahoney:		
		Services as session folder, Mar. 17 to 31, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		28.95
	447	M. Riordon:		
		Services as session folder, Mar. 18 to 31, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		27.02
	448	C. C. Clark:		
		Services as session folder, Mar. 18 to 31, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		27.02

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Mar. 31	449	M. F. Sterett: Services as session folder, Mar. 19 to 31, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		$25.09
	450	S. W. Bentley: Services as session folder, Mar. 21 to 31, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		21.23
	451	B. F. Grosh, jr.: Services as session folder, Mar. 21 to 31, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		21.23
	452	Alexander S. Tally: Services as session folder, Mar. 23 and 24, 1892, $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		3.86
	453	Thos. C. Kelly: Services as session folder, Mar. 25 to 31, 1892, $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		13.51
	454	J. Granville Tennent: Services as session folder, Mar. 26 to 31, 1892, $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		11.58
April 9	462	C. A. Palmer: Services as stenographer to committee investigating Pension Bureau, House of Representatives for month of March, 1892, 820 folios, at 25 cents per folio		205.00
	463	Mary Harrison: Washing 125 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for March, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		31.25
	464	Bessie Johnston: Washing 136 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for March, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		34.00
	465	Martha Hensley: Washing 120 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for March, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		30.00
	466	Tillie Jackson: Washing 132 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for March, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		33.00
	467	Josephine R. Chase: Washing 121 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for March, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		30.25
	468	Harriet Carroll: Washing 119 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for March, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		29.75
	469	Sarah F. Bradley: Washing 123 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for March, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		30.75
	470	Mildred Turner: Washing 126 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, for March, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		31.50
	471	Virginia Hellen: Washing 224½ dozen towels for bathroom, etc., House of Representatives, for March, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		56.12
14	480	A. M. Dockery, chairman subcommittee on Appropriations to conduct inquiry concerning management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor. For expenses of subcommittee as above, under resolution of the House, adopted Feb. 8, 1892, as per annexed itemized statement:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 27. Witness fees, Miss Phœbe W. Couzins	$2.00	
		28. Railroad fare to Chicago, including sergeant-at-arms (A. H. Lewis) and stenographer (G. C. Lafferty)	171.50	
		Telegrams to Baker, Palmer Hotel	1.89	
		29. Lunch, A. H. Lewis	.65	
		Lunch, Breckinridge, Lafferty, Compton, Dockery, and Henderson	5.00	
		Dinner for all	7.00	
		30. Breakfast for all	7.00	
		Bus fare at Chicago	3.50	
		Cab fare, Henderson, Chicago and Washington	2.00	
		Same, Compton	2.50	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Apr. 14	480	A. M. Dockery, chairman, etc.—Continued.		
		1892.		
		Mar. 30. Cab fare, Cogswell, Chicago and Washington	$1.50	
		Same, Dockery	.50	
		Apr. 8. Hotel bill, Chicago	322.30	
		Sundries, Lafferty	3.38	
		Railroad fare to Washington	150.00	
		Railroad fare, Brecklnridge	28.80	
		Bus fare to train, Chicago	3.00	
		Dinner (5) all except Compton	5.00	
		9. Beakfast, all	6.00	
		Dinner, Lafferty, Lewis, and Dockery	3.00	
		8. Checking baggage, Chicago	1.00	
		Lewis, expenses for bus fare and cab fare in carrying members of committee from hotel to World's Fair headquarters	8.75	
		9. Lunch, Compton, Henderson, and Lewis	2.40	
		Bus fare, Lewis, Washington	.50	
			739.17	
		Mar. 18. By cash received this date from the Clerk of the House (see voucher No. 400, March, 1892, accounts)	500.00	
				$239.17
	481	James F. Morgan:		
		Attendance as a witness before the Select Committee of the House of Representatives Investigating Affairs of Pension Bureau and Board of Appeals, appointed under resolution of Feb. 10, 1892, from Apr. 11 to 14, 1892, 4 days, at $2 per day, $8. Travel from Bloomington, Ind., and return, 1,546 miles, at 5 cents per mile, $77.30		85.30
4	482	Wm. Rish:		
		1891.		
		July 30. Making brick vault in the Valley City Cemetery for interment of Hon. M. H. Ford		30.00
	483	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 31. Exchange rental, Speaker's room, at $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, Appropriation Committee, at $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, members' lobby, at $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, House post-office, at $100	25.00	
		Exchange rental, House post-office stables, at $60	15.00	
		Exchange rental, stationery room, at $60	15.00	
		Exchange rental, messenger room, city post-office, at $60	15.00	
		Rent of private line connecting Clerk's office with Government Printing Office, at $30	7.50	
		Rent of private line connecting Committee on Printing with Government Printing Office, at $100	25.00	
		Rent of private line connecting folding room (Capitol) with branch folding room (East Capitol street), at $100 (From Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1892)	25.00	
		Exchange rental for press gallery, Jan. 18 to Mar. 31, 1892, at $112.50	22.56	
		Rent of auxiliary bell from Feb. 2 to Mar. 31, 1892, at $5	1.06	
		Feb. 25. Moving telephone, Clerk's office	2.60	
		Mar. 8. Moving telephone, folding room	1.90	
				239.98
	484	Farrel & Co.:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 24. Cleaning 1 time lock	10.00	
		Cleaning and changing combination on 4 locks	20.25	
				30.25
	485	Mary J. Snowden:		
		Rent of premises 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., for use of folding room House of Representatives, for March, 1892		125.00
15	493	James M. Fisher:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 30. Reporting 120 folios of testimony for the Special Committee Investigating Management of the Pension Bureau, at 25 cents per folio		30.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Apr. 14	494	M. G. Copeland & Co.:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 31. National ensign, 10 by 20, for House of Representatives		$16.00
15	495	Thos. W. Smith:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 25. 75 bushels sawdust		5.00
16	506	A. G. Lutz:		
		1892.		
		Jan. 12. Facsimile stamp, Clerk of the House	$2.00	
		Feb. 12. Repairs to two daters, new rubber faces and plates, for document room	5.00	
		19. Two hand stamps, disbursing office	.50	
		Mar. 23. 1 band dater, disbursing office	2.00	
		Apr. 1. 1 6-wheel number machine, disbursing office	20.00	
				29.50
	507	V. M. Hdogson:		
		Attendance as witness before the Select Committee House Representatives Investigating Affairs of the Pension Bureau, appointed under resolution of Feb. 10, 1892. From Apr. 11 to 16, 6 days at $2 per day, $12; travel to Washington from White Plains, N. Y., and return, 512 miles, at 5 cents per mile, $25.60		37.60
18	509	A. M. Dockery, chairman to subcommittee on Appropriations to conduct inquiry concerning management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor:		
		To H. M. Dean, stenographer at Chicago, as follows:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 7. Taking testimony presented to committee	10.00	
		13. Transcript 135 folios at 20 cents	27.00	
		16. Express charges	.25	
				37.25
20	512	Walter S. Mayer:		
		Attendance as witness before Select Committee Investigatng Affairs of Pension Bureau, appointed under resolution of February 10, 1892; travel to Washington from Greenville, S. C., and return, 986 miles, at 5 cents per mile		49.30
21	513	M. Riordon:		
		Services as folder, House of Representatives, April 1 to 11, 11 days, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		22.00
23	515	J. R. Riley:		
		Services as folder, House of Representatives, Apr. 1 to 21, 21 days, at $60 per month, Resolution Mar. 16, 1892		42.00
	516	Mary E. Phelan:		
		Funeral expenses of Hon. James Phelan:		
		1891.		
		July 28. W. R. Speare, repairing zinc case	6.00	
		J. J. McLain, sealing case, doctor's certificate as to contents of car at Nassau	7.00	
		Oak Hill Cemetery (vault rent)	62.00	
		J. F. Holst & Bro., conveying remains from depot to cemetery, vault fees, etc	35.00	
				110.00
	517	Felix McCloskey:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 21. Fare to New York and return to subpœna witness before Committee on Public Lands	14.00	
		3 days' board	12.00	
		(Resolution Mar. 2, 1892.)		
				26.00
26	525	F. M. Taylor:		
		Attendance as witness before Select Committee Investigating Pension Bureau under resolution of February 10, 1892, from Feb. 26 to Apr. 12, 1892, 47 days, at $2 per day		94.00
	526	Geo. W. Rae:		
		Service as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims, April 1 to 21, 1892, 21 days, at $6 per day, under resolution Jan. 21, 1892		126.00
28	530	Felix McCloskey:		
		1892.		
		Apr 28. Fare to Philadelphia from Washington and to subpœna witness before Committee on Banking and Currency	10.00	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892. Apr. 28	530	Felix McCloskey—Continued. 1892. Apr. 28. 8 days' board	$12.00	
		Horse hire	5.00	
		Sundries	1.00	
				$28.00
29	531	Andrew J. Sorden: Attendance as witness before the Banking and Currency Committee investigating the Keystone National Bank, under resolution of Feb. 9, 1892, from April 26 to 27, 1892, 2 days at $2 per day	4.00	
		Mileage from Bridesburg, Pa., to Washington and return, 296 miles, at 5 cents per mile	14.80	
				18.80
29	532	Samuel L. Phillips: Attendance as witness before Special Committee Investigating District of Columbia tax assessments, under resolution Apr. 14, 1892, Apr. 28, 1892, 1 day, at $2 per day		2.00
30	547	E. L. Currier: Services as messenger, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $100 per month, under resolution Feb. 10, 1892		100.00
	548	Geo. Jenison: Services as messenger, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $100 per month, under resolution Feb. 10, 1892		100.00
	549	Bert W. Kennedy: Services as messenger, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $900 per annum, under resolution Jan. 13, 1892		74.20
	550	H. H. Roberts: Services as assistant clerk to Committee on Claims, Apr. 22 to 30, 9 days, at $6 per day, under resolution Jan. 21, 1892		54.00
	551	Robert B. Palmer: Services as assistant clerk to Committee on Military Affairs, for month of April, 1892, at $6 per day, under resolution Jan. 21, 1892		180.00
	552	A. D. Wilcox: Services as expert examiner to the Committee Investigating Pension Bureau for the month of April, 1892, $5 per day, under resolution March 23, 1892		150.00
		John C. Mulryan: Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	554	B. F. Grosh, jr.: Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution March 16, 1892		60.00
	555	M. F. Sterett: Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	556	Daniel Mahoney: Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	557	C. C. Clark: Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution of Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	558	L. W. Bentley: Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	559	Thos. C. Kelly: Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	560	W. W. Brown: Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	561	John J. Shea: Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	562	J. F. McKaig: Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	563	George Badger: Services as folder, April 11 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		40.00
	564	J. Granville Tennent: Services as folder, April 1 to 20, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		40.00
	565	Arthur C. Eno: Services as folder, April 16 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution of Mar. 16, 1892		30.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Apr. 30	566	James Lawler: Services as folder, Apr. 21 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution of Mar. 16, 1892		$20.00
	567	R. R. Revill: Services as folder, Apr. 22 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		18.00
	568	Carl J. Mess: Services as folder, Apr. 2 to 30, 1892, at $60 per month, under resolution Mar. 16, 1892		58.00
	569	Robert B. Palmer: Rent of typewriter by Committee on Military Affairs from Jan. 24, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1892, at $5 per month		11.50
May 2	570	A. G. Lutz: 1892. Apr. 23. 1 American dater, Doorkeeper's department	$7.00	
		1 hand stamp, Committee on Ways and Means	1.00	
				8.00
3	582	Eagle Chemical Co.: 1892. Apr. 15. 1 barrel Eagle Mill powder, 350—20=330 pounds net, at 12 cents		39.60
	583	William G. Pearce: Attendance as witness before Committee on Public Lands, investigating management of Yellowstone Park, under resolution of Apr. 8, 1892, from Apr. 30, to May 2, 1892, 3 days, at $1.50 per day	4.50	
		Travel to Washington from Chicago, Ill., and return, 1,626 miles, at 5 cents per mile	81.30	
				85.80
	584	Mary J. Snowden: 1892. Apr. 30. Rent of premises 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW. for use as additional folding rooms for House of Representatives for April, 1892		125.00
	585	Chas. E. Gibson: Attendance as witness before the Committee on Public Lands, investigating management of Yellowstone Park, under resolution of Apr. 8, 1892, Apr. 24 to May 2, 1892, 7 days, at $2 per day	14.00	
		Travel to Washington from St. Louis and return, 2,000 miles, at 5 cents per mile	100.00	
				114.00
	586	Virginia Hellen: Washing 211½ dozen towels, at 25 cents per dozen, for April, 1892		52.95
	587	Mary Harrison: Washing 109 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for April, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		27.25
	588	Susan Francis: Washing 47 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for April, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		11.75
	589	Sarah F. Bradley: Washing 114 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for April, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		28.50
	590	Tillie Jackson: Washing 117 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for April, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		29.25
	591	Josephine R. Chase: Washing 104 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for April, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		26.00
	592	Bessie Johnston: Washing 113 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for April, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		28.25
	593	Harriet Carroll: Washing 109 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for April, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		27.25
	594	Martha Hensley: Washing 95 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for April, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		23.75
	595	Mildred Turner: Washing 108 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for April, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		27.00
4	596	Geo. A. Armes: Attendance as witness before Special Committee on District of Columbia tax assessments, under resolution April 14, 1892, from April 22 to 26, four days, at $2 per day		8.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
May 7	597	Michael Cuff:		
		Attendance as witness before Select Committee Investigating Pension Bureau, under resolution Feb. 10, 1892, on Feb. 20, 1892, one day		$2.00
	598	Alexander H. Galt:		
		Services as stenographer to Special Committee Investigating District of Columbia assessments for April, 1892, 570 folios, at 25 cents per folio, under resolution April 13, 1892		142.50
	599	E. Allen Frost:		
		Services as clerk to Special Committee Investigating District of Columbia assessments April 25 to 30, 1892, 6 days, at $6 per day, under resolution April 13, 1892		36.00
	600	J. W. Drew:		
		1892.		
		March 18. 8 dozen B. W. soap, at $2.25	$18.00	
		5 dozen toilet soap	5.00	
				23.00
	601	Frank F. Doyle:		
		Reporting and transcribing hearing relative to Yellowstone Park, before Committee on Public Lands, under resolution April 9, 1892, 24 pages, at 75 cents per page		18.00
	602	Geo. W. Wakefield:		
		Attendance as witness before the Committee on Public Lands Investigating Yellowstone Park, under resolution of April 8, 1892, from April 30 to May 3, 1892, 4 days, at $2 per day	8.00	
		Travel to Washington from Bozeman, Mont., and return 4,200 miles, at 5 cents per mile	210.00	
				218.00
10	604	John De Witt Warner, chairman subcommittee on Manufactures, appointed by the Committee on Manufactures, to inquire into the sweating system under resolution, House of Representatives, of Feb. 13, 1892:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 6. Meals en route to Chicago (Warner)	5.40	
		Telegram, 52 cents; cab, 50 cents (Warner)	1.02	
		Carriages (committee)	15.00	
		Car and cab fare (Warner)	1.15	
		Return fare and sleeper (Warner)	25.00	
		Apr. 13. Fare to Boston and return (Warner)	21.00	
		Parlor car and sleeper, $2, $2, and $3) Warner)	7.00	
		Meals and lodging en route and at New York (Warner)	10.50	
		Meals at Boston (Warner)	3.75	
		Cab and car fare (Warner)	1.10	
		May 3. Round-trip fare to New York and return (Warner)	10.00	
		Sleeper to New York and return (Warner)	4.00	
		Lodging and meals at New York (Warner)	6.00	
		Cab and car fare (Warner)	.70	
		Expenses E. B. Taylor	44.75	
		Expenses Sherman Hoar	105.14	
		Clarence E. Young, taking testimony and making report at Chicago	75.00	
		Rogers and Jones, stenographers, Boston, report of hearing at Boston, Apr. 12 and 13, 1892, 521 folios, 2 copies, at 30 cents	156.30	
		William W. Dougherty, messengers furnished committee during investigation at Boston	10.00	
			502.81	
		Deduct payment March 31, 1892	250.00	
				252.81
	605	Henry G. Hayes:		
		Services as stenographer to Select Committee Investigating Pension Bureau under resolution Feb. 10, 1892, reporting testimony of Green B. Raum, Mar. 30, and Apr. 2, 1892, 350 folios, at 25 cents per folio		87.50
	606	J. A. Blanchard		
		Services as messenger to Committee on Rivers and Harbors, Apr. 1 to 21, 1892, at $75 per month, under resolution Jan. 21, 1892		50.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
May 11	609	George E. Chapman: Services as clerk to committee investigating Pension Office, under resolution Feb. 10, 1892, for month of April, 1892, at $6 per day		$180.00
	610	George E. Chapman: Services as clerk to committee investigating Pension Office, under resolution Feb. 10, 1892, from March 2, to 31, 1892, at $6 per day		180.00
	611	Wm. P. Young: Attendance as witness before the Special Committee Investigating the District of Columbia tax assessments, under resolution Apr. 14, 1892, on Apr. 22, 1892, 1 day, at $2		2.00
	612	R. O. Holtzman: Attendance as witness before the Special Committee Investigating the District of Columbia tax assessments, under resolution Apr. 14, 1892, on Apr. 25, 1892, 1 day, at $2		2.00
	613	J. T. Dyer: Attendance as witness before the Special Committee Investigating the District of Columbia tax assessments, under resolution Apr. 14, 1892, on May 2, 1892, 1 day, at $2		2.00
	614	Ros. A. Fish: Attendance as witness before the Special Committee Investigating District of Columbia tax assessments, under resolution Apr. 14, 1892, from Apr. 30 to May 3, 1892, 3 days, at $2 per day		6.00
	615	W. Riley Deeble: Attendance as witness before the Select Committee Investigating District of Columbia tax assessments, under resolution Apr. 14, 1892, on Apr. 23, 1 day, at $2		2.00
12	617	J. H. Jennings: Attendance as witness before Select Committee Investigating Pension Office, under resolution Feb. 10, 1892, from Apr. 6 to 26, 1892, 18 days, at $2 per day		36.00
13	618	Adolph Dammann; Attendance as witness before Select Committee Investigating District of Columbia tax assessments, under resolution Apr. 14, 1892, May 2, 1892, 1 day		2.00
14	619	E. C. Waters: Attendance as witness before Committee on Public Lands, investigating Yellowstone Park, under resolution Apr. 8, 1892, from Apr. 30 to May 13, 1892, 14 days, at $2 per day	$28.00	
		Travel to Washington from Livingston, Mont., and return, 4,160 miles, at 5 cents per mile	208.00	
				236.00
	620	Frank F. Doyle: 1892. May 3. 39 pages of transcript of hearing before Committee on Public Lands, investigating Yellowstone Park, at 75 cents per page, 3 folios to the page		29.25
	621	John Waley: 1892. May 12. Hauling ashes from branch folding room, 225 Pennsylvania avenue		1.75
16	622	George S. Anderson: 1892. May 13. Fare from New York to Washington and return, as witness before the Committee on Public Lands	12.50	
		Cab to and from trains	2.00	
		Hotel 4 days	16.00	
				30.50
	623	J. W. Drew: 1892. May 11. 5 boxes, 197½ pounds, castile soap, at 20 cents		39.50
	624	Felix McCloskey: Expenses serving subpœnas for the Special Committee Investigating District of Columbia tax assessments, as follows:		
		Carriage hire, May 2, 7, and 13	6.50	
		Car fare	2.50	
				9.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
May 17	628	Frank F. Doyle:		
		Transcript of hearing before Committee on Eleventh Census relative to mismanagement of Census Bureau, 40 pages, at 75 cents per page, 3 folios to the page		$30.00
18	629	John T. Price & Sons:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 1. 2 carriages, call of House	$13.50	
		25. 6 carriages, call of House	9.00	
		28. 8 carriages, call of House	45.00	
				67.50
	630	Lorin Blodgett:		
		Attendance as witness before the Special Committee Investigating Census Bureau, under resolution of May 2, 1892, on May 18, 1892, 1 day	2.00	
		Travel to Washington from Philadelphia and return, 278 miles, at 5 cents per mile	13.90	
				15.90
19	637	Edward Stellwagen:		
		Attendance as witness before the Special Committee Investigating District of Columbia Tax Assessments, under resolution of Apr. 14, 1892, on May 4, 1892, 1 day		2.00
20	638	R. S. Boswell:		
		Stenographic services to Special Committee Investigating Pension Office, under resolution of Feb. 10, 1892, 28 folios, at 25 cents per folio		7.00
	639	C. A. Hamilton:		
		Attendance as witness before Select Committee Investigating Pension Office, under resolution of Feb. 10, 1892, from May 3 to 9, 1892, 6 days, at $2 per day		12.00
	640	Robert Beall:		
		1892.		
		May 19. 2 volumes 2 Danforth's Digest for Committee on Judiciary	12.00	
		2. 5 Baltimore directories, 1892, $5.50	27.50	
		16. 2 Philadelphia directories, 1892, $5.75	11.50	
		2 Louisville directories, 1892, $6	12.00	
				63.00
	641	Robert Beall:		
		1892.		
		May 19. 2 St. Louis directories, 1892		13.50
	642	A. G. Lutz:		
		1892.		
		May 16. 1 1½ self-inking stamp and box rubber type, for folding room	6.00	
		18. Box of type for disbursing office	1.65	
				7.65
24	646	Robert B. Palmer:		
		Rent of typewriter for Committee on Military Affairs for April, 1892		5.00
25	648	C. A. Palmer:		
		Reporting stenographically for the Special Committee Investigating Pension Office, under resolution of Feb. 10, 1892, 3,674 folios, at 25 cents per folio		918.50
	649	C. Gibson:		
		Attendance as witness before the Committee on Public Lands investigating Yellowstone Park, under resolution of Apr. 8, 1892, from Apr. 25 to May 19, 1892, 24 days, at $2 per day	48.00	
		Travel to Washington from St. Louis and return, 2,000 miles, at 5 cents per mile	100.00	
				148.00
27	650	Calvin S. Uline:		
		Services as clerk to the Committee on Mileage, from Dec. 12, 1891, to Feb. 9, 1892, inclusive, 60 days, at $6 per day, under resolution of May 9, 1892		360.00
31	670	George Jenison:		
		Services as messenger for month of May, 1892, at $100 per month, under resolution of Feb. 10, 1892		100.00
	671	E. L. Currier:		
		Services as messenger for month of May, 1892, at $100 per month, under resolution Feb. 10, 1892		100.00
	672	Bert. W. Kennedy:		
		Services as messenger for month of May, 1892, at $900 per year, under resolution Jan. 13, 1892		76.60
	673	H. H. Roberts:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims for the month of May, 1892, 31 days, at $6 per day, under resolution Jan. 21, 1892		186.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
May 31	674	Geo. E. Chapman: Services as clerk to Committee Investigating Pension Office for the month of May, 1892, 31 days, at $6 per day, under resolution Feb. 10, 1892		$186.00
	675	A. D. Wilcox; Services as expert to Committee Investigating Pension Office for the month of May, 1892, 31 days, at $5 per day, under resolution of Mar. 23, 1892		155.00
	676	R. R. Revill: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	677	Carl J. Mess: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	678	James Lawler: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	679	Arthur C. Eno: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	680	Geo. Badger; Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	681	J. F. McKaig: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	682	John J. Shea: Services as folder, Doorkeeper s department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	683	W. W. Brown: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	684	Thomas C. Kelly: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	685	L. W. Bently: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	686	C. C. Clark: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	687	Daniel Mahoney: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	688	M. F. Sterett: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	689	B. F. Grosh, jr.: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	690	John C. Mulryan: Services as folder, Doorkeeper's department, for the month of May, 1892, at $60 per month, resolution Mar. 16, 1892		60.00
	691	E. Allen Frost: Services as clerk to Committee Investigating District of Columbia Tax Assessments for May, 1892, 31 days, at $6 per day, resolution Apr. 14, 1892		186.00
	692	George W. Fisher: Services in care of water closets, terrace corridor, House of Representatives, from May 12 to 31, 1892, 20 days, at $60 per month, resolution May 9, 1892		38.70
June 1	694	Erastus Green: For help furnished and services rendered in removing rubbish from that part of the Doorkeeper's folding room injured by fire Mar. 22, 1892		8.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
June 2	699	Geo. C. Henning:		
		Attendance as witness before the Committee Investigating District of Columbia Tax Assessments on May 13, 1892. 1 day, under resolution of April 14, 1892		$2.00
	700	Brainard H. Warner:		
		Attendance as witness before the Committee Investigating District of Columbia Tax Assessments, from Apr. 26 to 29, 1892, 4 days, at $2 per day, under resolution of Apr. 14, 1892		8.00
	701	S. N. Clark:		
		Attendance as witness before the Committee Investigating the Pension Office, on May 10, 1892, 1 day, under resolution of Feb. 10, 1892		2.00
	702	Jno. McDermott & Bro.:		
		1892.		
		May 26. Platform spring wagon	$300.00	
		By 1 old second-hand wagon	25.00	
				275.00
	703	G. L. Henderson:		
		Attendance as witness before the Committee on Public Lands investigating management of the Yellowstone Park, from Apr. 25 to May 19, 1892, 21 days, at $2 per day, under resolution Apr. 8, 1892		42.00
	704	S. P. Wolverton, chairman:		
		1892.		
		Apr. 1. Paid Felix McClosky, messenger for Sergeant-at-Arms for serving subpœnas on witnesses	51.00	
		Pennsylvania R. R. Co., for railroad tickets from Washington to Boston	73.50	
		Pullman Car Co., for tickets from Washington to Boston	18.00	
		Union Transfer Co	.75	
		Porter	.50	
		Dinners	6.25	
		Transfer Co. at Boston	3.75	
		Porter	.50	
		6. Telegrams to Sergeant-at-Arms	.30	
		7. Geo. N. Carpenter, expenses for self and two witnesses from Providence, R. I., to Boston and return	6.00	
		8. Wilson Emery, witness fees	1.50	
		Fall River Line, for tickets from Boston to New York and Washington	66.50	
		9. John M. Perkins, witness fees	1.50	
		W. W. Doherty, United States marshal, for serving subpœnas on witnesses and messenger for committee	27.24	
		E. J. Smith, on account of stenographic notes of testimony of witnesses at Boston, and transcribing same	50.00	
		T. R. Whipple & Co., Parker House, Boston, board and rooms during hearing of committee at Boston	298.70	
		10. Pullman-car tickets from New York to Washington	9.00	
		Union Transfer Co., Washington	.75	
		Street-car fare	.60	
		E. J. Smith, balance of bill for stenographic work	171.25	
			787.59	
		2. By amount received from James Kerr, Clerk, House of Representatives	500.00	
				287.59
	705	E. W. Oyster:		
		Attendance as witness before the Committee Investigating District of Columbia Tax Assessments, May 13, 1892, 1 day, under resolution of Apr. 14, 1892		2.00
8	706	Benjamin P. Snyder:		
		Attendance as witness before the Committee Investigating District of Columbia Tax Assessments, May 13, 1892, 1 day, under resolution of Apr. 14, 1892		2.00
9	712	Virginia Hellen:		
		Washing 206½ dozen towels, House of Representatives bath room, May, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		51.62
	713	Bessie Johnston:		
		Washing 110 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		27.50

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
June 9	714	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 123 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		$30.75
	715	Martha Hensley:		
		Washing 114 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		28.50
	716	Harriet Carroll:		
		Washing 113 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		28.25
	717	Mildred Turner:		
		Washing 107 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		26.75
	718	Josephine R. Chase:		
		Washing 69 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		17.25
	719	Sarah F. Bradley:		
		Washing 102 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		25.50
	720	Susan Francis:		
		Washing 105 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		26.25
	721	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 119 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1892, at 25 cents per dozen		29.75
11	733	Geo. E. Chapman:		
		Services as clerk to committee investigating Pension Office, June 1 to 6, 1892, 6 days, at $6 per day, resolution, Feb. 10, 1892		36.00
	734	Robt. B. Palmer:		
		Services as assistant clerk to Committee on Military Affairs for May, 1892, 31 days, at $6 per day, resolution Jan. 21, 1892		186.00
	735	Robt. B. Palmer:		
		Rent of typewriter, May, 1892, at $5 per month		5.00
13	736	Michael L. Woods:		
		Apr. and May, 1892. Services rendered digesting and indexing testimony taken by Subcommittee on Judiciary in the matter of alleged abuses of process and authority by certain officers of the judicial department of the United States, under resolution in the case of Judge Alex. Boarman, of Louisiana, of Mar. 28, 1892		100.00
	737	B. F. Guy & Co.:		
		1892.		
		Mar. 22. 1 No. 16 Senate stove and drum	$16.00	
		24 feet of pipe, at 12½ cents	3.00	
		2 elbows	.50	
				19.50
	738	Thos. R. Fawcett:		
		Attendance as witness before committee investigating Pension Office from May 25 to May 31, 1892, 6 days, at $2 per day, resolution Feb. 10, 1892		12.00
	739	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1892.		
		June 10. Rental of typewriter, 3 months, from Mar. 10 to June 10, 1892, Committee on Patents	18.00	
		Mar. 22. Adjusting typewriter, Chief Clerk's office	.50	
				18.50
15	758	Thos. A. Coakley:		
		1892.		
		June 13. Carriage hire for subpœnaing witness, committee investigating the Census Office, 3 days, resolution May 2, 1892		4.00
16	759	Chas. A. Palmer:		
		Reporting stenographically for committee investigating affairs of Pension Office during May and June, 1892, 2,310 folios, at 25 cents per folio, resolution of Feb. 10, 1892		577.50
	760	J. H. Ralston:		
		Attendance as witness before the committee investigating District of Columbia tax assessments, on May 13, 1892, 1 day, resolution Apr. 14, 1892		2.00
21	790	Robert Reyburn:		
		Attendance as witness before the committee investigating District of Columbia tax assessments, on May 13, 1892, 1 day, under resolution of Apr. 14, 1892		2.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1892—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
June 21	791	John B. Hessel:		
		Attendance as witness before the committee investigating District of Columbia tax assessments. June 11, 1892, 1 day, under resolution of Apr. 14, 1892		$2.00
	792	C. A. Palmer:		
		Services as clerk to committee investigating the Pension Office, from June 7 to 16, 1892, 10 days, at $6 per day, under resolution of Feb. 10, 1892		60.00
		Total		$19,514.10

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1891-'92.

1892.				
Jan. 7	131	M. M. Parker:		
		For rent of premises situate No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue, NW., in city of Washington, D. C., for use as additional folding room for House of Representatives, for month ending Aug. 31, 1891		$125.00
	132	M. M. Parker:		
		For rent of premises situate No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington, D. C., for use as additional folding room for House of Representatives, for month ending Sept. 30, 1891		125.00
	133	M. M. Parker:		
		For rent of premises situate No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue, NW., in city of Washington, D. C., for use as additional folding room, House of Representatives, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1891		125.00
	134	Mary J. Snowden:		
		For rent of premises No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue, NW., city of Washington, D. C., for use as additional folding room, House of Representatives, for the month of November, 1891		125.00
	135	Mary J. Snowden:		
		For rent of premises situate No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue, NW., in the city of Washington, D. C., for use as additional folding room for House of Representatives, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1891		125.00
		Total		$625.00

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1891.

1892.				
Jan. 7	123	John R. Hunt:		
		1891.		
		Mar. 4. For use of 1 furniture wagon, horse, and driver 7 days, Feb. 25 to May 4, inclusive, at $3.50		$24.50
	124	Thomas B. Kalbfus (Sunday Gazette):		
		1891.		
		June 21. Advertising proposals for fuel, 2 inches, 4 times		13.00
	125	Henry James (National Republican):		
		1891.		
		June 8 Advertising proposals for stationery, 2½ inches: first insertion, $2.10 per inch	$4.70	
		3 subsequent insertions, at $1.40 per inch each	9.45	
				14.15
	126	Henry James (National Republican):		
		1891.		
		June 8. Advertising proposals for fuel, 3½ inches, 4 times; first insertion, $2.10 per inch	7.35	
		3 subsequent insertions, at $1.40 per inch each	14.70	
				22.05
	127	Robacher's Disinfectant Co.:		
		1891.		
		Feb. 23. 150 lbs. Robacher's Peerless Disinfectant		52.50
	128	J. W. Boteler & Son:		
		1891.		
		Jan. 29. For 5 dozen tumblers		4.38
	129	L. H. Schneider's Son:		
		1891.		
		Feb. 24. ½ dozen cedar horse buckets, at $9	4.50	
		½ dozen dusters, at $4.50	2.25	
		Mar. 12 15¼ pounds manila rope, engineer's department, at 16 cents	2.44	
		Apr. 11. 2 steel wheelbarrows, at $15	30.00	

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1891—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Jan. 7	129	L. H. Schneider's Son—Continued.		
		1891.		
		Apr 24. 1 stable broom, 65 cents; 1 pitchfork, 60 cents, Doorkeeper's department	$1.25	
		2 horse brushes, $4; ½ gallon harness oil, $1.25.	5.25	
		2 gallons coal oil, at 20 cents. Doorkeeper's department	.40	
		1 horse bucket, Doorkeeper's department	.75	
		May 9. 1 box B. B. soap, clerk's store room	5.00	
		1 dozen boxes Tripoline, engineer's department	2.50	
		3 lanterns, at 75 cents	2.25	
		6 brace hand lamps, at 30 cents	1.80	
		3 oil cans at, 35 cents	1.05	
		Mar. 19. 1 dozen boxes Wilson's Tripoli flour, engineer's department.	3.00	
				$362.44
	130	Wilmarth & Edmondston:		
		1891.		
		Feb. 13. 6 filter tubes, at $1		6.00
15	199	Hume & Co.:		
		1891.		
		Jan. 1. 1 dozen whisks	2.25	
		Feb. 25. 2 dozen brooms	6.50	
				8.75
	200	Geo. W. Knox:		
		1891.		
		Mar. 2. Moving office furniture from New Jersey avenue to Butler Building and Capitol		15.00
Feb. 1	243	Chester H. Rowell:		
		For preparation and superintendence of Digest of Contested Election Cases in the Fifty-first Congress, called for by House resolution passed Feb. 5, 1891		500.00
Mar. 3	349	J. M. Mossman:		
		1891.		
		May 14. Cleaning, repairing, and guaranteeing Sargent & Greenleaf time lock, office Sergent-at-Arms, House of Representatives		10.00
	350	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co:		
		1891.		
		Mar. 31. Exchange rental, Speaker's room, at $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, Appropriation Committee, at $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange, rental, members' lobby, at $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, House post-office, at $100	25.00	
		Exchange rental, House post-office stable, at $60	15.00	
		Exchange rental, stationery room, at $60	15.00	
		Exchange rental, messenger room, at $60	15.00	
		Rent of private line connecting Clerk's office with Government Printing Office, at $30	7.50	
		Rent of private line connecting Committee on Printing with Government Printing Office, at $100	25.00	
		Rent of private line connecting folding room, Capitol, with branch folding room, East Capitol street, at $100, (Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891)	25.00	
				211.86
	351	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co:		
		1891.		
		June 30. Exchange rental, Speaker's room, at $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, Appropriation Committee, at $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, members' lobby, at $112.50	28.12	
		Exchange rental, House post-office, at $100	25.00	
		Exchange rental, House post-office stables, at $60	15.00	
		Exchange rental, stationery room, at $60	15.00	
		Exchange rental, messenger room, at $60	15.00	
		Rent of private line connecting Clerk's office with Government Printing Office, at $30	7.50	
		Rent of private line connecting Committee on Printing with Government Printing Office, at $100	25.00	
		Rent of private line connecting folding room, Capitol, with branch folding room, East Capitol street, at $100 (Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891)	25.00	
				211.86

Contingent fund, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1891—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1892.				
Mar. 3	352	S. B. Hege, city passenger agent B. and O. R. R. Co.:		
		1891.		
		Apr. 15. Transportation and buffet service, Washington to New York, Hon. F. B. Spinola funeral party:		
		10 tickets, Washington to New York, at $6.50	$65.00	
		9 tickets, Washington to New York and return, at $10	90.00	
		Pullman car, Washington to New York	30.00	
		Commissary supplies furnished en route	13.77	
		Notary fees	.25	
				$199.02
3	355	T. W. Smith:		
		1891.		
		Apr. 29. 38 bushels sawdust		2.28
Apr. 5	456	Thomas Cavanaugh, assistant sergeant-at-arms, House of Representatives:		
		1891.		
		Apr. 15. Telegrams notifying New York delegation to attend funeral of Gen. Spinola	9.35	
		16. Carriages for members of delegation to attend funeral	10.00	
		18. For meals on dining car between New York and Washington	4.00	
		Carriage from Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station	2.00	
				25.35
6	459	W. R. Speare (for Francis B. Spinola):		
		1891.		
		Apr. 15. Laying out body	10.00	
		Embalming body	50.00	
		Steins' state casket, covered with finest black cloth, full beveled plate glass top, full cream quilted satin lining, best quality and pillow to match, best extension bar and end handles, and solid silver plate engraved	350.00	
		Heavy oak case, copper corners, brass handles, and copper plate	75.00	
		1 dozen pairs white silk gloves	12.00	
		8 carriages, $5	40.00	
		Hearse	8.00	
		Cash paid for telegrams to New York	3.75	
				548.75
	460	W. G. Schenck, Westminster Hotel, New York:		
		1891.		
		Apr. 18. Mrs. Gen. F. B. Spinola, board from Apr. 15 to 18	43.00	
		Board from Apr. 15 to 18 for committee on attendance	62.40	
				105.40
	461	Richard J. McGowan & Son, undertakers, New York, (for Francis B. Spinola, M. C.):		
		1891.		
		Apr. 15. 5 coaches, Jersey City to church on East Fourteenth street, New York, at $8	40.00	
		Hearse, Jersey City to church on East Fourteenth street, New York	10.00	
		6 body bearers, $4	24.00	
		Ferriage	4.20	
		Delivering case to Greenwood Cemetery	8.00	
		16. 7 coaches to Greenwood Cemetery, $10	70.00	
		Hearse to Greenwood Cemetery	15.00	
		Use of pedestals and rugs	12.00	
		6 beams church and cemetery, $4	24.00	
		Ferriage	3.75	
		Telegrams	1.25	
		Attendance, self and assistants	40.00	
				252.20
16	501	Washington Post Company (advertising):		
		1891.		
		May 9 Proposals for fuel, 25 lines (ad. 4 W)	11.25	
		Proposals for stationery, 15 lines (ad. 4 W)	6.75	
		15. Proposals for mail lettings, 17 lines (ad. 4 W)	7.65	
		June 17. Proposals for fuel, 25 lines (ad. 4 W)	11.25	
				36.90

Summary showing the unexpended balances of the several appropriations on December 8, 1891, the sums expended, the amounts unexpended in the Treasury, and the balances remaining in the Clerk's hands June 30, 1892.

Salaries officers and employés House of Representatives.

1892.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			$276,549.09
Amount disbursed		$264,903.24	
Amount of appropriation unexpended:			
In Treasury subject to requisition	$11,431.69		
In Treasury to credit of the Clerk	214.16	11,645.85	
Total		276,549.09	276,549.09

1891-'92 (special).

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		65.52
Amount disbursed	$57.96	
Amount of appropriation unexpended in the Treasury, subject to requisition	7.56	
Total	65.52	65.52

1891.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		6,477.87
Amount disbursed	$62.78	
Amount in Treasury unexpended	6,415.09	
Total	6,477.87	6,477.87

1890.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		7,941.37
Amount in Treasury unexpended	$7,941.37	
	7,941.37	7,941.37

Salaries Capitol police.

1892.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		3,271.78
Amount disbursed	$3,269.30	
Amount in Treasury unexpended	2.48	
Total	3,271.78	3,271.78

1891.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		0.04
Amount in Treasury unexpended	$0.04	
	.04	.04

1890.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		35.90
Amount in Treasury unexpended	$35.90	
	35.90	35.90

Contingent fund—Stationery.

1892.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		40,549.60
Amount disbursed	$39,971.33	
Amount in Treasury unexpended, to credit of the Clerk	578.27	
Total	40,549.60	40,549.60

1891.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		4,455.65
Amount in Treasury unexpended	$4,455.65	
	4,455.65	4,455.65

1890.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		86.11
Amount in Treasury unexpended	$86.11	
	86.11	86.11

Contingent fund—Fuel for heating apparatus.

1892.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			$3,676.11
Amount disbursed		$3,430.79	
Amount in Treasury unexpended:			
Subject to requisition	$194.87		
To credit of the Clerk	50.45	245.32	
Total		3,676.11	3,676.11

1891.

Amount of appropriations unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			13.86
Amount in Treasury unexpended		$13.86	
		13.86	13.86

1890.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			92.53
Amount in Treasury unexpended		$92.53	
		92.53	92.53

Contingent fund—Furniture and repairs.

1892.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			10,000.00
Amount disbursed		$8,760.99	
Amount in Treasury unexpended:			
Subject to requisition	$638.31		
To credit of the Clerk	600.70	1,239.01	
Total		10,000.00	10,000.00

1891.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			5,552.62
Amount disbursed		$2,273.75	
Amount in Treasury unexpended:			
Subject to requisition	$3,226.37		
To credit of the Clerk	52.50	3,278.87	
Total		5,552.62	5,552.62

1890.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			1.53
Amount in Treasury unexpended		$1.53	
		1.53	1.53

Contingent fund—Materials for folding.

1892.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			10,096.36
Amount appropriated, act June 14, 1892			4,000.00
Amount disbursed		$7,050.30	
Amount in Treasury unexpended:			
Subject to requisition	$5,068.22		
To credit of the Clerk	1,977.84	7,046.06	
Total		14,096.36	14,096.36

1891.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			7,291.33
Amount in Treasury unexpended		$7,291.33	
		7,291.33	7,291.33

1890.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			8.58
Amount in Treasury unexpended		$8.58	
		8.58	8.58

Contingent fund—Packing boxes.

1892.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891			1.16
Amount in Treasury unexpended		$1.16	
		1.16	1.16

Contingent fund—Postage.

1892.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		$389.70
Amount disbursed	$223.00	
Amount in Treasury unexpended, to credit of Clerk	166.70	
Total	389.70	389.70

Contingent fund—Miscellaneous items.

1892.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		19,458.2
Appropriated, act May 13, 1892		10,000.0
Appropriated, act June 14, 1892		10,000.0
Amount disbursed	$19,514.10	
Amount in Treasury unexpended:		
Subject to requisition	$12,500.00	
To credit of the Clerk	7,444.11	19,944.11
Total	39,458.21	39,458.21

1891-'92.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		625.00
Amount disbursed	$625.00	
	625.00	625.00

1891.

Amount of appropriations unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		6,360.74
Amount disbursed	$2,793.46	
Amount in Treasury unexpended	3,567.28	
Total	6,360.74	6,360.74

1890.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		806.96
Amount disbursed	$25.20	
Amount in Treasury unexpended	781.76	
Total	806.96	806.96

Contingent fund—Capitol police.

1892.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		50.00
Amount in Treasury unexpended	$50.00	
	50.00	50.00

1891.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		50.00
Amount in Treasury unexpended	$50.00	
	50.00	50.00

1890.

Amount of appropriation unexpended Dec. 8, 1891		50.00
Amount in Treasury unexpended	$50.00	
	50.00	50.00

Recapitulation of disbursements Dec. 8, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Salaries officers and employés:		
1892	$264,903.24	
1891-'92 (special)	57.96	
1891	62.78	
		265,023.98
Salaries Capitol police, 1892		3,269.30
Contingent fund:		
Stationery, 1892		39,971.33
Fuel for heating apparatus, 1892		3,430.79
Furniture and repairs, 1892	$8,760.99	
Furniture and repairs, 1891	2,273.75	
		11,034.74
Materials for folding, 1892		7,050.30
Postage, 1892		223.00
Miscellaneous items:		
1892	$19,514.10	
1891	2,793.46	
1890	25.20	
1890-'91	625.00	
		22,957.76
Total		352,961.20

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, REPORTERS OF DEBATES, STENOGRAPHERS OF COMMITTEES, REPORTERS' GALLERY, ENGINEER, CAPITOL POLICE, AND COMMITTEES, FROM JULY 1, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1892.

The Clerks Office.

500 envelopes, at $1.07 per M	$0.54
22,375 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	25.96
4,575 envelopes, at $1.33 per M	6.09
25 envelopes, at $1.60 per M	.04
5,375 envelopes, at 1.77 per M	9.52
750 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.58
1,750 envelopes, at $2.21 per M	3.87
1,000 envelopes, at $2.45 per M	2.45
350 envelopes, at $3 per M	1.05
2,000 linen envelopes, at $4.25 per M	8.50
Stamping 2,000 linen envelopes	5.00
2,000 linen envelopes and stamping, at $7.25 per M	14.50
2 dozen document envelopes, at 60 cents	1.20
3 reams linen paper, flat, at $12.49	37.47
Stamping, ruling, and tabbing 8½ reams letter paper	33.77
Stamping and ruling 2 reams letter paper	6.80
Stamping, ruling, and tabbing 3½ reams note paper	13.83
Stamping 4 reams letter paper, ½ sheets	12.00
749 sheets parchment, at 35½ cents	263.65
500 sheets parchment, at 30½ cents	151.25
2 reams letter paper, at $2.94	5.88
1 ream letter paper, at	2.40
8 reams letter paper, $1.92	15.36
1 ream note paper, at	1.16
9½ reams note paper, at $1.12	10.64
1 ream note paper, at	1.83
½ ream foolscap paper, at $2.40	.12
½ ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	1.15
1½ reams legal cap paper, at $2.87	5.03
1 ream legal cap paper	2.31
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	1.15
1 ream bill cap paper	4.00
1 ream journal paper	3.75
6 reams journal paper, at $3.50	21.00
1 ream of resolution paper	14.00
2 reams Weston's super royal paper, at $19	38.00
4 reams typewriter paper, at $2.18	8.72
1 ream regent typewriter paper	1.26
2 packages paragon manifold paper, at $1.05	2.10
6 packages cap typewriter paper, at 55 cents	3.30
129 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	32.25
1 tablet letter paper, at 35 cents	.35
99 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	14.85
10 pencil tablets paper, at 2 cents	.20
12 pencil tablets paper, at 3 cents	.36
47 pencil tablets paper, at 4 cents	1.88
17 pencil tablets paper, at 5 cents	.85
57 pencil tablets paper, at 6 cents	3.42
105 pencil tablets paper, at 8 cents	8.40
30 pencil tablets paper, at 9 cents	2.70
33 pencil tablets paper, at 10 cents	3.30
4 packages carbon sheets, at 38 cents	1.52
25 bottles ink, at 37 cents	9.25
7 bottles ink, at 38 cents	2.66
1 bottle ink, at 50 cents	.50
3 bottles ink, at 31 cents	.93
3 bottles ink, at 27 cents	.81
1 bottle ink, at 23 cents	.23
3 bottles ink, at 15 cents	.45
1 bottle ink, at 5 cents	.05
5 bottles carmine ink, at 10 cents	.50
6 bott es carmine ink, at 15 cents	.90
2 bottles stamping ink, at 15 cents	.30
2 bottles stenographic ink, at 25 cents	.50
11½ dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	4.03
66 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	31.68
17½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	14.32
2½ dozen blue pencils, at 60 cents	1.25
4½ dozen colored pencils, at 40 cents	1.80
111 packages blotting pads, at 5 cents	5.55
215 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	10.75
2 hand blotters, at 40 cents	$0.80
57 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	28.50
2 gross steel pens, at 75 cents	1.50
3½ dozen steel pens, assorted, at 8 cents	.28
2 boxes barrel pens, at 30 cents	.60
1 dozen ruling pens, at $1.65	1.65
1 ruling pen, at 25 cents	.25
1 ruling pen, at 35 cents	.35
1 ruling pen, at 50 cents	.50
6 ruling pens, at 65 cents	3.90
2 dozen penholders, at 35 cents	.70
1 dozen penholders, at 37 cents	.37
½ dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.20
3 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	1.35
10½ dozen penholders, at 50 cents	5.25
5½ dozen penholders, at 55 cents	2.89
3½ dozen penholders, at 60 cents	2.00
12 stenographer's books, at 6 cents	.72
16 stenographer's books, at 15 cents	2.40
29 rolls pins, at 6 cents	1.74
40 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 35 cents	14.00
47 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	15.51
35 boxes rubber bands, at 13 cents	4.55
16 boxes rubber bands, at 18 cents	2.88
14 boxes rubber bands, at 20 cents	2.80
1 box rubber bands, at 26 cents	.26
3 boxes rubber bands, at 38 cents	1.14
2 boxes rubber bands, at 34 cents	.68
2 boxes rubber bands, at 43 cents	.86
3 boxes rubber bands, at 50 cents	1.50
4 boxes rubber bands, at 60 cents	2.40
2 boxes rubber bands, at 65 cents	1.30
2 boxes rubber bands, at 70 cents	1.40
15 boxes rubber bands, at 76 cents	11.40
1 great gross thread bands, at $1.20	1.20
1 great gross thread bands, at $1.56	1.56
2 banker's inkstands, at $1.75	3.50
7 automatic inkstands, at $1.50	10.50
6 automatic inkstands, at $1.00	6.00
1 inkstand, at $1.05	1.05
2 inkstands, at 75 cents	1.50
1 inkstand, at $4.25	4.25
2 inkstands, at 65 cents	1.30
7 inkstands, at 50 cents	3.50
2 inkstands, at 40 cents	.80
3 inkstands, at 38 cents	1.14
3 inkstands, at 32 cents	.96
2 inkstands, at 15 cents	.30
7 inkstands, at 10 cents	.70
1 bottle mucilage, at 10 cents	.10
13 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	1.69
1 bottle mucilage, at 19 cents	.19
10 bottles mucilage, at 20 cents	2.00
3 bottles mucilage, at 24 cents	.72
5 bottles mucilage, at 25 cents	1.25
2 bottles mucilage, at 29 cents	.58
3 bottles mucilage, at 30 cents	.90
3 bottles mucilage, at 34 cents	1.02
1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	28
20 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	10.00
3 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	48
2 pairs scissors, at 25 cents	50
4 pairs scissors, at 35 cents	1.40
2 pairs scissors, at 40 cents	80
6 pairs scissors, at 45 cents	2.70
4 pairs scissors, at 60 cents	2.40
3 pairs scissors, at 65 cents	1.95
8 pairs scissors, at 74 cents	5.92
5 pairs scissors, at 84 cents	4.20
1 pair scissors, at 94 cents	94
4 pairs scissors, at 98 cents	3.92
1 pair scissors, at $1	1.00
5 pairs scissors, at $1.09	5.45
2 pairs scissors, at $1.25	2.50
51 bottles library paste, at 11 cents	5.61
½ dozen letter clips, at 40 cents	20
10½ dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	1.60
1 desk pad, at 60 cents	60

The Clerk—Continued.

1 rubber stamp, at 50 cents	$0.50
2 rulers, at 50 cents	1.00
1 ruler, at 43 cents	.43
6 rulers, at 35 cents	2.10
5 rulers, at 30 cents	1.50
2 marking brushes, at 15 cents	.30
1 paste brush, at 20 cents	.20
1 bottle marking ink, at 50 cents	.50
5 pounds cuttlefish bone, at 30 cents	1.50
1 arm rest, at 50 cents	.50
1 piece silk taste, at 30 cents	.30
1 package manuscript covers, at 28 cents	.28
300 bath-room tickets, at $1.25	1.25
1 letter file, at 10 cents	.10
2 letter files, at 5 cents	.10
3 letter files, at 15 cents	.45
2 letter files, at 25 cents	.50
1 Paragon letter file, at 35 cents	.35
2 canvas letter files, at 50 cents	1.00
1 stub file, at 95 cents	.95
2 boxes eyelets, at 10 cents	.20
2 board clips, at 25 cents	.50
1,000 merchants' tags, at $1.50	1.50
1,000 gum labels, at 75 cents	.75
2,000 gum labels, at $1.50	3.00
5 steel erasers, at 25 cents	1.25
9 steel erasers, at 47 cents	4.23
24 steel erasers, at 56 cents	13.44
1 rubber eraser, at 3 cents	.03
5 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.30
6 rubber erasers, at 10 cents	.60
18 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	2.16
9 rubber erasers, at 13 cents	1.17
12 sponges, at 8 cents	.96
16 sponges, at 9 cents	1.44
4 sponges, at 10 cents	.40
3 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.18
9 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.72
8 sponge cups, at 10 cents	.80
2 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	1.00
9 spools pink tape, at 20 cents	1.80
17 dozen pink tape, at $2.23	37.91
2 dozen oiled board, at 40 cents	.80
2 letter-press books, at 79 cents	1.58
2 scrap books, at 10 cents	.20
1 scrap book, at 44 cents	.44
2 scrap books, at 50 cents	$1.00
2 scrap books, at 63 cents	1.26
1 scrap book, at 88 cents	.88
1 scrap book, at $1.63	1.63
1 set indexes, at 25 cents	.25
1 memorandum book, at 13 cents	.13
1 memorandum book, at 15 cents	.15
4 memorandum books, at 16 cents	.64
3 memorandum books, at 25 cents	.75
2 memorandum books, at 27 cents	.54
2 memorandum books, at 50 cents	1.00
1 blank book, at 32 cents	.32
2 blank books, at 40 cents	.80
3 blank books, at 47 cents	1.41
4 blank books, at 50 cents	2.00
2 blank books, at 55 cents	1.10
4 blank books, at 60 cents	2.40
4 blank books, at 75 cents	3.00
2 blank books, at 90 cents	1.80
8 blank books, at $1	8.00
8 blank books, at $1.25	10.00
6 paperweights, at 12 cents	.72
2 paperweights, at 15 cents	.30
2 paperweights, at 20 cents	.40
2 paperweights, at 25 cents	.50
4 paperweights, at 35 cents	1.40
2 paperweight, at 40 cents	.80
7 sheets bristol board, at 5 cents	.35
3 paper folders, at 17 cents	.51
2 paper folders, at 25 cents	.50
3 paper folders, at 45 cents	1.35
3 envelope openers, at 29 cents	.87
2 hones, at 27 cents	.54
2 hones, at 47 cents	.94
2 hones, at 54 cents	1.08
1 table basket, at 40 cents	.40
3 wastebaskets, at 40 cents	1.20
2 pen wipers, at 45 cents	.90
1 corkscrew, at 13 cents	.13
1 box sealing wax, at 22 cents	.22
4 eylet punches, at $1.55	6.20
3 McGill punches, at 21 cents	.63
8 boxes paper fasteners, at 24 cents	1.92
4 boxes paper fasteners, at 28 cents	1.12
1 box paper fasteners, at 84 cents	.84
Total	1,268.61

The Doorkeepers Office.

9,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$10.44
2,000 envelopes, at $1.33 per M	2.66
1,100 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.95
250 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	.53
3 reams letter paper, at $1.92	5.76
1 package typewriter paper, at $1.10	1.10
2 packages typewriter paper, at 78 cents	1.56
1 ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	2.29
7 tablets letter paper, at 35 cents	2.45
123 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	30.75
89 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	13.35
6 tablets pencil paper, at 5 cents	.30
9 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.54
4 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.32
4 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.48
½ gross lead pencils, at $4	2.00
9½ dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	3.18
1 dozen lead pencils, at 40 cents	.40
27¾ dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	13.32
¼ dozen colored lead pencils, at 60 cents	.15
¼ dozen colored lead pencils, at 72 cents	.18
1 dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 83 cents	.83
5 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	2.25
3½ dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.57
5½ dozen penholders, at 55 cents	2.94
½ dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.30
1 bottle ink, at 8 cents	.08
1 bottle ink, at 19 cents	.19
1 bottle ink, at 24 cents	$0.24
2 bottles ink, at 25 cents	.50
18 bottles ink, at 35 cents	6.30
6 bottles ink, at 37 cents	2.22
4 bottles ink, at 38 cents	1.52
½ dozen crimson ink, at $2.80	1.40
6 bottles ink for members' desks, at 25 cents	1.50
6 bottles ink for members' desks, at 28 cents	1.68
20 bottles ink for members' desks, at 30 cents	6.00
6 bottles ink for members' desks, at 33 cents	1.98
38 bottles ink for members' desks, at 35 cents	13.30
5 bottles ink for members' desks, at 36 cents	1.80
4 bottles ink for members' desks, at 37 cents	1.48
12 bottles ink for members' desks, at 38 cents	4.56
50 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	2.50
100 sheets blotting paper, at 5 cents	5.00
1 hand blotter, at 26 cents	.26
1 hand blotter, at 38 cents	.38
2 desk pads, at 55	1.10
8 rubber stamps, at 45 cents	3.60
1 bottle stamping ink, at 15 cents	.15
2 boxes quill pens, at 63 cents	1.26
4 gross pens, at 70 cents	2.80
17 gross pens, at 50 cents	8.50

The Doorkeeper's Office—Continued.

18½ dozen assorted pens, at 8 cents	$1.48	66 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	$3.96
3 sponge cups, at 12 cents	.36	2 pairs scissors, at 34 cents	.68
12 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.96	1 pair scissors, at 46 cents	.46
10 sponge cups, at 9 cents	.90	1 pair scissors, at 65 cents	.65
6 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	.78	5 pairs shears, at 98 cents	4.90
1 bottle mucilage, at 15 cents	.15	2 pairs shears, at $1.09	2.18
1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28	73 packs bristol cards, at 6 cents	4.38
2 bottles mucilage, at 34 cents	.68	84 packs bristol cards, at 8 cents	6.72
12 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	6.00	1 waste paper basket, at 35 cents	.35
2 mucilage bottles, at 18 cents	.36	2 waste paper baskets, at 40 cents	.80
4 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.24	2 waste paper baskets, at 45 cents	.90
6 rubber erasers, at 7 cents	.42	1 table basket, at 45 cents	.45
5 rubber erasers, at 10 cents	.50	3 rulers, at 35 cents	1.05
6 rubber erasers, at 13 cents	.78	1 tin letter box, at 75 cents	.75
2 rubber erasers, at 15 cents	.30	3 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.33
9 steel erasers, at 25 cents	2.25	2 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.20
3 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.68	2 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.30
4 memorandum books, at 21 cents	.84	1 hone, at 31 cents	.31
7 memorandum books, at 22 cents	1.54	1 standard file, at 40 cents	.40
2 memorandum books, at 25 cents	.50	4 4/12 gross No. 21 pink tape, 72 yards, at $26.70 per gross	117.98
2 memorandum books, at 29 cents	.58	1 paste brush, at 20 cents	.20
2 blank books, at 65 cents	1.30	15,000 lithographed gallery cards, at $6.70 per M	100.50
2 blank books, at 75 cents	1.50	9 boxes McGill's fasteners, at 24 cents	2.16
1 blank book, at 80 cents	.80	1 box McGill's fasteners, at 27 cents	.27
1 blank book, at $1	1.00	1 inkstand, at 14 cents	.14
7 blank books, at $1.25	8.75	2 inkstands, at 27 cents	.54
2 blank books, at $1.50	3.00	1 inkstand, at 38 cents	.38
1 great gross rubber bands, at $1.20	1.20	3 inkstands, at 50 cents	1.50
2 boxes rubber bands, at 11 cents	.22	1 inkstand, at 90 cents	.90
6 boxes rubber bands, at 17 cents	1.02	1 inkstand, at $1	1.00
3 boxes rubber bands, at 25 cents	.75	1 inkstand, at $1.75	1.75
2 boxes rubber bands, at 35 cents	.70	43 dozen inkstands for members' desks, at $1.90 per dozen	81.70
4 boxes rubber bands, at 40 cents	1.60		
2 boxes rubber bands, at 71 cents	1.42	Total	563.99
13 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 35 cents	4.55		
12 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	3.96		

The Sergeant-at-Arms Office.

2,250 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.61	1 sponge cup, at 8 cents	$0.08
2,000 envelopes, at $1.33 per M	2.66	4 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.92
1,500 envelopes, at $2.45 per M	3.68	½ dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.23
72 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	18.00	1 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.50
6 pencil tablets paper, at 4 cents	.24	1 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.55
16 pencil tablets paper, at 6 cents	.96	3 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.45
6 pencil tablets paper, at 8 cents	.48	5 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	2.50
24 packs blotters, at 5 cents	1.20	12 dozen assorted pens, at 8 cents	.96
132 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	6.60	6 boxes thread bands, at 13 cents	.78
3 bottles mucilage, at 24 cents	.72	6 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	1.98
1 bottle mucilage, at 34 cents	.34	12 rolls pins, at 6 cents	.72
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 blank book, at 50 cents	.50
2 bottles ink, at 38 cents	.76	1 blank book, at 98 cents	.98
4 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.48	1 inking ribbon, at 75 cents	.75
2 bottles carmine ink, at 15 cents	.30		
1 automatic inkstand, at $1.75	1.75	Total	55.35
4 sponges, at 8 cents	.32		

The Postmaster.

6,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$6.96	2 ebony plugs for inkstand, at 5 cents	$0.10
500 envelopes, at $1.33 per M	.67	7 bottles ink, at 20 cents	1.40
500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.89	9 bottles ink, at 25 cents	2.25
600 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.26	9 bottles ink, at 38 cents	3.42
250 envelopes, at $4.30 per M	1.08	10 memorandum books, at 14 cents	1.40
61 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	15.25	5 memorandum books, at 19 cents	.95
10 tablets letter paper, lithographed, at 62 cents	6.20	2 memorandum books, at 25 cents	.50
45 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	6.75	1 blank book, at $1.20	1.20
3 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.18	1 blank book, at $1.50	1.50
31 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	2.48	4 sponges, at 9 cents	.36
1 quire legal cap paper, at 15 cents	.15	3 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.18
20 packs blotters, at 5 cents	1.00	2 boxes rubber threads, at 9 cents	.18
30 sheets blotting pads, at 5 cents	1.50	4 boxes rubber threads, at 13 cents	.52
1 bottle mucilage, at 13 cents	.13	2 boxes rubber bands, at 20 cents	.40
5 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	2.50	1 box rubber bands, at 28 cents	.28
1 automatic inkstand, at $1.50	1.50	3 boxes rubber bands, at 30 cents	.90
		2 boxes rubber bands, at 33 cents	.66

The Postmaster—Continued.

4 boxes rubber bands, at 34 cents	$1.36
5 boxes rubber bands, at 38 cents	1.90
1 box rubber bands, at 48 cents	.48
2 boxes rubber bands, at 71 cents	1.42
4 boxes pens, at 50 cents	2.00
3 steel erasers, at 25 cents	.75
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70
8 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	3.84
1 pack bristol cards, at 17 cents	.17
11 packs bristol cards at 6 cents	.66
1½ dozen pocket scissors, at $4 per doz.	6.00
4 pairs scissors, at 34 cents	1.36
2 pairs scissors, at 56 cents	1.12
3 pen racks, at 12 cents	$0.36
2 rolls pins, at 6 cents	.12
½ dozen artists' tacks, at 15 cents	.08
1 table basket, at 37 cents	.37
1 table basket, at 45 cents	.45
307 pounds cotton cord, at 19 cents per pound	58.33
1 dozen assorted penholders, at 64 cents	.64
2 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.00
2 sticks sealing wax, at 10 cents	.20
Total	148.01

Reporters of debates.

2,500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.90
250 envelopes, at $1.27 per M	.32
250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.45
500 envelopes, at $1.90 per M	.95
100 envelopes, at 2.18 per M	.22
25 envelopes, at 3.20 per M	.08
19 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	4.75
13 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.95
1 dozen tablets pencil paper, at $1.44	1.44
7 reams cap typewriter paper, at $1.03 per ream	7.21
53 reams cap typewriter paper, at $1.10 per ream	58.30
30 reams cap typewriter paper, at $1.15 per ream	34.50
2 reams cap typewriter paper, at $1.80 per ream	3.60
1 ream manifold typewriter paper, at 95 cents	.95
1 ream manifold typewriter paper, at $1	1.00
8½ reams letter paper, at $1.92	16.32
1½ reams note paper, at $1	1.50
1½ reams note paper, at $1.12	1.68
1½ reams note paper, at $1.50	2.25
4 reams legal cap paper, at $2.29	9.16
1½ reams legal cap paper, at $2.87	4.31
3½ reams foolscap paper, at $2.29	8.02
35 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	17.50
9 typewriter ribbons, at 60 cents	5.40
11 typewriter ribbons, at 65 cents	7.15
6 sheets carbon paper, at 4 cents	.24
16 packages carbon paper, at 38 cents	6.08
3½ dozen stenographers' pencils, at 50 cents	1.59
2 dozen lead pencils, at 40 cents	.80
33½ dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	16.08
2½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	2.43
1 box barrel pens, at 30 cents	.30
1 box barrel pens, at 35 cents	.35
21 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	10.50
1 gross steel pens, at 55 cents	.55
2 gross steel pens, at 75 cents	1.50
1 gross steel pens, at $1	1.00
½ dozen penholders, at 25 cents	.13
1 dozen penholders, at 25 cents	.35
2½ dozen penholders, at 45 cents	1.13
4½ dozen penholders, at 50 cents	2.38
2 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	1.10
1 dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.60
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
1 bottle ink, at 14 cents	.14
6 bottles ink, at 21 cents	1.26
3 bottles ink, at 25 cents	.75
8 bottles ink, at 35 cents	2.80
1 bottle ink, at 45 cents	.45
122 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	6.10
7 packs blotters, at 5 cents	.35
4 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	$0.64
2 mucilage bottles, at 20 cents	.40
2 mucilage bottles, at 25 cents	.50
5 bottles mucilage, at 25 cents	1.25
1 bottle mucilage, at 31 cents	.31
9 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	4.50
1 box rubber bands, at 9 cents	.09
4 boxes rubber bands, at 13 cents	.52
3 boxes rubber bands, at 15 cents	.45
1 box rubber bands, at 17 cents	.17
1 box rubber bands, at 20 cents	.20
10 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	3.30
10 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 35 cents	3.50
1 pair scissors, at 40 cents	.40
2 pairs scissors, at 45 cents	.90
2 pairs scissors, at 54 cents	1.08
1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
1 pair scissors, at 63 cents	.63
2 pairs scissors, at 74 cents	1.48
1 pair scissors, at 84 cents	.84
1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
6 boxes paper fasteners, at 24 cents	1.44
2 boxes paper fasteners, at 28 cents	.56
1 thumb punch, at 21 cents	.21
50 stenographers' books, at 8 cents	4.00
106 stenographers' books, at 15 cents	15.90
1 dozen stenographers' books, at $1.28	1.28
10 dozen stenographers' books, at $1.55	15.50
1 inkstand, at 15 cents	.15
1 inkstand, at 18 cents	.18
1 inkstand, at 20 cents	.20
1 inkstand, at 25 cents	.25
1 inkstand, at 29 cents	.29
1 inkstand, at 30 cents	.30
1 inkstand, at 40 cents	.40
1 automatic inkstand, at $1	1.00
1 memorandum book, at 15 cents	.15
1 memorandum book, at 32 cents	.32
2 memorandum books, at 41 cents	.82
1 scrapbook, at 64 cents	.64
2 paste brushes, at 20 cents	.40
2 rubber erasers, at 3 cents	.06
2 rubber erasers, at 5 cents	.10
4 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.24
4 rubber erasers, at 7 cents	.28
7 rubber erasers, at 10 cents	.70
5 rubber erasers, at 13 cents	.65
1 steel eraser, at 23 cents	.23
8 steel erasers, at 56 cents	4.48
13 spools pink tape, 72 yards, No. 21, at 20 cents	2.60
3 rolls pins, at 6 cents	.18
4 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.60
Total	327.87

The Chaplain.

150 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	$0.27	6 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	$0.30
6 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	1.50	1 package blotting pads, at 5 cents	.05
6 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.90	1 paper-cutter, at 12 cents	.12
1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 35 cents	.35	1 bottle mucilage, at 10 cents	.10
1 blank book, at 50 cents	.50	1 box steel pens, at 50 cents	.50
1 blank book, at 45 cents	.45	1 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	.48
1 blank book, at 53 cents	.53	4 rubber penholders, at 9 cents	.36
2 blank books, at 40 cents	.80	1 penholder, at 5 cents	.05
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 basket, at 40 cents	.40
1 inkstand, at 34 cents	.34	Total	8.79
1 box sealing-wax, at 44 cents	.44		

The engineer.

6 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	$1.50	250 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$0.29
6 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.90	1 rubber eraser, at 10 cents	.10
1 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	.48	Total	3.83
4 penholders, at 5 cents	.20		
1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36		

Capitol police.

500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$0.58	2 inkstands, at 12 cents	$0.24
4 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	1.00	1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72	1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	.25
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	1 blank book, at $1.50	1.50
1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27	2 bottles red ink, at 10 cents	.20
3 boxes rubber threads, at 13 cents	.39	2 bottles red ink, at 15 cents	.30
6 sheets blotting pads, at 5 cents	.30	Total	6.85
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50		

The Press Gallery.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.32	1 gross penholders, at $3.25	$3.25
2,000 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	4.20	60 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	3.00
8 reams letter paper, at $1.96 per ream	15.68	18 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.90
1 ream foolscap paper, at $2.29 per ream	2.29	2 boxes rubber bands, at 35 cents	.70
23 reams pencil tablet paper, at $1.65 per ream	37.95	3 pairs scissors, at 54 cents	1.62
15 reams pencil tablet paper, at $1.70 per ream	25.50	1 rubber eraser, at 13 cents	.13
4 reams note paper, at $1.12 per ream	4.48	1 steel eraser, at 55 cents	.55
144 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	11.52	3 dozen inkstands, at $1	3.00
6 bottles ink, at 35 cents	2.10	1 gross memorandum books, at $18.72	18.72
12 bottles ink, at 33 cents	3.96	10 dozen memorandum insides, at 36 cents per dozen	3.60
6 boxes pens at 50 cents	3.00	1 wire rack, at 65 cents	.65
3½ gross Faber's lead pencils, at $5.65 per gross	19.78	1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
		Total	169.40

The Speaker's room.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$3.48	12 tablets Blair's pencil paper at 5 cents	$0.60
500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.89	6 tablets Blair's pencil paper, at 6 cents	.36
500 embossed envelopes, at $9 per M	4.50	14 tablets Blair's pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.12
1 box envelopes, at 75 cents	.75	2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
1 ream letter paper, at $1.96 per ream	1.96	8 dozen pencils, at 35 cents	2.80
10 boxes embossed note paper, at 93 cents	9.30	2 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	.96
4 boxes embossed letter paper, at $1	4.00	4 dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	3.32
1 box note paper, at 67 cents	.67	1 desk pad, at 45 cents	.45
1 tablet letter paper, at 25 cents	.25	36 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.80
2 reams linen typewriter paper, embossed, at $5.42	10.84	15 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.75
1 package cap manifold paper, at $1.26	1.26	2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70
1 ream note paper, at $1.20	1.20	1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
1 ream Crane's note paper, embossed, at $2.72	2.72	1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45
16 tablets Pine Cone paper, at 9 cents	1.44	3 steel erasers, at 25 cents	.75

The Speaker's room—Continued.

2 rubber erasers, at 5 cents	$0.10	2 board clips, at 25 cents	$0.50
3 rubber erasers, at 10 cents	.30	3 handy clips, at 5 cents	.15
6 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	.78	4 rolls pins, at 6 cents	.24
3 bottles library paste, at 11 cents	.33	1 box paper fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
2 canvass books, at 22 cents	.44	1 inking pad, at 15 cents	.15
1 memorandum book, at 13 cents	.13	1 ruler, at 22 cents	.22
3 memorandum books, at 19 cents	.57	2 key rings, at 5 cents	.10
2 blank books, at 60 cents	1.20	1 Bailey's letter press, blotter bath, and sheets	36.50
1 scrap book, at 52 cents	.52	Engraving die	3.75
1 letter press book, at 79 cents	.79	1,000 lithographed Speaker's passes	12.00
1 ink stand, at 63 cents	.63	6 packs bristol cards, at 17 cents	1.02
1 inkstand, at $1.25	1.25	2 packs bristol cards, at 6 cents	.12
1 inkstand, at $3.73	3.73	1 canvas letter file, at 50 cents	.50
6 sponges, at 10 cents	.60	1 package carbon sheets, at 38 cents	.38
1 box rubber threads, at 13 cents	.13	1 corkscrew, at 19 cents	.19
1 box rubber bands, at 34 cents	.34	½ dozen sheets oiled board, at 45 cents	.23
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 35 cents	.70	½ dozen letter press book blotters, at 20 cents	.07
3 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.99	Total	130.53
3 pairs scissors, at 41 cents	1.23		
1 pair scissors, at 94 cents	.94		

Stenographers to committees.

500 envelopes, at $1.07 per M	$0.54	2 boxes rubber bands assorted, at 33 cents	$0.66
500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	.58	½ dozen penholders, at 35 cents	.18
2 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.16	24 stenographers' books, at 15 cents	3.60
14 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	3.50	2 dozen stenographers' books, at $1.80 per dozen	3.60
3 reams foolscap paper, at $2.29 per ream	6.87	1 quart mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
17 reams cap typewriter paper, at $1.10 per ream	18.70	1 mucilage font, at 16 cents	.16
10 reams cap typewriter paper, at $1.15 per ream	11.50	2 mammoth rubber erasers, at 13 cents	.26
20 reams stenographers' paper, at $1 per ream	20.00	1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47
1 bottle ink, at 19 cents	.19	1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50
4 dozen stenographers' pencils, at 50 cents	2.00	1 pair scissors, at 45 cents	.45
4 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.92	2 boxes fasteners, at 28 cents	.56
2 red and blue pencils, at 8 cents	.16	2 rolls pins, at 6 cents	.12
		Total	77.18

Committee on Accounts.

3,750 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$4.35	3 sponges, at 8 cents	$0.24
1,750 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	3.10	3 sponge cups, at 10 cents	.30
250 envelopes, at $2.84 per M	.71	1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
19 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	4.75	2 mucilage bottles, at 18 cents	.36
6 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.90	2 pairs scissors, at 34 cents	.68
5 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.45	1 pair scissors, at 54 cents	.54
4 tablets pencil paper, at 11 cents	.44	2 boxes rubber bands, at 8 cents	.16
3½ reams letter paper, at $1.96 per ream	6.86	1 box rubber bands, at 13 cents	.13
½ ream letter paper, at $2.45 per ream	1.23	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
3 reams note paper, at $1.12 per ream	3.36	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 35 cents	.70
½ ream note paper, at $1.32 per ream	.66	4 dozen thumb tacks, at 20 cents	.80
½ ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.10 per ream	.55	1 corkscrew, at 34 cents	.34
6 tablets legal cap paper, at 15 cents	.90	1 portfolio, at $1.93	1.93
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.29 per ream	1.15	1 paper folder, at 12 cents	.12
9 inkstands, at 8 cents	.72	1 paper weight, at 20 cents	.20
1 inkstand, at 35 cents	.35	2 paper weights, at 35 cents	.70
2 inkstands, at $1.50	3.00	1 scrapbook, at 88 cents	.88
1 inkstand, at $3	3.00	½ dozen rubber erasers, at $1.35	.68
1 inkstand, at $4.98	4.98	2 steel erasers, at 55 cents	1.10
1 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.50	1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 memorandum book, at 6 cents	.06
1½ dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.72	1 blank book, at $1.15	1.15
½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	.42	3 hand blotters, at 40 cents	1.20
6 rolls pins, at 6 cents	.36	1 letter opener, at 12 cents	.12
3 gross pens, at 50 cents	1.50	1 table basket, at 35 cents	.35
1 fountain pen, at $1.85	1.85	1 waste basket, at 55 cents	.55
2 bottles ink, at 20 cents	.40	2 bottles library paste, at 11 cents	.22
1 bottle ink, at 25 cents	.25	1 pen rack, at 20 cents	.20
1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36	1 envelope moistener, at 15 cents	.15
1 bottle carmine ink, at 10 cents	.10	1 typewriter ribbon, at 50 cents	.50
		Total	63.70

Committee on Agriculture.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.16	$2.32
1,250 envelopes, at $1.77	2.22
1,250 envelopes, at $2.10	2.63
100 envelopes, at $3	.30
26 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.50
18 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	2.70
6 reference tablets, at 12 cents	.72
30 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	1.20
12 tablets pencil paper, at 3 cents	.36
2 reams letter paper, at $1.92	3.84
2 reams typewriter paper, at $1.14	2.28
2 reams typewriter paper, at $1.26	2.52
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	1.44
5 bottles ink, at 35 cents	1.75
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37
1 bottle ink, at 50 cents	.50
1 bottle carmine ink, at 25 cents	.25
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
21 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.05
6 packs blotters, at 5 cents	.30
½ dozen letter press blotters, at 20 cents	.10
3 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	.99
2 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	$0.96
1 box rubber bands, at 17 cents	.17
½ dozen colored pencils, at 60 cents	.10
1 waste basket, at 35 cents	.35
1 waste basket, at 44 cents	.44
2 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.12
1 spool tape, at 20 cents	.20
1½ dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.68
1 package carbon sheets, at 38 cents	.38
1 dozen mucilage, at $1.56	1.56
4 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	2.00
2 letter openers, at 29 cents	.58
1 dozen sponges, at 93 cents	.93
3 sponge cups, at 9 cents	.27
3 bottles library paste, at 11 cents	.33
6 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	.54
3 steel erasers, at 25 cents	.75
½ dozen sheets oiled board, at 60 cents	.30
1 hone, at 54 cents	.54
1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
15 blank books, at 32 cents	4.80
Total	52.32

Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

2,250 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.61
1,500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	2.66
500 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.05
2 tablets letter paper, at 35 cents	.70
28 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	7.00
24 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.60
3 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.24
1 tablet pencil paper, at 9 cents	.09
2 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.24
3 reams cap typewriter paper, at $1.15	3.45
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
4 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.92
½ dozen colored pencils, at 60 cents	.10
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle ink, at 15 cents	.15
1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
4 inkstands, at 7 cents	.28
3 inkstands, at 15 cents	.45
1 inkstand, at 59 cents	.59
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85
2 steel erasers, at 25 cents	.50
2 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	$0.18
4 pen racks, at 12 cents	.48
2 paper cutters, at 15 cents	.30
2 hand blotters, at 24 cents	.48
2 packs blotters, at 5 cents	.10
12 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.60
1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
2 sponges, at 8 cents	.16
2 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.12
1 basket, at 35 cents	.35
1 pair scissors, at 50 cents	.50
1 bottle mucilage, at 42 cents	.42
2 bottles mucilage, at 24 cents	.48
2 letter clips, at 10 cents	.20
1 Shannon's file, at $1.05	1.05
1 package carbon sheets, at 38 cents	.38
2 sticks sealing wax, at 13 cents	.26
5 stenographer's books, at 16 cents	.80
4 stenographer's books, at 15 cents	.60
Total	36.48

Committee on Appropriations.

6,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$6.96
500 envelopees, at $1.77 per M	.89
1,500 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	3.15
250 envelops, at $3.00 per M	.75
24 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.00
36 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	5.40
12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72
24 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.92
1 ream letter paper, at $2	2.00
2 reams letter paper, at $1.92	3.84
4 reams note paper, at $1.12	4.48
½ ream note paper, at $4.80	1.20
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.03	1.03
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.10	1.10
1 package manifold paper, at 75 cents	.75
2 packages manifold paper, at $1.15	2.30
1 ream foolscap paper, at $2.87	2.87
1 ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	2.29
3 dozen lead pencils, at 38 cents	1.14
5 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	2.40
½ doz. red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	.63
1 dozen penholders, at 35 cents	.35
1 dozen pendolders, at 50 cents	.50
2 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	$1.10
7 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	2.31
3 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	1.50
4 stenographer's books, at 14 cents	.56
3 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50
4 bottles ink, at 35 cents	1.40
1 bottle carmine ink, at 10 cents	.10
1 dozen rubber erasers, at $1.08	1.08
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 box fasteners, at 28 cents	.28
1 bottle mucilage, at 25 cents	.25
2 bottles mucilage, at 49 cents	.98
3 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	.48
4 spools pink tape, 72 y'ds, at 20 cents	.80
½ dozen sponges, at 90 cents	.45
7 packages carbon sheets, at 38 cents	2.66
30 packages blotters, at 5 cents	1.50
2 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.12
1 dozen Keystone files, at $15.60	15.60
Total	85.58

Committee on Banking and Currency.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$3.48
750 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.33
760 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.58
32 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	8.00
32 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	4.80
12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96
1 ream paragon letter paper, at $1.19	1.19
1 ream paragon letter paper, at $1.29	1.29
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.14	1.14
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	.72
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
3 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44
½ dozen colored pencils, at 60 cents	.30
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90
6 inkstands, at 7 cents	.42
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85
1 inkstand, at $1.10	1.10
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
39 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.95
9 packs blotters, at 5 cents	.45
6 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	$0.36
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle ink, at 50 cents	.50
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
6 bottles mucilage, at 16 cents	.96
1 box rubber thread, at 11 cents	.11
3 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	.99
4 paper weights, at 12 cents	.48
1 letter-press book, at 79 cents	.79
3 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.45
1 dozen stenographers' note books, at $1.55	1.55
8 sponges, at 8 cents	.64
8 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.64
1 letter opener, at 13 cents	.13
1 pair shears, at 98 cents	.98
4 pen racks, at 13 cents	.52
1 table basket, at 40 cents	.40
1 letter-copying press, at $17	17.00
1 package carbon sheets, at 38 cents	.38
3 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	1.50
1 letter file, at 50 cents	.50
Total	65.17

Committee on Claims.

4,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$4.64
1,000 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.77
500 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.05
65 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	16.25
45 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	6.75
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48
6 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.72
5 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.50
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35
5 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	2.40
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90
1½ dozen penholders, 55 cents	.83
½ dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.25
4 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.20
18 sheets blotting pads, at 5 cents	.90
2 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	.26
1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
1 box rubber bands, at 9 cents	.09
3 boxes rubber bands, at 11 cents	.33
1 box rubber bands, at 30 cents	.30
2 boxes rubber bands, at 61 cents	1.22
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	$0.15
2 bottles carmine ink, at 10 cents	.20
11 inkstands, at 7 cents	.77
1 inkstand, at $3.50	3.50
6 boxes fasteners, at 24 cents	1.44
2 boxes fasteners, at 26 cents	.52
3 boxes fasteners, at 28 cents	.84
1 box fasteners, No. 5, at 74 cents	.74
1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
1 pair scissors, at 74 cents	.74
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	.25
2 steel erasers, at 47 cents	.94
1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
6 pen racks, at 10 cents	.60
8 sponges, at 8 cents	.64
2 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.16
6 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.36
1 ruler, at 36 cents	.36
12 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.72
6 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.66
Total	60.08

Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

2,550 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.96
1,250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	2.22
26 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.50
3 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.45
1 ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	2.87
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96
12 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	1.08
12 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	1.44
1 gross pens, at 50 cents	.50
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96
3 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	1.35
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle ink, at 43 cents	.43
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
6 inkstands, at 7 cents	.42
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85
1 inkstand, at $1.40	$1.40
8 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.40
3 packs blotters, at 5 cents	.15
3 bottles mucilage, at 25 cents	.75
3 paperweights, at 13 cents	.39
1 paperweight, at 35 cents	.35
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 box assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	.33
1 spool pink tape, 72 yards, at 21 cents	.21
2 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.12
2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24
1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	.25
1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
Total	29.58

Committee on the District of Columbia.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.32
750 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.33
250 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	.53
24 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.00
3 reams letter paper, at $1.92 per ream	5.76
½ ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.10 per ream	.55
3 reams note paper, at $1.12 per ream	3.36
4 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.24
4 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.32
4 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.48
4 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.00
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96
1 red and blue pencil, at 7 cents	.07
1½ dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.67
1 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.50
2 bottles ink, at 19 cents	.38
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle ink, at 38 cents	.38
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
2 inkstands, at 7 cents	.14
1 inkstand, at $1.25	1.25
1 desk pad, at 42 cents	.42
4 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.20
15 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	$0.75
1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28
2 bottles of mucilage, at 20 cents	.40
1 box rubber bands, at 21 cents	.21
1 box rubber bands, at 34 cents	.34
5 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.65
1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	.25
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
1 pair scissors, at 36 cents	.36
1 pair scissors, at 90 cents	.90
6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
3 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.18
1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
1 spool tape, at 20 cents	.20
1 letter file, at 35 cents	.35
1 letter opener, at 29 cents	.29
2 table baskets, at 40 cents	.80
2 waste baskets, at 35 cents	.70
Total	38.29

Committee on Education.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$3.48
1,500 envelopes, at $1.77	2.66
68 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	17.00
44 tablets note paper at 15 cents	6.60
½ ream typewriter paper, at $1.56	78
15 tablets legal cap paper, at 15 cents	2.25
8 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.64
8 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.72
8 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.96
4 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.00
3 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44
½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	.42
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37
1 bottle ink, at 50 cents	.50
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
4 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.20
14 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.70
6 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	.54
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
8 sponges, at 8 cents	.64
8 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.64
6 inkstands, at 7 cents	.42
1 inkstand, at 25 cents	.25
1 inkstand, at $4.25	4.25
10 bottles paste, at 11 cents	$1.10
1 table basket, at 40 cents	.40
2 waste baskets, at 45 cents	.90
5 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.75
4 paper weights, at 15 cents	.60
3 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.18
3 boxes rubber bands (assorted), at 33 cents	.99
2 rulers, at 35 cents	.70
½ dozen letter-press blotters, at 20 cents	.10
1 spool pink tape (72 yards), at 20 cents	.20
1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
½ dozen oiled boards, at 60 cents	.30
1 letter-press book, at 79	.79
1 blank book, at $1.50	1.50
1 letter opener, at 29 cents	.29
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 thumb punch, at 21 cents	.21
1 eyelet punch, at $1.55	1.55
½ dozen pen racks, at $2.00	1.00
1 brush and cup for letter press, at $1	1.00
Total	64.96

Committee on Elections.

500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$0.58
500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.89
24 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.00
24 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.60
¾ ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	1.72
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	.72
12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96
2 boxes pens, at 50 cents	1.00
1 dozen lead pencils, at 45 cents	.45
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
5 inkstands, at 7 cents	.35
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85
1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50
1 bottle mucilage, at 23 cents	.23
2 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.10
16 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	$0.80
1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
2 steel erasers, at 25 cents	.50
1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47
1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
9 sponges, at 9 cents	.81
6 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.48
1 pair scissors, at 74 cents	.74
1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
1 corkscrew, at 34 cents	.34
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 eyelet punch, at $1.55	1.55
Total	27.60

Committee on Election of President and Vice-President.

2,400 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.79	1 inkstand, at 85 cents	$0.85
1,000 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.77	9 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.45
250 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	.53	21 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.05
33 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	8.25	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
33 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	4.95	3 rubber erasers, at 16 cents	.48
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.87 per ream	.72	2 steel erasers, at 25 cents	.50
2 tablets pencil paper, at 5 cents	.10	1 bottle mucilage, at 23 cents	.23
2 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.16	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28
2 boxes pens, at 50 cents	1.00	3 wastebaskets, at 40 cents	1.20
12 dozen pens, assorted, at 8 cents	.96	1 wastebasket, at 45 cents	.45
3 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44	6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
½ dozen colored lead pencils, at 60 cents	.10	6 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.48
½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	.14	4 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.32
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
½ dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.30	1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	6 pen racks, at 12 cents	.72
1 bottle ink, at 38 cents	.38	3 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.18
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15	1 letter opener, at 13 cents	.13
7 inkstands, at 7 cents	.49	3 paper weights, at 12 cents	.36
		Total	35.86

Committee on the Eleventh Census.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.32	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	$0.36
1,000 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.77	1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
50 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	12.50	4 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.44
50 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	7.50	1 pair scissors, at 75 cents	.75
6 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.36	8 sponges, at 8 cents	.64
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	8 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.64
6 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	.60	4 waste baskets, at 45 cents	1.80
6 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.72	2 waste baskets, at 50 cents	1.00
2 gross pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 spool tape, at 20 cents	.20
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	3 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.18
½ dozen colored lead pencils, at 40 cts.	.20	1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	1 thumb punch, at 21 cents	.21
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74	½ dozen pen racks, at $2	1.00
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15	5 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.50
6 inkstands, at 15 cents	.90	3 paper weights, at 12 cents	.36
1 inkstand, at 65 cents	.65	2 paper weights, at 16 cents	.32
1 inkstand, at $1.50	1.50	1 paper weight, at 35 cents	.35
18 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.90	1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
4 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.20		
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12	Total	45.94
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18		

Committee on Enrolled Bills.

750 envelopes, at $1.16	$0.87	1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	$0.56
250 envelopes, at $1.77	.45	1 bottle mucilage, at 23 cents	.23
11 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	2.75	2 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.22
2 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.16	1 pair scissors, at 35 cents	.35
3 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	.30	2 paper weights, at 12 cents	.24
2 gross pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96	1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	2 inkstands, at 6 cents	.12
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70	2 waste baskets, at 40 cents	.80
3 packs blotting, pads at 5 cents	.15	2 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.12
2 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	.18		
1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47	Total	12.43

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$0.58	1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	$0.56
12 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	3.00	2 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.22
2 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.16	5 sponges, at 8 cents	.40
2 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.18	5 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.40
2 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.24	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
2 gross pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 paper cutter, at 12 cents	.12
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	.14	2 boxes fasteners, at 24 cents	.48
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	2 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.12

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Continued.

1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	$0.35	1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	$0.60
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15	4 pen racks, at 17 cents	.68
2 inkstands, at 7 cents	.14	3 paper weights, at 16 cents	.48
2 inkstands, at 15 cents	.30	1 wastebasket, at 45 cents	.45
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85	1 letter opener, at 12 cents	.12
10 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.50		
4 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.20	Total	14.54
2 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	.18		

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

1,200 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.40	1 desk pad, at 45 cents	$0.45
600 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.07	12 sheets, blotters, at 5 cents	.60
8 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	2.00	1 pack blotting pads, at 5 cents	.05
2 reams letter paper, at $1.92 per ream	3.84	1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
1 ream note paper, at $1.12	1.12	1 bottle mucilage, at 22 cents	.22
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.87 per ream	1.44	1 sponge, at 8 cents	.08
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 sponge cup, at 8 cents	.08
½ dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.24	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
½ dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.23	1 paragon file, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle of ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 rule, at 27 cents	.27
4 inkstands, at 8 cents	.32	4 pen racks, at 13 cents	.52
1 inkstand, at 15 cents	.15	2 dozen thumb tacks, at 12 cents	.24
1 inkstand, at 65 cents	.65	Total	17.56

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.16	1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	$0.12
500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.89	2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
8 tablets, letter paper, at 25 cents	2.00	2 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	.26
8 tablets, note paper, at 15 cents	1.20	2 rolls pins, at 6 cents	.12
1 package typewriters' paper, at $1.35	1.35	3 sponges, at 8 cents	.24
2 scratch books, at 9 cents	.18	3 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.18
2 scratch books, at 12 cents	.24	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
14 scratch books, at 8 cents	1.12	2 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.22
2 scratch books, at 6 cents	.12	1 pair scissors, at 35 cents	.35
2 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 stick sealing wax, at 12 cents	.12
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96	2 rulers, at 35 cents	.70
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	1 table basket, at 40 cents	.80
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70	1 wastebasket, at 40 cents	.40
3 inkstands, at 7 cents	.21	1 spool pink tape, 72 yards, at 20 cents	.20
1 inkstand, at 87 cents	.87	1 envelope opener, at 29 cents	.29
7 sheets blotting pads, at 5 cents	.35	1 package carbon sheets, at 38 cents	.68
1 hand blotter, at 16 cents	.16	Total	20.22
1 hand blotter, at 22 cents	.22		
1 desk pad, at 60 cents	.60		
1 rubber eraser, at 6 cents	.06		

Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.

1,500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.74	1 rubber eraser, at 6 cents	$0.06
1,325 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	2.34	1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
23 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	5.75	2 steel erasers, at 47 cents	.94
8 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.20	2 bottles mucilage, at 22 cents	.44
1 quire bill paper, at 25 cents	.25	2 paper weights, at 12 cents	.24
2 packages Regent typewriter paper, at 95 cents	1.90	1 paper weight, at 32 cents	.32
¼ ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.10	.55	5 sponges, at 8 cents	.40
2 reams letter paper, at $2	4.00	5 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.30
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
½ dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.18	6 stenographers' note books, at 16 cents	.96
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70	2 penracks, at 14 cents	.28
1 bottle carmine ink, at 10 cents	.10	2 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.30
5 inkstands, at 15 cents	.75	Total	26.68
1 hand blotter, at 26 cents	.26		
8 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.40		
3 packages blotting pads, at 5 cents	.15		

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.

250 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$0.29	1 automatic inkstand, at $1	$1.00
250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.45	1 pack blotting pads, at 5 cents	.05
4 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	1.00	1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
4 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.60	1 bottle mucilage, at 13 cents	.13
¼ ream legal-cap paper, at $2.87 per ream	1.44	1 letter file, at 35 cents	.35
1 box steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	1 table basket, at 40 cents	.40
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	1 letter-opener, at 12 cents	.12
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	Total	7.71

Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.16	1 pair scissors, at 79 cents	$0.79
1,000 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	2.10	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
12 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	3.00	3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
12 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.80	1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 pen rack, at 17 cents	.17
1 bottle copying ink, at 49 cents	.49	1 dozen assorted penholders, at 50 cents	.50
1 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	.48	2 inkstands, at 15 cents	.30
3 sponges, at 8 cents	.24	1 inkstand, at 90 cents	.90
3 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.24	1 wase-paper basket, at 45 cents	.45
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	Total	15.00
2 packs blotters, at 5 cents	.10		
1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33		

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.16	1 package blotting pads, at 5 cents	$0.05
250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.45	1 memorandum book, at 20 cents	.20
6 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	1.50	1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
¼ ream legal-cap paper, at $2.87 per ream	1.44	1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85	1 dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.60
1 bottle mucilage, at 20 cents	.20	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 35 cents	.35
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	Total	8.63
½ dozen colored lead pencils, at 60 cents	.20		

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.16	2 penracks, at 13 cents	$0.26
250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.45	2 paper weights, at 12 cents	.24
12 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	3.00	1 rubber eraser, at 6 cents	.06
12 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.80	1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
6 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.72	1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 wastebasket, at 45 cents	.45
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15	3 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.45
3 inkstands, at 15 cents	.45	1 pair scissors, at 45 cents	.45
1 inkstand, at $1.50	1.50	1 thumb punch, at 21 cents	.21
2 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.10	1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
8 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.40	1 spool pink tape, 72 yards, at 21 cents	.21
4 sponges, at 8 cents	.32	Total	16.89
4 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.32		
3 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.33		

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

300 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$0.35	1 package blotting pads, at 5 cents	$0.05
250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.45	8 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.40
10 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	2.50	2 sponges, at 8 cents	.16
10 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.50	2 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.16
2 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.12	1 bottle mucilage, at 20 cents	.20
2 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.16	2 penracks, at 16 cents	.32
2 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.24	2 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	.18
1 box steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
½ dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.24	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	Total	10.52
1 bottle ink, at 20 cents	.20		
3 inkstands, at 15 cents	.45		
1 inkstand, at $1.50	1.50		

Committee on Foreign Affairs.

500 envelopes, at $1.07 per M	$0.54
2,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	2.32
1,750 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	3.10
250 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	.53
36 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	9.00
26 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	5.40
1 ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	2.87
2 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.12
2 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.16
2 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	.20
12 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	1.41
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
3 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	1.05
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48
½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	.21
1½ dozen penholders, at 35 cents	.47
1 inkstand, at 38 cents	.38
15 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.75
5 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.25
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	$0.25
1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47
1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
6 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.36
3 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.99
1 pair scissors, at 25 cents	.25
1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
3 paperweights, at 12 cents	.36
1 paperweight, at 20 cents	.20
1 paperweight, at 35 cents	.35
1 letter opener, at 13 cents	.13
1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
12 sponges, at 8 cents	.96
1 mucilage fount, at 16 cents	.16
Total	38.28

Committee on Indian Affairs.

4,500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$5.22
500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.89
750 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.58
28 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	7.00
28 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	4.20
24 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.92
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.05	1.05
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.15	1.15
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
1 dozen lead pencils, at 24 cents	.24
3 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44
½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	.21
3 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	1.35
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74
1 inkstand, at $4.50	4.50
24 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.20
6 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.30
1 dozen sponges, at 90 cents	.90
3 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.18
4 bottles mucilage, at 16 cents	$0.64
2 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	1.00
2 boxes rubber bands, at 33 cents	.66
2 spools pink tape, at 19 cents	.38
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 eyelet punch, at $1.55	1.55
3 paperweights, at 13 cents	.39
1 paperweight, at 20 cents	.20
2 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.12
2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
2 pairs scissors, at 35 cents	.70
2 typewater ribbons, at 50 cents	1.00
2 waste-paper baskets, at 40 cents	.80
1 package carbon sheets, at 38 cents	.38
1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
½ dozen stenographers' books, at $1.80 per dozen	.90
Total	46.44

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2,500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.90
1,000 envelopes, $1.77 per M	1.77
1,750 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	3.68
24 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.00
76 tablets letter paper, at 13 cents	9.88
24 tablets note paper, at 13 cents	1.92
24 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.60
24 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.92
6 tablets legal cap paper, at 15 cents	.90
½ ream foolscap paper at $2.29	.58
1 ream typewriter paper, at $1.03	1.03
2 packages manifold paper, at 88 cents	1.76
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50
1 ruling pen, at 25 cents	.25
1 bottle ink, at 25 cents	.25
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37
2 bottles carmine ink, at 15 cents	.30
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48
1 dozen stenographers' pencils, at 50 cents	.50
1 dozen blue pencils, at 50 cents	.50
20 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.00
8 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.40
2 table pads, at 55 cents	1.10
7 inkstands, at 7 cents	.49
1 inkstand, at 20 cents	.20
1 inkstand, at 38 cents	.38
1 inkstand, at 88 cents	.88
4 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	$0.64
4 paperweights, at 12 cents	.48
1 box fasteners, 24 cents	.24
1 hand punch, at 27 cents	.27
1 eyelet punch, at $1.55	1.55
4 rubber erasers, at 3 cents	.12
5 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.60
1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	.25
1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47
1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
1 ivory folder, at 40 cents	.40
1 envelope opener, at 12 cents	.12
6 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.90
1 corkscrew, at 13 cents	.13
1 pair shears, at 34 cents	.34
1 pair shears, at 46 cents	.46
1 pair shears, at 96 cents	.96
1 package carbon sheets, at 38 cents	.38
2 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	1.00
6 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.36
4 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.32
1 spool pink tape, at 20 cents	.20
2 rulers, at 34 cents	.68
2 table baskets, at 35 cents	.70
2 waste baskets, at 35 cents	.70
1 dozen shorthand notebooks, at $1.25	1.25
1 letter file, at 22 cents	.22
1 letter file, at 25 cents	.25
2 upright files, at 6 cents	.12

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Continued.

10 sponges, at 8 cents	$0.80	2 file hooks, at 17 cents	$0.34
10 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.60	2 penracks, at 15 cents	.30
1 dozen penholders, at 70 cents	.70		
1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50	Total	63.91
1 bottle paste, at 11 cents	.11		

Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1,500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.74	2 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	$0.12
1,750 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	3.10	2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24
35 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	8.75	1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	.25
20 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.00	1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96	1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
6 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.36	4 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.24
1 ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	2.87	4 bottles mucilage, at 34 cents	1.36
3 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44	2 boxes fasteners, at 24 cents	.48
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	3 thumb punches, at 21 cents	.63
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 blank book, at 30 cents	.30
4 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.20	15 blank books, at 47 cents	7.05
49 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	2.45	3 blank books, at 55 cents	1.65
4 boxes rubber thread, at 11 cents	.44	15 letter files, at 25 cents	3.75
6 boxes rubber bands, at 20 cents	1.20	1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
2 boxes rubber bands, at 38 cents	.76	1 pair of scissors, at 84 cents	.84
1 box rubber bands, at 53 cents	.53	4 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.60
3 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.99	Total	48.85

Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands in the United States.

500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$0.58	½ dozen penholders, at 55 cents	$0.28
12 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	3.00	2 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	.26
12 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.80	13 sheet blotters, at 5 cents	.65
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50		
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	Total	7.75
1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cts.	.33		

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.32	6 penracks, at 12 cents	$0.72
750 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.33	6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
250 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	.53	6 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.48
36 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	9.00	1 waste basket, at 45 cents	.45
36 tablets letter paper at 15 cents	5.40	1 portfolio, at $5.17	5.17
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	2 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.00
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15	1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
6 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.36	3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
3 paperweights, at 15 cents	.45	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
4 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.32	2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
1 corkscrew, at 67 cents	.67	36 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.80
1 letter opener, at 12 cents	.12	9 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.45
3 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	1.44	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28
½ dozen colored pencils, at 60 cents	.30	3 bottles mucilage, at 24 cents	.72
5 inkstands, at 7 cents	.35	2 hand blotters, at 16 cents	.32
1 inkstand, at 86 cents	.86	2 hand blotters, at 26 cents	.52
1 inkstand, at $1.10	1.10	Total	42.34

Committee on the Judiciary.

2,250 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.61	2 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	$0.10
1,250 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	2.63	3 bottles mucilage, at 25 cents	.75
48 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	12.00	1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
64 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	9.60	1 pair scissors, at 94 cents	.94
½ ream legal-cap paper, at $2.87	1.44	2 rubber erasers, at 3 cents	.06
16 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	1.60	2 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.12
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	8 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.96
1½ dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.72	6 steel erasers, at 25 cents	1.50
1 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.55	1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	3 paper weights, at 15 cents	.45
4 inkstands, at 8 cents	.32	15 memorandum books, at 11 cents	1.65
2 inkstands, at $1.25	2.50	1¼ dozen key rings, at 34 cents	.43
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66	Total	44.28
12 sheets blotting paper, at 5 cents	.60		

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$3.48
250 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	.53
44 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	11.00
32 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	4.80
6 tablets legal-cap paper, at 15 cents	.90
3 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.18
3 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.27
3 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.24
2 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.24
3 gross penholders, at 50 cents	1.50
5 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	2.40
½ dozen colored pencils, at 40 cents	.20
4 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	1.80
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
6 inkstands, at 7 cents	.42
1 inkstand, at 40 cents	.40
1 inkstand, at 65 cents	.65
9 sponges, at 9 cents	.81
8 sponge cups, at 8 cents	$0.64
2 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	1.00
4 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	.64
15 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.75
3 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.15
1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
3 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.68
1 corkscrew, at 15 cents	.15
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
½ dozen penracks, at $2	1.00
4 paper weights, at 15 cents	.60
2 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.12
1 spool pink tape, at 20 cents	.20
Total	39.43

Committee on Military Affairs.

7,250 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$8.41
1,000 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.77
1,000 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	2.10
89 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	22.25
44 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	6.60
2 reams letter paper, at $1.92 per ream	3.84
1 ream cap manifold paper, at $1	1.00
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.14	1.14
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $2.50	2.50
24 tablets pencil paper, at 1 cent	.24
11 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	.44
23 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.84
18 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	1.62
6 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	.60
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35
3 dozen Faber's lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44
1 dozen stenographer's pencils, at 50 cents	.50
¾ dozen red and blue pencils, at 84 cents	.63
1 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.40
½ dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.28
2 dozen cork-tipped penholders, at 60 cents	1.20
3 bottles ink, at 38 cents	1.14
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70
1 bottle carmine ink, at 10 cents	.10
4 inkstands, at 8 cents	.32
1 inkstand, at 28 cents	.28
1 inkstand, at 38 cents	.38
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	$0.47
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
5 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.55
2 boxes fasteners, at 24 cents	.48
1 box fasteners, at 27 cents	.27
4 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	.52
1 bottle mucilage, at 20 cents	.20
2 bottles mucilage, at 34 cents	.68
1 pair scissors, at 35 cents	.35
12 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.72
2 paper weights, at 35 cents	.70
7 sponges, at 8 cents	.56
4 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.24
21 sheets blotting pads, at 5 cents	1.05
10 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.50
5 boxes rubber bands, at 15 cents	.75
2 boxes rubber bands, at 20 cents	.40
7 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	2.31
2 rulers, at 35 cents	.70
1 thumb punch, at 21 cents	.21
3 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	1.50
6 stenographer's note books, at 6 cents	.36
6 stenographer's note books, at 16 cents	.96
1 package carbon sheets, at 38 cents	.38
1 envelope-opener, at 17 cents	.17
1 envelope-moistener, at 15 cents	.15
1 paper-folder, at 17 cents	.17
1 letter file, at 50 cents	.50
1 penrack, at 23 cents	.23
1 dozen manuscript covers, at 5 cents	.05
Total	81.36

Committee on the Militia.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.16
250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.45
12 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	3.00
11 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.80
6 tablets legal-cap paper, at 15 cents	.90
2 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.12
4 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.32
2 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.18
2 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	.20
2 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.24
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	$0.50
1 bottle stamping ink, at 15 cents	.15
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45
1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
Total	10.67

Committee on Mines and Mining.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.16
500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.89
24 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.00
24 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.60
6 tablets legal-cap paper, at 15 cents	.90
2 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.12
4 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.32
2 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.18
4 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.48
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96
¼ dozen red and blue pencils, at 84 cents	.14
1 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.50
1 bottle ink, at 19 cents	.19
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
6 inkstands, at 7 cents	.42
1 inkstond, at 50 cents	.50
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85
15 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.75
3 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	$0.15
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
2 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.22
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
1 spool pink tape, at 20 cents	.20
2 waste baskets, at 45 cents	.90
1 pair scissors, at 74 cents	.74
1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
3 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.18
½ dozen penracks, at $1.20	.60
3 paper weights, at 15 cents	.45
8 sponges, at 8 cents	.64
8 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.64
1 paper-folder, at 12 cents	.12
Total	26.58

Committee on Naval Affairs.

3,500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$4.06
250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.45
750 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.58
500 envelopes, at $2.18 per M	1.09
500 envelopes, at $3 per M	1.50
58 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	14.50
24 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.60
1 ream note paper, at $2.37	2.37
¼ ream statement paper, at $3	.75
¼ ream legal-cap paper, at $2.87	.72
¼ ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	.58
7 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.42
7 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.56
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
4 dozen steel pens, at 48 cents	1.92
¼ dozen red and blue, pencils at 84 cents	.42
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	$0.15
27 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.35
7 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.35
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
1 mucilage bottle, at 16 cents	.16
1 bottle paste, at 11 cents	.11
8 sponges, at 8 cents	.64
1 spool tape, at 20 cents	.20
2 boxes fasteners, at 24 cents	.48
1 box fasteners, at 28 cents	.28
1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
6 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.36
3 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.99
5 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.75
Total	43.99

Committee on Pacific Railroads.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$3.48
1,000 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.77
1,000 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	2.10
40 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	10.00
35 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	5.25
1 ream letter paper, at $1.92	1.92
2 reams foolscap paper, at $2.29	4.58
1 ream legal-cap paper, at $2.29	2.29
1 ream legal-cap paper, at $2.87	2.87
6 tablets pencil paper, at 5 cents	.30
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48
6 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.54
6 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.72
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50
1 dozen pencils, at 40 cents	.40
1 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	.48
¼ dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	.42
3 dozen penholders at 45 cents	1.35
2 bottles ink, at 36 cents	.72
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
½ dozen inkstands, at $1.50	.75
14 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.70
6 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.30
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	$0.18
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
6 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.48
6 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.98
6 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.36
½ dozen bottles mucilage, at $1.50 per dozen	.75
1 eyelet punch, at $1.55	1.55
1 letter opener, at 17 cents	.17
1 paper weight, at 20 cents	.20
1 paper weight, at 32 cents	.32
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 pair scissors, at 25 cents	.25
1 pair scissors, at 84 cents	.84
2 spools pink tape, at 20 cents	.40
1 ruler, at 20 cents	.20
1 waste basket, at 45 cents	.45
1 letter basket, at 47 cents	.47
Total	53.87

Committee on Patents.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.16
500 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.05
20 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	5.00
20 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.00
1 ream typewriter paper, at $1.10	1.10
4 tablets legal-cap paper, at 15 cents	.60
½ ream legal-cap paper, at $2.87	.72
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35
3 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44
½ dozen colored pencils, at 45 cents	.23
1 dozen penholders, at 35 cents	.35
1 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.55
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70
1 bottle carmine ink, at 10 cents	.10
4 inkstands, at 7 cents	.28
1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50
1 inkstand, at $1.05	1.05
15 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.75
3 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.15
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47
1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	$0.56
1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
4 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	.64
3 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.99
6 sponges, at 9 cents	.54
6 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.48
1 waste-paper basket, at 30 cents	.30
1 waste-paper basket, at 35 cents	.35
1 corkscrew, at 67 cents	.67
2 spools pink tape, at 20 cents	.40
1 letter opener, at 12 cents	.12
4 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.24
3 paper weights, at 12 cents	.36
1 paper weight, at 35 cents	.35
½ dozen penracks, at $1.50	.75
1 pair scissors, at 34 cents	.34
1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 thumb punch, at 21 cents	.21
1 package carbon sheets, at 38 cents	.38
Total	31.72

Committee on Pensions.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$3.48
1,500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	2.66
500 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.05
40 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	10.00
35 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	5.25
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	1.44
1 ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	2.29
2 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.12
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48
8 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.72
8 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.96
3 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70
½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	.42
3 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	1.35
1 bottle ink, at 30 cents	.30
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
4 inkstands, at 7 cents	.28
1 inkstand, at 38 cents	.38
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85
20 sheets blotting paper, at 5 cents	1.00
6 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.30
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	$0.36
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
6 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.48
6 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.98
1 box rubber bands, at 13 cents	.13
½ dozen mucilage, at $1.50	.75
1 paper weight, at 20 cents	.20
1 paper weight, at 32 cents	.32
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
2 letter openers, at 23 cents	.46
6 penracks, at 9 cents	.54
6 pyramids pens, at 6 cents	.36
1 eyelet punch, at $1.55	1.55
1 pair scissors, at 54 cents	.54
1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
2 spools pink tape, at 20 cents	.40
1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
1 ruler, at 22 cents	.22
1 waste-paper basket, at 40 cents	.40
1 waste-paper basket, at 45 cents	.45
Total	48.46

Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

5,250 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$6.09
2,500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	4.43
500 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.05
53 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	13.25
29 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	4.35
3 reams note paper, at $1.12 per ream	3.36
1½ reams legal cap paper, at $2.87 per ream	3.59
24 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	1.44
24 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.92
2 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
1 dozen pencils, at 35 cents	.35
2 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	.96
½ dozen colored pencils, at 40 cents	.10
2 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.00
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
6 inkstands, at 7 cents	.42
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85
1 inkstand, at $2.35	2.35
24 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.20
4 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.20
6 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	$0.54
1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47
1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
4 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	.64
6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
6 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.36
½ dozen penracks, at $1.50	.75
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
2 paper folders, at 26 cents	.52
1 paper folder, at 25 cents	.25
6 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.98
1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
2 blank books, at $1	2.00
2 paper weights, at 35 cents	.70
17 Shannon's files, at $1.05	17.85
1 bottle stamping ink, at 15 cents	.15
Total	78.15

Committee on Printing.

4,750 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$5.51	2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	$1.12
1,750 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	3.10	4 sponges, at 9 cents	.36
22 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	5.50	4 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.32
22 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.30	6 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.98
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	.72	1 paper folder, at 30 cents	.30
2 tablets pencil paper, at 5 cents	.10	1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96	2 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	1.00
2 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 bottle mucilage, at 25 cents	.25
1½ dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.72	4 penracks, at 12 cents	.48
½ dozen colored pencils, at 60 cents	.30	4 paper weights, at 15 cents	.60
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	1 pair scissors, at 74 cents	.74
1 bottle ink, at 19 cents	.19	1 spool tape, at 19 cents	.19
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	4 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.24
4 inkstands, at 8 cents	.32	1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 inkstand, at $3.25	3.25	3 waste baskets, at 30 cents	.90
36 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.80	Total	37.22
2 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.10		
6 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	.54		

Committee on Private Land Claims.

2,500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.90	3 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	$0.99
750 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.33	6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
750 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.58	6 sponge cups, at 7 cents	.42
3 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	.75	6 stenographers' note books, at 15 cents	.90
3 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.45	2 letter files, at 25 cents	.50
4 reams letter paper, at $1.92	7.68	1 paper weight, at 20 cents	.20
3 reams note paper, at $1.12	3.36	1 paper weight, at 30 cents	.30
1 ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	2.29	8 penracks, at 13 cents	1.04
1 ream typewriter cap, at $1.14	1.14	1 spool tape, at 20 cents	.20
4 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	.16	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28
4 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.24	1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
4 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.36	3 mucilage bottles, at 20 cents	.60
4 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	.40	1 letter opener, at 18 cents	.18
4 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.48	1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50	2 waste baskets, at 40 cents	.80
3 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	1.44	2 desk pads, at 40 cents	.80
½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 84 cents	.42	1 thumb punch, at 21 cents	.21
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15	2 hand blotters, at 29 cents	.58
2 inkstands, at 7 cents	.14	1 paper folder, at 40 cents	.40
1 inkstand, at $1.50	1.50	3 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.18
26 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.30	Total	43.44
6 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.30		
6 rubber erasers, at 13 cents	.78		
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12		

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

2,750 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$3.19	1 package blotters, at 5 cents	$0.05
750 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.33	1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	.25
250 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	.53	10 sponges, at 8 cents	.80
42 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	10.50	3 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.24
10 tablets letter paper, at 35 cents	3.50	3 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	.39
42 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	6.30	4 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.44
10 tablets note paper, at 25 cents	2.50	1 pair scissors, at 35 cents	.35
4 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.00	3 dozen thumb tacks, at 9 cents	.27
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70	3 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.45
½ dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.24	6 dozen boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.98
½ dozen colored pencils, at 50 cents	.25	6 blank books, at 20 cents	1.20
1 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.55	1 waste basket, at 35 cents	.35
½ dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.30	1 waste basket, at 40 cents	.40
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70	1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
1 bottle ink, at 38 cents	.38	Total	44.33
2 inkstands, at $1.25	2.50		
29 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.45		

Committee on the Public Lands.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$2.32
250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.45
590 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.05
36 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	9.00
36 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	5.40
24 tablets legal cap paper, at 15 cents	3.60
11 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.66
8 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.72
6 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.72
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50
1 dozen lead pencils, at 24 cents	.24
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70
1 dozen lead pencils, at 40 cents	.40
3 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44
6 colored lead pencils, at 5 cents	.30
3 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	1.35
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
2 inkstands, at 7 cents	.14
1 inkstand, at $1.25	1.25
15 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.75
16 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.80
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
6 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	$0.72
1 steel eraser, at 28 cents	.28
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
3 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.18
6 waste paper baskets, at 40 cents	2.40
6 bottles mucilage, at 25 cents	1.50
3 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	1.50
1 thumb punch, at 21 cents	.21
1 eyelet punch, at $1.55	1.55
2 paper weights, at 12 cents	.24
1 paper weight, at 20 cents	.20
5 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.30
1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
1 box eyelets, at 16 cents	.16
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
2 pen racks, at 13 cents	.26
50 bill forms, at 1 cent	.50
1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
1 letter file, at 25 cents	.25
14 bill files, at 44 cents	6.16
Total	54.15

Committee on Railways and Canals.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.16
500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.89
26 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.50
15 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	2.25
13 tablets legal cap paper, at 15 cents	1.95
4 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.24
4 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.32
6 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	.60
6 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.72
2 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle ink, at 15 cents	.15
1½ dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.80
½ dozen colored lead pencils, at 60 cents	.10
1½ dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.67
2 inkstands, at 15 cents	.30
1 inkstand, at 38 cents	.38
1 inkstand, at $1	1.00
13 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	$0.65
3 packs blotters, at 5 cents	.15
2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
2 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.12
1 pair scissors, at 65 cents	.65
1 paper weight, at 12 cents	.12
1 letter opener, at 12 cents	.12
1 corkscrew, at 67 cents	.67
1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
4 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	.64
1 box fasteners, at 27 cents	.27
1 eyelet punch, at $1.55	1.55
Total	27.11

Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

1,500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.74
1,000 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.77
32 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	8.00
2 tablets letter paper, at 35 cents	.70
24 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.60
1 package typewriter paper, at 95 cents	.95
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96
12 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	1.20
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
4 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.92
½ dozen colored pencils, at 60 cents	.10
2 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.00
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
5 inkstands, at 7 cents	.35
1 inkstand, at 25 cents	.25
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85
23 sheet blotters, at 5 cents	1.15
7 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.35
1 rubber eraser, at 6 cents	.06
2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	$1.12
6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
6 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.36
1 bottle of mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
4 bottles mucilage, at 25 cents	1.00
5 dozen thumb tacks, at 20 cents	1.00
6 penracks, at 13 cents	.78
4 paperweights, at 12 cents	.48
3 boxes of rubber bands, at 33 cents	.99
3 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.18
1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
2 thumb punches, at 24 cents	.48
1 pair scissors, at 36 cents	.36
1 corkscrew, at 13 cents	.13
2 wastebaskets, at 35 cents	.70
1 spool pink tape, at 20 cents	.20
4 packages, carbon sheets, at 38 cents	1.52
1 typewriter ribbon, at 50 cents	.50
Total	38.06

Committee on Revision of the Laws.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.16	13 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	$0.65
500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.89	2 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.10
16 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	4.00	6 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	.54
8 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.20	8 sponges, at 8 cents	.64
4 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.32	8 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.64
6 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.54	1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
2 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.24	2 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.22
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96	1 spool pink tape, at 20 cents	.20
½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 84 cents	.14	5 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.75
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	1 waste paper basket at 45 cents	.45
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35		
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15	Total	17.30

Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

3,250 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$3.77	3 rubber erasers, at 5 cents	$0.15
650 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.15	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
1,500 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	3.15	1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	.25
60 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	15.00	1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47
60 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	9.00	1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
1 quire enrolling paper, at 87 cents	.87	6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	1.15	6 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.36
15 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	90	1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
15 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.20	4 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	.64
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	3 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.18
1 dozen lead pencils, at 25 cents	.25	6 penracks, at 12 cents	.72
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70	4 paperweights, at 10 cents	.40
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96	2 paperweights, at 35 cents	.70
1 dozen red and blue pencils, at 83 cents	.83	2 boxes fasteners, at 24 cents	.48
2½ dozen assorted penholders, at 45 cents	1.13	3 wastebaskets, at 30 cents	.90
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70	2 spools tape, at 19 cents	.38
1 bottle carmine ink, at 10 cents	.10	1 ruler, at 27 cents	.27
5 inkstands, at 8 cents	.40	6 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.98
1 inkstank, at $1	1.00	1 pair scissors, at 94 cents	.94
1 inkstand, at $1.50	1.50	Total	55.98
6 packs blotters, at 5 cents	.30		

Committee on the Territories.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$3.48	1 rubber eraser, at 13 cents	$0.13
1,000 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.77	1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47
45 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	11.25	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted at 33 cents	.66
15 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	2.25	1 dozen sponges, at 90 cents	.90
6 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.36	6 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.36
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70	2 waste paper baskets, at 30 cents	.60
½ dozen colored lead pencils, at 60 cents	.20	6 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.36
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	2 boxes fasteners, at 24 cents	.48
2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70	1 letter opener, at 12 cents	.12
1 bottle carmine ink, at 10 cents	.10	1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50	1 paperweight, at 12 cents	.12
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85	1 paperweight, at 35 cents	.35
16 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.80	1½ dozen desk pads, at $4.96 per dozen	6.20
2 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.10		
2 hand blotters, at 16 cents	.32	Total	38.50
1 rubber eraser, at 6 cents	.06		

Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M.	$2.32	9 sheets blotting pads, at 5 cents	$0.45
1,000 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.77	4 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.20
24 tablets, letter paper, at 25 cents	6.00	1 hand blotter, at 40 cents	.40
24 tablets, note paper, at 15 cents	3.60	1 letter clip, at 9 cents	.09
6 legal cap tablets of paper, at 39 cents	2.34	1 letter file, at 25 cents	.25
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 waste paper basket, at 45 cents	.45
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	4 dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.60
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15	2 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	.32
2 inkstands, at 15 cents	.30	1 pair scissors, at 98 cents	.98
1 inkstand, at 20 cents	.20	1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
1 inkstand, at $2.80	2.80	1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	3 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.18
4 sponges, at 8 cents	.32	4 paperweights, at 13 cents	.52
4 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.32		
2 pen racks, at 12 cents	.24	Total	27.76

Committee on War Claims.

6,500 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$7.54	2 boxes rubber bands, at 10 cents	$0.20
500 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.89	1 box rubber bands, at 54 cents	.54
2,000 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	4.20	6 boxes rubber bands, at 35 cents	2.10
85 tablets, letter paper, at 25 cents	21.25	6 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.98
72 tablets, note paper, at 15 cents	10.80	1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50
1 ream legal-cap paper, at $2.87	2.87	12 bottles paste, at 11 cents	1.32
1 ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	2.29	2 penracks, at 12 cents	.24
6 tablets, pencil paper, at 5 cents	.30	2 boxes fasteners, 24 cents	.48
6 tablets, pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	1 box fasteners, at 28 cents	.28
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50	1 pair scissors, at 30 cents	.30
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96	1 pair scissors, at 74 cents	.74
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	3 paperweights, at 13 cents	.39
4 bottles ink, at 35 cents	1.40	2 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.12
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15	6 dozen thumb tacks, at 16 cents	.96
6 inkstands, at 8 cents	.48	6 sponges, at 9 cents	.54
1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50	6 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.36
1 inkstand, at $1.25	1.25	2 waste paper basket, at 45 cents	.90
26 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.30	1 ruler, at 50 cents	.50
8 packs blotters, at 5 cents	.40	1 letter file, at $1.15	1.15
2 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.12		
1 rubber eraser, at 13 cents	.13	Total	74.51
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12		
1 box rubber bands, at 8 cents	.08		

Committee on Ways and Means.

8,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$9.28	12 hand blotters, at 24 cents	$2.88
1,250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	2.22	6 hand blotters, at 16 cents	.96
750 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.58	2 pair scissors, at 35 cents	.70
20 reams letter paper, at $1.92	38.40	1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
20 reams note paper, at $1.12	22.40	1 pair scissors, at 74 cents	.74
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.10	1.10	1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.25	1.25	1 dozen cushion pins, at 70 cents	.70
¼ quire statement paper, at 87 cents	.44	½ dozen sponges, at 90 cents	.45
36 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	1.44	1 spool pink tape, at 20 cents	.20
30 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	1.80	3 pen racks, at 13 cents	.39
30 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	2.40	6 stenographers' note books, at 14 cents	.84
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	6 stenographers' note books, at 16 cents	.96
8 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	3.84	1 dozen stenographers' note books, at $1.55	1.55
½ gross lead pencils, at $5.65	2.83	1 dozen rubber pencil tops, at 35 cents	.35
1 dozen colored pencils, at 40 cents	.40	25 bill forms, at 1 cent	.25
4 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	2.00	2 boxes fasteners, at 28 cents	.56
1 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.55	1 box carbon sheets, 33 cents	.33
2 bottles ink, at 25 cents	.50	1 dozen letter baskets, at $4.50	4.50
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74	3 paper folders, at 45 cents	1.35
1 bottle ink, at 45 cents	.45	4 paperweights, at 13 cents	.52
12 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.60	1 bottle machine oil, at 18 cents	.18
12 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	.60	2 letter files, at 50 cents	1.00
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18	4 boxes fasteners, at 24 cents	.96
6 rubber erasers, at 7 cents	.42	1 typewriter ribbon, at 50 cents	.50
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36		
½ dozen steel erasers, at $6.62	3.31	Total	125.10
5 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.65		
8 mucilage bottles, at 16 cents	1.28		
1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	.50		

Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$3.48
1,000 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	1.77
500 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	1.05
36 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	9.00
36 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	5.40
8 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.48
8 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.64
8 tablets pencil paper, at 12 cents	.96
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96
½ dozen colored lead pencils, at 40 cents	.20
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
5 inkstands, at 7 cents	.35
1 inkstand, at 85 cents	.85
1 inkstand, at $1.40	1.40
4 bottles mucilage, at 20 cents	.80
3 waste paper baskets, at 40 cents	$1.20
6 sponges, at 8 cents	.48
6 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.48
24 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	1.20
6 sheets blotting pads, at 5 cents	.30
1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
6 penracks, at 12 cents	.72
1 box fasteners, at 24 cents	.24
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
1 pair scissors, at 65 cents	.65
6 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.36
6 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.72
1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	.25
1 steel eraser, at 47 cents	.47
1 steel eraser, at 56 cents	.56
Total	38.40

Committee on Investigation of the Management of the Pension Office.

1,250 envelopes, at $1.16 per M	$1.45
250 envelopes, at $1.77 per M	.45
250 envelopes, at $2.10 per M	.53
14 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	3.50
6 tablets letter paper, at 35 cents	2.10
10 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.50
5 reams typewriter paper, at 88 cents	4.40
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	1.44
2 tablets pencil paper, at 5 cents	.10
2 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.12
5 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.40
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50
12 dozen pens, assorted, at 8 cents	.96
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48
1 dozen lead pencils, at 50 cents	.50
½ dozen colored pencils, at 60 cents	.10
½ dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.25
½ dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.28
2 bottles of ink, at 35 cents	.70
2 inkstands, at 10 cents	.20
1 inkstand, at 38 cents	.38
1 inkstand, at 65 cents	.65
6 sheets blotters, at 5 cents	.30
2 packs blotting pads, at 5 cents	$0.10
2 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.12
2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24
1 steel eraser, at 25 cents	.25
4 sponges, at 8 cents	.32
4 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.32
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
1 waste basket, at 40 cents	.40
1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
2 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.20
1 box fasteners, at 28 cents	.28
1 pair scissors, at 45 cents	.45
1 pair scissors, at 74 cents	.74
2 bottles paste, at 11 cents	.22
½ dozen stenographers' books, at $1.68	.84
1 package carbon sheets, at 38 cents	.38
2 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	1.00
1 B. B. file, at 90 cents	.90
Total	29.12

Select committee to investigate tax assessments in the District of Columbia.

1 B. B. letter file, at 50 cents	.50
12 tablets, pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72
Total	1.22

Statement of the stationery room.

Stationery issued to members from December 8, 1891, to June 30, 1892, including $106.34, subsequently covered into the Treasury	$7,611.05	
Stationery issued to officers and committees from December 8, 1891, to June 30, 1892	4,985.95	
		12,597.00
Stock on hand		6,181.93
Total		18,778.93
Stock on hand July 1, 1891	$5,245.15	
Stock paid for from July 1, 1891, to December 7, 1891	7,325.40	
Stock paid for from December 8, 1891, to June 30, 1892	6,182.15	
Surplus stock, June 30, 1892	26.23	
		18,778.93

Statement of articles issued from storeroom in charge of Clerk.

To whom issued.	Boxes matches.	Cakes toilet soap.	Boxes blacking.	Blacking brushes and dips.	Whisk brooms.	Feather dusters.	Hairbrushes.	Combs.	Nail brushes.	Tumblers.	Chamois skins.	Pitchers.	Soap trays.	Cloth brushes.	Dustbrushes.	Dustpans.	Hat brushes.	Spittoons.	Bars castile soap.	Brooms.	Toilet paper, reams.	Towels.	Water buckets.
Committee on—																							
Accounts	96	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	1
Appropriations	84	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	----	----	----	----	----
Agriculture	12	2	2	----	1	----	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	12	2	1	1	----	1	1	1	1	3	----	1	----	1	1	1	----	4	----	1	----	----	1
Banking and Currency	36	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	----	1	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1
Claims	----	4	1	1	----	1	2	2	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Commerce	36	2	1	1	----	----	1	1	1	4	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	5	----	----
Coinage, Weights, and Measures	24	3	1	1	1	----	1	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
District of Columbia	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Elections	12	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Education	24	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Enrolled Bills	24	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	----	3	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
Election of President and Vice President	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	6	----	1	----	----	1
Eleventh Census	36	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	10	----	1
Expenditures in Agricultural Department	----	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	4	----	1	----	----	----
Expenditures in Department of Justice	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----
Expenditures in Department of State	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	2	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Expenditures in Interior Department	24	2	1	1	1	----	1	1	1	3	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----
Expenditures in Navy Department	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Expenditures in Post-Office Department	----	1	1	1	1	----	1	1	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	1
Expenditures in Treasury Department	----	3	----	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	3	----	1	----	----	1
Expenditures in War Department	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	----
Expenditures on Public Buildings	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Foreign Affairs	24	1	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Indian Affairs	60	3	2	1	1	1	----	----	1	3	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	4	----	1
Invalid Pensions	36	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Irrigation of Arid Lands	36	2	----	----	1	1	1	1	----	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Immigration and Naturalization	24	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Judiciary	72	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	----	1	5	----	----
Library	12	1	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	3	----	1	----	----	----
Labor	24	2	1	1	----	1	1	1	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	1	----	----	----
Levees and Improvement of Mississippi River	12	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----
Manufactures	48	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	3	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	3	----	1	3	----	1
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Military Affairs	96	6	1	1	1	----	1	1	1	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	16	----	----
Mines and Mining	12	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Naval Affairs	48	2	1	1	1	1			1	3				1	1			2		1	1		
Pacific Railroads	12		1	1	1		1	1			1			1			1			1			1
Patents	24	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		2				1						1			1
Pensions	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								1						
Post-Office and Post-Roads	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4		1		1			1			1			
Printing	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1						2		1			
Private Land Claims	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		3							1			1			
Public Buildings and Grounds	36	4	2	1	1		1	1		6		2					1			1			
Public Lands	24	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				1			1	4		1			
Railways and Canals	12				1		1	1															
Rivers and Harbors	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2										1			
Reform in the Civil Service	24	2	1	1	2					3		1			1			6					1
Territories	36	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2										1			
Ventilation and Acoustics	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				1						1			
Ways and Means	60	5	1	1	1		1	1		6				1			2						
War Claims	24	4	2	1	1	1		1	1											1			
World's Fair		1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1				6					
Special, Investigating Pensions		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3			2		1			6		1			1
Doorkeeper's department	384	149	23	6	33	14	10	22	7	68		15			3	4		67	14	50	191	360	6
Engineer's department	60	1									1								1	2			
House post-office	60	9	6	1	1		1	1		6	1					1		1		4			2
Press gallery		23	6	1	2	1	2	2		6				1			1			2	16		1
Reporters of debates	84	11	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2										2			
Sergeant-at-Arms	72	4	2		1					5		2	2				1			1			
Speaker's room	72	4	2		2	1	2	2	1	2	1		1					2	1	1			1
Public water closets																					130		
House elevator		4								1	5	1											
Clerk's office, including bath, enrolling, stationery and index rooms, and House library	324	33	30	6	9	6	10	11	4	18	1	1	1		3	3		9	5C	4	37		

To whom issued.	Sponges.	File cords.	Sweepers.	Scrub brushes.	Wax tapers.	Cakes sand soap.	Bars common soap.	Slop jars.	Gas lighters.	Disinfectant.	Hatchet.	Paste brushes.	Wash bowls.	Blacking cases.	Pokers.	Shovels.	Fire screens.	Lamp chimneys.	Clock.	Lamp shades.
Committee on—																				
Appropriations															1	1				
Banking and Currency	1				1				1											
Claims	1																			
Commerce	1																			
Election of President and Vice-President	1																			
Eleventh Census	1																		1	
Expenditures in Department of Justice															1	1				
Expenditures in Department of State													1							

· *Statement of articles issued from storeroom in charge of Clerk*—Continued.

To whom issued.	Sponges.	File cords.	Sweepers.	Scrub brushes.	Wax tapers.	Cakes sand soap.	Bars common soap.	Slop jars.	Gas lighters.	Disinfectant.	Hatchet.	Paste brushes.	Wash bowls.	Blacking cases.	Pokers.	Shovels.	Fire screens.	Lamp chimneys.	Clock.	Lamp shades.
Committee on—																				
Expenditures in Treasury Department	1							1												
Indian Affairs	1								3											
Immigration and Naturalization														1						
Levees and Improvement of Mississippi River	1																			
Manufactures	1																			
Military Affairs	1				1			1	1											
Naval Affairs							1													
Pacific Railroads	1																			
Patents	1																			
Pensions	1																			
Post-Office and Post-Roads	1																			
Printing	1																			
Private Land Claims					1				1					1						
Public Buildings and Grounds	2							1												
Public Lands	1																			
Railways and Canals	1																			
Rivers and Harbors														1			2			
Territories																1		3		1
Ways and Means		12														1				
War Claims	1																			
Special, Investigating Pensions	1													1						
Doorkeeper's department	60	292	8	7	7	25	2		2		1	36		2		1				
Engineer's department					4		2													
House post-office							2													
Press gallery	1					2	2													
Reporters of debates													1							
Speaker's room	2						1		1											
Public water closets	2									74										
House elevator												1								
Clerk's office, including bath, enrolling, stationery, and index rooms, and House library	6				3	13												2		

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LIST OF REPORTS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS.

LETTER FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING A LIST OF REPORTS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, December 5, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of a standing rule of the House of Representatives I have the honor to submit herewith a list of reports to be made to Congress by public officers during the second session of the Fifty-second Congress.

Very respectfully,

JAMES KERR,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LIST

OF

REPORTS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS

AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

BY

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

[PREPARED IN OBEDIENCE TO A STANDING RULE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.]

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE HEAD OF EACH DEPARTMENT.			
A detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund of his Department, and for the bureau and officers therein, has been expended, giving the names of every person to whom any portion thereof, has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price; and if for any service rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary; and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent; and he shall require of the disbursing officers, acting under his direction or authority, the return of precise and analytical statements and receipts for all the money which may have been, from time to time, during the next preceding year, expended by them.	Rev. Stat..... Stats. L., v. 18..	sec. 193 .. p. 96 ..	Annually. At the beginning of each regular session.
A report of the names of the clerks and other persons that have been employed in his Department and the officers thereof, stating the time that each clerk or other person was actually employed and the sums paid to each; also whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is required for the better dispatch of business.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 194 ..	Annually.
NOTE.—The heads of Departments, in communicating estimates of expenditures and appropriations to Congress, or to any of the committees thereof, shall specify, as nearly as may be convenient, the sources from which such estimates are derived and the calculations upon which they are founded, and shall discriminate between such estimates as are conjectural in their character and such as are framed upon actual information and applications from disbursing officers. They shall also give references to any law or treaty by which the proposed expenditures are, respectively, authorized, specifying the date of each and the volume and page of the Statutes at Large or of the Revised Statutes, as the case may be, and the section of the act in which the authority is to be found.			

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE HEAD OF EACH DEPARTMENT—cont'd.			
Whenever the head of a Department, being about to submit to Congress the annual estimates of expenditures required for the coming year, finds that the usual items of such estimates vary materially in amount from the appropriation ordinarily asked for the object named, and especially from the appropriation granted for the same objects for the preceding year, and whenever new items not theretofore usual are introduced into such estimates for any year, he shall accompany the estimates by minute and full explanations of all such variations and new items, showing the reasons and grounds upon which the amounts are required, and the different items added.			
The head of each Department in submitting to Congress his estimates of expenditures required in his Department during the year then approaching shall designate not only the amount required to be appropriated for the next fiscal year, but also the amount of the outstanding appropriation, if there be any, which will probably be required for each particular item of expenditure.			
Except when a different time is expressly prescribed by law the various annual reports required to be submitted to Congress by the heads of Departments shall be made at the commencement of each regular session and shall embrace the transactions of the preceding year.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 195	
A detailed statement required of expenditures for contingent expenses in any Department or bureau of the Government for preceding fiscal year.	Stats. L., v. 19.	p. 306	Beginning of the session.
A statement showing in detail the number of buildings rented for the use of their respective Departments or the subordinate bureaus or offices thereof in the city of Washington, the annual rental paid for and cost of heating and lighting each, the appropriations from which said expenses are respectively paid, and also to submit estimates, specifically, for the rental and other expenses of such of said buildings as may be necessary for the use of the Government.	Stats. L., v. 22..	.....	In their annual estimates.
A report of the condition and character of any papers which are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of their Departments, and the amount of the proceeds from the sale of such papers deemed useless.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 672	No time specified
The number of employés in each bureau and office and the salaries of each who are below a fair standard of efficiency.	Sess. Laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 268	In their annual estimates.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.			
The Chief of Engineers shall, as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and as superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, annually submit the following reports to the Secretary of War:	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 1812	To accompany the annual message of the President.
First. A report of his operations for the preceding year, with an account of the manner in which all appropriations for public buildings and grounds have been applied, including a statement of the number of public lots sold or remaining unsold each year, of the condition of the public buildings and grounds, and of the measures necessary to be taken for the care and preservation of all public property under his charge.			
Second. A report of the condition, progress, repairs, casualties, and expenditures of the Washington Aqueduct and other public works under his charge.			
Annual report of the Civil Service Commission, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of the civil-service act.	Stats. L., v. 22..	p. 404	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—continued.			
A report of the expenditures for the Industrial Home in Utah Territory.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 252	No time specified.
A report by the commission authorized to investigate the books, accounts, and methods of railroads which have received aid from the United States.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 490	No time specified.
A report by the commission authorized by section 6 of the act for settling controversies and differences between railroad companies and other common carriers and their employés.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 508	No time specified.
A report by a board of three sanitary engineers upon the systems of sewerage existing in the District of Columbia.	Stats. L., v. 25.	p. 799	Next session.
A report of commission appointed to select a suitable site for a dry dock at some point on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, or the waters connected therewith, north of the parallel of latitude marking the northern boundary of California, including the waters of Puget Sound, and also Lakes Union and Washington, in the State of Washington, with his recommendations thereon; and also at some point on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, or the waters connected therewith.	Sess. laws, 1st, 51st.	pp. 195, 196.	No time specified.
Report of a board to be appointed to consider the location, arrangement, and operation of electric wires in the District of Columbia, with a view to securing the construction of a safe and convenient system of conduits or subways.	Sess. laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 304	Not later than Dec. 1, 1891.
Report of a commission appointed to make full inquiry and investigation regarding the Puyallup Reservation, in the State of Washington.	Sess. laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 355	No time specified.
A report of the facts found by, and the conclusions and recommendations of, the commission appointed to investigate and determine as to the correct location of the northern line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon; to visit the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, and negotiate with said Colville and other bands of Indians on said reservation for the cession of such portion of said reservation as they may be willing to dispose of, that the same may be opened to white settlement.	Sess. laws, 1st 51st.	p. 355	No time specified.
A detailed account of expenditures for survey of boundary line between United States and Mexico.	Stats. L., v. 27.	p. 349	No time specified.
BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.			
A statement containing an abstract of all the returns made to him, pursuant to law, by the collectors of the different ports, of the seamen registered by them, together with an account of such impressments and detentions as shall appear by the protests of the masters to have taken place.	Rev. Stat	sec. 207	Within ten days after the commencement of each regular session.
A statement, in a compendious form, of all such changes and modification in the commercial systems of other nations, whether by treaties, duties on imports and exports, or other regulations, as shall have been communicated to the Department, including all commercial information contained in the official publications of other governments which he shall deem sufficiently important.	Rev. Stat	sec. 207	Annually.
A synopsis of so much of the information which may have been communicated to him by diplomatic and consular officers during the preceding year as he may deem valuable for public information, specifying the names of any consuls or commercial agents who may have been remiss in transmitting commercial information.	Rev. Stat	sec. 207	Annually.
A full list of all consular officers.....	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.
A report of any rates or tariffs of fees to be received by diplomatic or consular officers which may have been prescribed by the President during the year preceding.	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE—continued.			
A statement of such fees as may have been collected, accounted for, and reported by the various diplomatic and consular officers during the preceding year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.
A statement of the list of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign places, returned to him quarter-yearly by the collectors of customs.	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.
A statement of the names of any consular officers, not citizens of the United States, to whom salaries have been paid during the year preceding, together with the circumstances under which they were appointed. NOTE.—The annual statement of expenditures from the contingent fund, required to be made by the Secretary of State, must include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as are settled upon the certificate of the President.	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.
The President is authorized to prescribe, from time to time, the rates of tariffs of fees to be charged for official services, and to designate what shall be regarded as official services, besides such as are expressly declared by law, in the business of the several legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and to adopt the same by such differences as may be necessary or proper, to each legation, consulate, or commercial agency; and it shall be the duty of all officers and persons connected with such legations, consulates, or commercial agencies to collect for such official services such, and only such, fees as may be prescribed for their respective legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and such rates of tariffs shall be reported annually to Congress.	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.
A report of the proceedings of the international conference of American nations, together with a statement of disbursements of the appropriation made to carry on the same.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 156	No time specified
Directed to transmit a detailed statement of the expenditures which may have been incurred under act providing for an international marine conference.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 244	No time specified.
A detailed statement of expenditures incurred under joint resolutions accepting invitations of British Government to participate in the Melbourne Exhibition, of the Spanish Government to participate in the Barcelona Exposition, of the French Government to participate in the Paris Exposition, and of the Belgian Government to participate in the Brussels Exposition, together with any reports which may be made by the representatives of this country at said exhibitions.	Stats. L., v, 25..	pp. 617, 620, 621, 622.	No time specified.
BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.			
A statement of the appropriation of the preceding fiscal year for the Department of War, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June preceding such report, remained unexpended. Such reports shall be accompanied by estimates of the probable demands which may remain on each appropriation.	Rev. Stat	sec. 228	Annually.
A statement of all contracts for supplies or service which have been made by him or under his direction during the year preceding, and also a statement of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment.	Rev. Stat	Sec. 229	At the commencement of each regular session.
Whenever the Secretary of War invites proposals for any works, or for any materials or labor for any work, he shall report to Congress, at its next session, all bids therefor, with the names of the bidders.	Rev. Stat	Sec. 230	During the session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR—continued.			
Full statement of all existing facts tending to show to what extent the general commerce of the country will be promoted by the several works of improvements contemplated by such examinations and surveys, to the end that public moneys shall not be applied excepting where such improvements shall tend to subserve the general commercial and navigation interests of the United States.	Rev. Stat.....	Sec. 231	In connection with the reports of examinations and surveys of rivers and harbors hereafter made by order of Congress.
An abstract of the returns of the adjutant-generals of the several States of the militia thereof.	Rev. Stat.....	Sec. 232	On or before the first Monday in February of each year.
Directed to forward to Congress, to accompany his annual report, a report of all inspections made by the inspection department of the Army as to the necessity, economy, and propriety of all disbursements made by disbursing officers of the Army; also, whether the disbursing officers of the Army comply with the law in keeping their accounts and making their deposits.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 83	With his annual report.
A detailed statement of the work done, the expenditures made, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper relative to the improvement of the Mississippi River.	Stats. L., v. 22..	p. 208	In his annual report.
A report of the number of persons employed, and the amount paid to each, in the Signal Office.	Stats. L., v. 22..	p. 239	Annually.
A report of the number of persons employed to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, fortifications, etc.	Stats. L., v. 22..	p. 240	Annually.
A report of purchase of supplies by Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General of subsistence made by his department, with the cost price and place of delivery; also, all purchases and contracts by Quartermaster-General for horses, mules, and military supplies for the Army made by his department.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 109	Annually.
A report of the proceedings of the Mississippi River Commission.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 145	Annually.
A report in detail of all work, contracts, expenditures, etc., under the provisions of the river and harbor bill approved July 5, 1884, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 147	Annually.
A report of preliminary examinations and surveys under the provisions of the river and harbor bill approved July 5, 1884, to be made to the House of Representatives, and ordered to be printed when made.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 154	No time specified.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 335	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 433	
	Sess. L., 1st sess. 51st Cong.	p. 465	
	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 116	
Directed to cause the various calibers, length of bore, greatest and least admissible weights of guns for each caliber, together with the greatest and least weights of projectiles for each caliber, of all the various calibers required for the service, together with the number of each caliber of gun required, to be determined, and to make the same known to manufacturers of ordnance, and to report the same to Congress.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 159	Next session.
A report of the number of persons employed and amount paid to each in the Signal Office.	Stats. L., v. 23..	pp. 181, 411	In annual estimates.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	pp. 193, 616	
		p. 412	
A report of the number of skilled draftsmen, civil engineers, etc., employed to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, fortifications, and surveys, and amount paid to each.	Stats. L., v. 23..	pp. 195	In annual estimates.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	335, 617	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 28	Annually.
		pp. 252, 293	
		pp. 510, 730	
	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 330	Annually.
A detailed statement of the expenses of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.	Stats. L., v. 25..		
	Stats. L., v. 26..		
	Stats. L., v. 23..		
Directed to make report of expenditures of money appropriated in river and harbor bill approved August 5, 1886, including the report of the Mississippi River Commission; also, a report of all cases in which piers, breakwaters, locks, and dams built by the United States are used by a corporation or individual, etc.	Stats. L., v. 24..		

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR—continued.			
A report of the amount realized from the sale of the United States barracks property in the city of Newport, Ky., etc.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 556	No time specified.
His action as to how appropriation for the construction of a road to the National Cemetery near Pineville, La., was expended, whether by contract or otherwise.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 81	Next session.
A survey and full report of the location, situation, and condition of the following named historic grounds, locations, and military works, and the amount of grounds necessary for the proper protection and improvement of the same; also forts, battlefields, and burial places in and near the same, as well as the probable cost thereof, to wit: The burial place on Put in Bay Island of the sailors of the Navy in the war of 1812. Fort Industry, at the mouth of Swan Creek, on the Maumee River. Fort Miami, on the north and west side of the Maumee River, 7 miles above Fort Industry. Fort Meigs and the burial grounds of the soldiers of the war of 1812 near the same, on the south and east bank of the Maumee River, 10 miles above the mouth of Swan Creek. A suitable portion of the battlefield of Fallen Timber, on the north and west bank of the Maumee River, 4 miles above Fort Meigs, where Anthony Wayne defeated the Allied Indian nations under Turkey Foot, August 20, 1794. Fort Defiance, at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, erected by Gen. Wayne, in August, 1794. Fort Wayne, at Fort Wayne, Ind., at the confluence of the St. Joe and St. Marys Rivers, which was erected by Gen. Wayne in October, 1794.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 155	No time specified.
Directed to submit through the Secretary of the Treasury, in Book of Estimates for 1890, estimates in detail for the support and maintenance of the Soldiers' Home, and for all necessary expenses connected therewith for the year 1890.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 266	No time specified.
Directed to transmit report of Board of Army Engineer Officers on plan of Capt. Wm. H. Bixby and Lieut. William M. Black for the improvement of Winyaw Bay, South Carolina, and entrances to harbors of St. Augustine and Key West, Fla., with the views of himself and the Chief of Engineers thereon.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 404	Next session.
Directed to report the names of all civilian employés and the amounts paid to each during the fiscal year 1892 who are paid from appropriations for subsistence Quartermasters' Department, Medical Department, Engineers Department, and Ordnance Department of the Army.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 779	Next session.
Directed to transmit report of board of Army engineer officers on the feasibility and advisability of improving the Ohio River below Pittsburg by means of movable dams, with the views of himself and the Chief of Engineers thereon.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 411	Next session
Directed to have made and submitted detailed plans and estimates for the construction of the Hennepin Canal and feeder.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 419	No time specified.
A report of the examination and survey, together with plans and estimates of the probable cost of either constructing a canal around the Rock Island Rapids on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, or by widening and deepening the present channel of the river at said rapids, with his opinion as to the best and most economical plan of improving the Mississippi River at said rapids.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 420	Next session.
Directed to transmit report of Chief of Engineers and subordinate engineers relating to the improvement of rivers and harbors.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 424	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR—continued.			
Directed to transmit reports of Mississippi and Missouri River Commissions, with an accurate and comprehensive index thereof.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 424	On or before the first Monday in December in each year.
A report as to the necessity for the establishment and maintenance of public moorings for the protection of shipping in the open and exposed ports on the northern coast of California.	Stats. L. v. 25..	p. 426	No time specified.
Directed to transmit report of board of Army engineer officers appointed to examine the obstructions to navigation in the Columbia River at The Dalles and Celilo Falls and at Three and Ten Mile Rapids, with his own views thereon.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 431	Next session.
Directed to submit report and his opinion thereon of the board appointed to investigate the value of 225 acres of land on the Hudson River, belonging to the estate of Edward V. Kinsley, with a view to its purchase for the use of the Military Academy at West Point.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 488	Next session.
Directed to submit report of commission detailed from Engineer Corps to examine and investigate the mining débris question in the State of California.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 498	No time specified
A report by the Chief of Engineers of the Army transmitting a detailed statement of all the proceedings under provision in sundry civil appropriation act, approved October 2, 1888, relating to the construction of the Congressional Library building.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 508	Next session.
A report of the result of his investigation of the amount due the State of South Carolina for the rent of the Citadel Academy, at Charleston.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 629	No time specified
Directed to transmit report of Board of Ordnance and Fortification upon the result of their examination of a site or sites to be used as proving ground.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 833	Next session.
Directed to embrace in his estimates of appropriations for fortifications, from time to time, the amounts necessary to carry out all contracts made for twenty-five 8-inch, fifty 10-inch, and twenty-five 12-inch guns.	Sess. laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 319 p. 320	
A statement of the cost of all type and experimental manufacture of guns, and other articles, and the average cost of the several classes of guns, and the other articles manufactured by the Government.	Sess. laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 320	Annually.
Report of the disbursements made under the act approved August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamaugua."	Sess. laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 336	Annually.
Reports, with his own views thereon, of a board to be appointed by him to examine the obstructions to navigation in the Hudson River, between New York City and the State dam at Troy, N. Y., with an estimate of the cost of widening said river between New York City and Albany, and also between New York City and said dam, and a separate estimate of the expense of improving the river between Coxsackie and the State dam as to secure a channel 12 feet deep at mean low water; also a statement as to the usefulness of such improvments and of their relations and value to commerce.	Sess. laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 46	No time specified.
A particular description of the land required for a site for a military post at San Diego, Cal., and the amount of money the owner of such land will convey the same to the United States for such purpose, and what, in his opinion, is the value of such land, and if the price asked for same is reasonable.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 765	No time specified
The result of investigation into the question of ownership of the ground on which is located the canal, canal entrance, and piers in the harbor at Duluth, Minn., with recommendations.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 95	No time specified
A report in detail of the purposes for which appropriation was expended for expenses attending reception and entertainment of Grand Army of the Republic.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 166	At next session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR—continued.			
Directed to transmit report of board to examine as to most suitable site on Pacific coast for erection of a plant for finishing and assembling the parts of heavy guns, etc.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 258	No time specified.
Report of leases of public property under act of July 28, 1892.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 322	Annually.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.			
A report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures for the fiscal year then current, and plans for improving and increasing the revenues from time to t me for the purpose of giving information to Congress in adopting modes of raising the money requisite to meet the public expenditures.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 257	Annually.
A report containing a statement of all contracts for supplies or services which have been made by him or under his direction during the year preceding, and also a statement of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, paid at the Treasury.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 257	Annually.
A report of the rules and regulations established by him to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported to the United States, the actual value thereof, and the number of square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, together with his reasons for making such rules.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 257	Annually.
A report containing a full and complete statement in detail of the amounts collected from seamen and the amounts expended for sick and disabled seamen under the authority of the laws creating and administering a hospital tax for the benefit of sick and disabled seamen.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 257	Annually.
A statement of the amount of money expended at each custom-house during the preceding fiscal year, and of the number of persons employed and the occupation and salary of each person at each custom-house during the same period.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 228	At the commencement of each regular session.
A report containing the results of the information collected during the preceding year by the Bureau of Statistics upon the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, domestic trade, currency, and banks of the several States and Territories.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 259	First Monday in January.
Reports which may be made to him by the auditors charged with the examination of the accounts of the Department of War and the Department of the Navy, respectively, showing the application of the money appropriated for those Departments for the preceding year.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 260	At the commencement of each regular session accompanying his annual statement of the public expenditures
An abstract, in tabular form, of the separate accounts of moneys received from internal duties or taxes in each of the respective States, Territories, and collection districts required by section 239, to be kept at the Treasury.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 261	Annually during December.
A copy of each of the accounts kept by the superintendent of the Treasury building of all amounts expended under the head of contingent expenses for the several bureaus of the Department of the Treasury and of all amounts paid for furniture and repairs of furniture and of the disposal of old furniture.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 262	At the commencement of each regular session.
The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the annual report on the statistics of commerce and navigation required from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to be prepared and printed according to law, and to be submitted to Congress at as early a day in each regular session as practicable, and not later than the first Monday in January.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 263	

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—continued.			
The number and names of the persons employed during the last preceding fiscal year upon the Coast Survey and business connected therewith; the amount of compensation of every kind respectively paid them, for what purpose, and the length of time employed; and shall report a full statement of all other expenditures made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.	Rev. Stat	sec. 264	Annually.
The secretary of the Treasury from time to time shall establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all merchandise imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual market value or wholesale price thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities, as the case may require, and of such actual market value or wholesale price of each of them. The Secretary of the Treasury shall report all such rules and regulations, and the reasons therefor. NOTE.—The Postmaster-General shall furnish a copy of his annual estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the first of November in each year, which shall be reported to Congress by the latter in his regular printed estimates. NOTE.—The manner in which all moneys for the Life-Saving Service shall have been expended shall accompany the annual finance report.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 2949	During the session.
A report, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, on the statistics of commerce and navigation of the United States with foreign countries to the close of the fiscal year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 336	Annually.
A report of all claims allowed by the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and Third Auditor of the Treasury, brought before them under the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 75	At the commencement of each session.
A detailed estimate of appropriations required for the expenses for the preparation, issue, and reissue of certain securities of the United States.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 109	Annually.
A report in detail of all payments by him to make suitable compensation in certain cases under the customs-revenue laws.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 186	Annually.
A detailed statement of the various sums of money refunded under the provisions of the act relating to the revenue approved March 3, 1875, together with copies of the rulings under which repayments were made.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 470	In his annual report.
A detailed statement of the expenditures for the preceding fiscal year of all sums appropriated for contingent expenses of the Independent Treasury.	Stats. L., v. 19..	p. 306	Beginning of the session.
Directed to continue to receive, examine, and consider the validity and justice of all claims under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund that may be brought before them within a period of five years, and report the amount due to each claimant to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.	Stats. L., v. 20..	p. 130	At the commencement of the session.
An annual report of the expenditures of the moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the Life-Saving Service and of the operations of said service during the year.	Stats. L., v. 20..	p. 164	Annually.
A tabular statement showing in detail the receipts and expenditures in the naval service under each appropriation as made up and determined by the proper officers of the Treasury Department upon the accounts of disbursing officers rendered for settlement; also an account of balance in the hands of disbursing agents at the close of each fiscal year, and a report of any amounts lost or unaccounted for by voucher.	Stats. L., v. 20..	p. 167	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—continued.			
A report of property belonging to the United States leased by him, at his discretion, for a period not exceeding five years.	Stats. L., v. 20.	p. 393	Annually.
Directed to transmit to Congress the annual report of the National Board of Health, with statement of expenditures under the act to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States.	Stats. L., first session, Forty-sixth Congress.	pp. 6, 7	Annually.
A detailed statement showing how the several sums appropriated for contingent and miscellaneous purposes have been expended, and also giving the amount received under section 3687 of the Revised Statutes, and also a statement showing in detail how the money appropriated under said section has been expended.	Stats. L., v. 20..	p. 226	Annually.
A report of the number, class, etc., of officers at ports of entry, and amount required for contingent expenses.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 256	Annually.
A detailed report of the inspection of public buildings as to their requirements for furniture, fuel, lights, etc.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 166	Annually.
All estimates of appropriations and for deficiencies to be hereafter transmitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 254	
A report of the number of skilled draftsmen, civil engineers, etc., employed in the office of the Supervising Architect to carry into effect the various appropriations for public buildings.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 181	Annually.
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 266	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 715	
A report of the cost of transportation of silver coin by registered mail or otherwise.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 521	No time specified.
	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 238	
	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 385	
	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 363	
A statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings for 1888 and 1889.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 508, 940.	Next session.
Estimates of the cost of light-houses and structures for which preliminary examinations, surveys, and plans for determining the proper sites are to be made.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 512, 946.	No time specified.
A statement showing the authorized number of officers and cadets in the Revenue-Cutter Service, their rank and pay; also the number of men constituting the crews of vessels in said service.	Stats. L., v. 25..	.....	In annual Book of Estimates.
A report of his examination of the claim of the State of Florida, and in connection therewith the amount of all claims in favor of the General Government against the State of Florida and the account between the General Government and the State of Florida.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 939	Next session.
A report of the result of the examination of vouchers on file in the Treasury Department, or which may hereafter be filed by the State of Missouri, for moneys expended by said State for military services rendered by its militia forces in the suppression of the rebellion, and the amount, if anything, which appears to be due said State on account of expenditures so made.	Sess. L., 1st sess. 51st Cong.	p. 57	At the earliest practical day.
A statement of buildings rented in District of Columbia for the use of the Government, the purposes for which rented, and annual rental of each.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 199	In annual Book of Estimates.
Report of the examinations of the claims of the Pacific railroads against the Government for services performed.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 287	At next session.
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.			
Report of experiments, etc., of life-saving appliances, with his opinion as to whether necessity exists for such life-saving appliances as are now required by law, and what changes, if any, he may deem advisable.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 1063	Beginning 1st sess. 52d Cong.
A report of business of the Department of Justice for the last preceding fiscal year, and of any other matters appertaining thereto that he may deem proper, including a statement of	Rev. Stat	sec. 364	At the commencement of each regular session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—continued.			
the several appropriations now or which may hereafter be placed under its control, the amount appropriated, and a detailed statement of the amounts used in defraying the expenses of the United States courts in each judicial district; also, the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, and a statement of the number of causes, civil and criminal, pending during the preceding year in each of the several courts of the United States.			
A report of the names of all persons employed or retained as attorneys or counselors at law to assist any district attorneys in the performance of their duties, stating where and upon what business each was employed and the compensation paid to each.	Rev. Stat	sec. 385	Annually.
A register of the statutes of the United States and reports of the Supreme Court shall be kept, under the authority of the head of the Department of Justice, showing the quantity of each kind received by him from the Secretary of the Interior; and it shall be his duty to cause to be entered in such register, and at the proper time, when, where, and to whom the same or, any part of them, have been distributed and delivered, and to report the same to Congress.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 387	Annually.
A report by the Attorney-General, in detail, of the items, accounts, and causes of expenditure of the contingent expenses of his Department.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 109	Annually.
A statement of all payments or expenditures during any fiscal year out of any appropriation fund subject to requisitions by the Attorney-General.	Stats. L., v. 21..	p. 44	In his annual report.
A report of the suits under the act providing for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States, approved March 3, 1887, in which a final decree or judgment has been rendered, giving the date of each, and a statement of the costs taxed in each case; also report in proceedings in reference to claims referred under the Bowman act.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 507	At the beginning of each session.
A list of all final judgments rendered under act to provide for adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations in favor of claimants and not paid.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 854	Immediately after beginning of each session of Congress.
BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			
A report of all contracts for carrying the mail made within the preceding year, giving in each case the name of the contractor; the date and duration of the contract; the routes embraced therein, with the length of each; the time of arrival and departure at the ends of each route; the mode of transportation; and the price to be paid, together with a copy of the recorded abstracts of all proposals for carrying the mails, as provided by section three thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, title "The Postal Service."	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A report of all land and water mails established or ordered within the preceding year, other than those let to contract at the annual letting, giving in each case the route or water course on which the mail is established, the name of the person employed to transport it, the mode of transportation, the price to be paid, and the duration of the order or contract.	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A detailed statement of the various sums of money refunded under the provisions of the "customs administration act," or any other act of CongresS relating to the revenue, together with copies of the rulings under which payments were made.	Sess. L., 1st sess. 51st Cong.	pp. 140. 141.	In his annual report.
A statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for "Repairs and preservation of public buildings," which shall show the amount expended on each public building and the number of persons employed and paid salaries from such appropriation.	Sess. L., 1st sess. 51st Cong.	p. 374	Annually in the Book of Estimates

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL—continued.			
Hereafter to certify to Congress for appropriation only such judgments of the Court of Claims as are not to be appealed, or such appealed cases as shall have been decided by the Supreme Court to be due and payable.	Sess. L, 1st sess. 51st Cong.	p. 537	
A report of all allowances made to contractors within the preceding year above the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts, and the reasons for the same, and of all orders made whereby additional expense is incurred on any route beyond the original contract price, giving in each case the route, the name of the contractor, the original service provided for by the contract, the original price, the additional price, the additional service required, and the additional allowance therefor.	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A report of all curtailments of expenses effected within the preceding year, giving in each case the same particulars as in the preceding report.	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A report of the finances of the Department for the preceding year, showing the amount of balance due the Department at the beginning of the year, the amount of postage which accrued within the year, the amount of engagements and liabilities, and the amount actually paid during the year for carrying the mail, showing how much of the amount was for carryin the mail in preceding years.	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A report of the fines imposed on and the deductions from the pay of contractors made during the preceding year, stating the name of the contractor, the nature of the delinquency, the route on which it occurred, when the fine was imposed, and whether the fine or deduction has been remitted, and for what reason.	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A copy of each contract for carrying the mail between the United States and foreign countries, with a statement of the amount of postage derived under the same, so far as the returns of the Department will enable it to be done.	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A report showing all contracts which have been made by the Department, other than for carrying the mail, giving the name of the contractor, the article or thing contracted for, the place where the article was to be delivered or the thing performed, the amount paid therefor, and the date and duration of the contract.	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A report on the postal business and agencies in foreign countries.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 413	Annually.
A report of the amount expended in the Department for the preceding fiscal year, including detailed statements of expenditures made from the contingent fund. NOTE.—Directed to furnish a copy of his annual estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the first of November in each year.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 413	Annually.
An estimate of the amount that will be required for the ensuing fiscal year under each of the following heads. First. Transportation of the mails. Second. Compensation of postmasters. Third. Compensation of clerks in post-offices. Fourth. Compensation of letter-carriers. Fifth. Compensation of blank agents and assistants. Sixth. Mail depredations and special agents. Seventh. Postage stamps and envelopes. Eighth. Ship, steamboat, and way letters. Ninth. Dead letters. Tenth. Mail bags. Eleventh. Mail locks, keys, and stamps. Twelfth. Wrapping paper. Thirteenth. Office furniture. Fourteenth. Advertising.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 3668	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL—continued.			
Fifteenth. Balances to foreign countries. Sixteenth. Rent, light, and fuel for post-offices. Seventeenth. Stationery. Eighteenth. Miscellaneous. Such estimates shall show the sums paid under each head, and the names of the persons to whom payments are made out of the miscellaneous fund; but the names of persons employed in detecting depredations on the mail and of other confidential agents need not be disclosed. NOTE.—To be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.			
The Postmaster-General may, when he deems it advisable, contract for the transportation of the mails to and from any post-office; but where such service is performed over a route not established by law, he shall report the same to Congress at its meeting next thereafter, and such service shall cease at the end of the next session of Congress unless such route is established a post route by Congress.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 3975	During the session.
A report relating to the operating receipts and expenditures of such railroads in connection with the cost of mail transportation and the proper compensation to be paid for the same.	Stats. L., v. 20.	p. 358	In his annual report.
A report of the facts and his recommendation on claims of postmasters for losses by fire, burglary, etc., exceeding the sum of $2,000.	Stats. L., v. 25.	p. 135	No time specified.
A report in each particular case of the result of his investigation of claims of postmasters for the loss of money-order funds, postal funds, postage stamps, etc., resulting from burglary, fire, etc.	Stats. L., v. 25.	p. 135	Annually.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.			
A statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year for the Department of the Navy, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the thirtieth day of June preceding such report, remained unexpended. Such reports shall be accompanied by estimates of the probable demands which may remain on each application.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 429	Annually.
A statement of all offers for contracts for supplies and services made during the preceding year, by classes, indicating such as have been accepted.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 429	Annually.
A statement showing the amounts expended during the preceding fiscal year for wages of mechanics and laborers employed in building, repairing, or equipping vessels of the Navy, or in receiving and securing stores and materials for those purposes, and for the purchase of materials and stores for the same purpose; and showing the cost or estimated value of the stores on hand, under this appropriation in the navy-yards at the commencement of the next preceding fiscal year; and the cost or estimated value of articles received and expended during the year; and the cost or estimated value of the articles belonging to this appropriation which may be on hand in the navy-yards at the close of the next preceding fiscal year.	Rev. Stat.....	sec 429	Annually.
A statement of all acts done by him in making sale of any vessel or materials of the Navy, specifying all vessels and materials sold, the parties buying the same, and the amount realized therefrom, together with such other facts as may be necessary to a full understanding of his acts.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 429	Annually.
Estimates of the claims and demands chargeable upon and payable out of the naval-pension fund. NOTE.—To be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 3667	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—continued.			
All proposals for naval supplies shall be preserved and recorded, and reported by the Secretary of the Navy to Congress. The report shall contain a schedule embracing the offers by classes, indicating such as have been accepted. In case of a failure to supply the articles or to perform the work by the person entering into such contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 3720	At the commencement of each regular session.
Report of proceeds of all sales of materials, etc.	Stats. L., v. 22..	p. 296	Annually.
Directed to report amount expended during prior fiscal year in payment of civilians employed on clerical duty, and submit estimates for civilian employés for fiscal year 1887 and thereafter.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 395	Annually.
Directed to transmit report of commission appointed to select a site for a navy-yard and docks north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude in the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Alaska, with his recommendations thereon.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 463	No time specified.
A report by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the money values of the supplies on hand at the various stations at the beginning of the fiscal year, the dispositions thereof, and of the purchases and the expenditures of supplies for the year and the balances remaining on hand at the end thereof.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 817	Annually.
A statistical report on vessels completed since March 4, 1885, and vessels not completed.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 809	With next annual report.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.			
First. A report showing the nature, character, and amount of all claims presented to him during the preceding year under laws or treaty stipulations for compensation for depredations committed by Indians, whether allowed by him or not, and the evidence upon which his action was based.	Rev. Stat	sec. 445	Annually.
Second. A report showing the quantity and kind of the copies of public journals, books, and documents which have been received by him for distribution on behalf of the Government, and showing also the time when, the place where, and the person to whom any of the same have been distributed and delivered during the preceding year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 445	Annually.
A tabular statement of the items paid out, up to November 1 of each year, of the appropriations made for the Indian Department for the fiscal year previously ending, each item being placed under the appropriation from which it was paid in such manner as to show the disposition made of each appropriation and the amount unexpended of each; also the itemized statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency for the said year, and the appropriations out of which paid, and the number of Indians at each agency.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 450	On the first day of the session.
An account of the amount received, the amount expended, and the amount remaining on hand at the end of each fiscal year, arising from water rents, under the act in relation to the Hot Springs reservations in Arkansas.	Stats. L., v. 19..	p. 380	Annually.
Directed to transmit the annual report of the operations of the Geological Survey.	Stats. L., v. 20..	p. 395	With his annual report.
Directed to report in detail any diversions which shall be made under authority of section 4 of the act approved July 4, 1884 (Indian appropriation bill), and the reasons therefor.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 97	Session next succeeding such diversion.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 47	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 238	
		p. 1003	
	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 361	
		p. 1016	
Directed to report an account of his action under the provision of section 4 of the act approved July 4, 1884 (Indian appropriation bill), relative to using subsistence appropriation for the purchase of cattle, etc.	Stats. L., v. 23..	pp. 97, 384	Next session thereafter.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 47	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 338	
		p. 1003	
	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 361	
		p. 1015	
	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 144	

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—continued.			
Directed to report his action under the provision of section 5 of the act approved July 4, 1884 (Indian appropriation bill), relative to the diversion of appropriation for the pay of specified employés.	Stats. L., v. 23..	pp.97,384	Next session thereafter.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	pp.47,467	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 238	
		p. 1003	
	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 361	
		p. 1015	
	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 144	
Directed to report purchase of supplies in cases of exigency without public notice by advertisement, giving facts constituting the urgency.	Stats. L., v. 23..	pp.97,384	Next session.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	pp.46,466	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 237	
	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 361, 1015.	
	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 144	
Directed to report his action under the provisions of section 11 of the Indian appropriation bill approved July 4, 1884, relative to the disposal of proceeds of sale of Government property on Indian reservations.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 98	Next session thereafter.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	pp.47,467	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 228	
	Stats. L., v. 26..	pp. 362, 1016.	
	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 145	
A report with list of Indian depredation claims.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 377	Annually.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 44	
A report of expenditures under the appropriation for food and necessaries in cases of distress among Indians not having treaty funds.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 379	Next session thereafter.
A report in detail as to the expenditure of the general education fund for Indians.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 381	Annually.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	pp.45,465	
A detailed statement of the number and salaries of officers and employés in the Bureau of Labor.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 419	Annually.
Directed to transmit a detailed statement of all the proceedings under the provisions of the act authorizing the construction of a building for the Congressional Library, approved April 15, 1886.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 14	Annually.
Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 378	Annually.
A report in detail of the expenditures made to December 1 next of the appropriations for survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and lands for allotment in severalty.	Stats. L., v. 25..	pp. 234, 998.	At the commencement of the next session.
Directed to transmit report of Director of the Geological Survey, showing in detail how the money was expended which was appropriated to investigate the extent to which arid land can be redeemed by irrigation, and the use of storage reservoirs.	Stats. L., v. 25..	pp. 526, 961.	First Monday in December of each year.
A detailed statement of the expenses incurred under section 8 of the act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 646	No time specified.
A report of the Superintendent of the Eleventh Census relating to the recorded indebtedness of private corporations and individuals, and the expenses incurred in the taking of the Eleventh Census.	Stats. L., v. 25..	pp. 765, 767.	From time to time.
A report in detail of his action under section 17 of the act to divide a portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota, etc.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 895	Annually.
A report of what sums of money, if any, have been appropriated by the Cherokee Nation in violation of their treaty obligations, in reference to freedmen in said nation, and what sum would be required to secure to said freedmen those treaty rights in respect to the same.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 994	Next session.
Directed to transmit reports showing results of negotiations with the Prairie band of Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas for the sale of all or a portion of their lands; with the Sioux Indians in Dakota for the cession of a portion of their reservation, and with the Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians for a sale of their reservation as are valuable chiefly for minerals and timber.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 1002	Next session.
A report of all expenditures of the $25,000 appropriated to supply food and other necessaries of life in cases of distress among the Indians not having treaty funds arising from emergencies not foreseen or otherwise provided for.	Sess. Laws, 1st 51st.	p. 352	At the next session of Congress thereafter.
	Stats. at L., v. 27.	p. 144	
A special report of his action authorized under provision making appropriations for the purchase in open market of supplies necessary	Sess. Laws, 1st 51st.	p. 361	Next session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—continued.			
for Indian service, until contracts are executed and approved, and contractors have had time to deliver supplies to the several agencies.	Stats. at L., v. 27.	p. 144	
Directed to transmit report of a special agent appointed to ascertain damages resulting to any person who had settled upon the Crow, Creek, and Winnebago reservations in South Dakota between February 27, 1885, and April 17, 1885, with his recommendations thereon.	Sess. Laws, 1st 51st.	p. 660	
BY THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.			
Fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him from time to time rendered to and settled with the First Comptroller, as also a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury.	Rev. Stat	sec. 311	Third day of every session.
BY THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.			
A report of such officers as shall have failed to make settlement of their accounts for the preceding fiscal year, within the year or within such further time as may have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for such settlement.	Rev. Stat	sec. 272	Annually.
BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.			
The Comptroller of the Currency, in addition to the powers conferred upon him by law for the examination of national banks, is further authorized, whenever he may deem it useful, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank in the District of Columbia organized under act of Congress. The Comptroller, at his discretion, may report to Congress the results of such examination. The expense necessarily incurred in any such examination shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for special bank examinations.	Rev. Stat	sec. 332	At his discretion.
A summary of the state and condition of every association from which reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of lawful money held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to such associations as, in his judgment, may be useful.	Rev. Stat	sec. 333	Annually at the commencement of the session.
A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed and the amount outstanding.	Rev. Stat	sec. 333	Annually at the commencement of the session.
Any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of the holders of its notes and other creditors may be increased.	Rev. Stat	sec. 333	Annually at the commencement of the session.
A statement exhibiting under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities and condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories; such information to be obtained by the Comptroller from the reports made by such banks, banking companies, and savings banks to the legislatures or officers of the different States and Territories; and where such reports can not be obtained, the deficiency to be supplied from such other authentic sources may be available.	Rev. Stat	sec. 333	Annually at the commencement of the session.
The names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 333	Annually at the commencement of the session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—continued.			
A report of his proceedings under the act entitled "An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes."	Stats. L., v. 21..	p. 327	By the tenth day of each annual session.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.			
A tabulated statement showing distinctly the separate objects of expenditure under his supervision, and how much disbursed for each object, describing the articles and the quantity of each, and giving the name of each person to whom any part was paid, and how much was paid to him, and for what objects, so far as they relate to the disbursement of the funds appropriated for the incidental, contingent, or miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service during the fiscal year next preceding each report.	Rev. Stat	sec. 463	Annually.
NOTE.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall embody in his annual report the reports of all agents or commissioners issuing food, clothing, or supplies of any kind to Indians, stating the number of Indians present and actually receiving the same; also a tabular statement of all bids and proposals received for any services, supplies, or annuity goods for the Indian service, with a detailed statement of all awards of contracts made for any such services for which bids were received.			
All persons whatsoever charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind for the benefit of the Indians shall settle their accounts annually at the Department of the Interior on the 1st day of October; and copies of the same shall be laid before Congress at the commencement of the ensuing session by the proper accounting officers, together with a list of the names of all persons to whom money, goods, or effects have been delivered within the preceding year for the benefit of the Indians, specifying the amount and object for which they were intended, and showing who are delinquents, if any, in forwarding their accounts according to the provisions of this section; and also with a list of the names of all persons appointed or employed under this title, with the dates of their appointment or employment, and the salary and pay of each.	Rev. Stat	sec. 2091	At the commencement of the session.
A report of any case of hostilities by any tribe with which the United States has treaty stipulations which has occurred since his next preceding report.	Rev. Stat	sec. 2100	At each session.
Shall include in his annual report the names of all employés under the supervision and direction of the Indian Bureau, under what law said employés are appointed, the amount of compensation paid to each, and the services rendered by them.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 5-145	Annually.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.			
A report giving a detailed statement of all moneys received for patents, for copies of records or drawings, or from any other source whatever; a detailed statement of all expenditures for contingent and miscellaneous expenses; a list of all patents which were granted during the preceding year, designating under proper heads the subjects of such patents; an alphabetical list of all the patentees, with their places of residence; a list of all patents which have been extended during the year; and such other information of the condition of the Patent Office as may be useful to Congress or the public.	Rev. Stat	sec. 494	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.			
A report embodying the results of his investigations and labors, together with a statement of such facts and recommendations as will, in his judgment, subserve the purpose for which the office was established.	Rev. Stat	sec. 518	Annually.
A report on the schools of the District of Columbia as respects their organization, efficiency, methods, etc., with recommendations.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 160	On first day of next session.
BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.			
A general report in writing of his acts to the President and to Congress, in which he may recommend the publication of papers forming parts of or accompanying his report, which shall also contain an account of all moneys received and expended by him. He shall also make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either house of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it.	Rev. Stat	sec. 528	Annually.
A report in detail to Congress of all moneys expended by him or under his direction.	Rev. Stat	sec. 529	On or before the 15th day of December in each year.
Directed to transmit detailed report of Woman's Silk Culture Association of the United States of the expenditures and results obtained under appropriation for the encouragement and development of the culture of raw silk.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 331, 338	No time specified.
Directed to transmit report of Joseph Neumann of his study of and experiments with the wild native silkworm of California.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 331, 338	On or before the 1st day of January, 1889.
A report stating fully and accurately an itdmized account of every expenditure in continuing experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane, and results of such experiments.	Stats. L., v. 25 .	p. 333	No time specified.
A report of the result of his investigation of the adulteration of food, drugs, and liquors, when and where samples were purchased, and the name of manufacturer, and the brand or label on the package or article.	Stats. L., v. 25 . Sess. Laws, 1st sess. 51st Cong. Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 837 p. 286 p. 78	No time specified
Directed to report the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased, from whom purchased, and the date of purchase.	Stats. L., v. 21..	p. 78	
Required to account and report to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in the same manner and at the same time as heads of the Executive Departments are now required by law to account and report.	Stats. L., v. 21 .	p. 385	
Directed to present to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures of all appropriations for said Department for the last preceding fiscal year.	Stats. L., v. 22 .	p. 92	At the commencement of each regular session.
Directed to report a list of the names of all persons employed, an itemized statement of all expenditures under the act approved May 29, 1884, and full particulars of the means adopted and carried into effect for the suppression of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases among domestic animals.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 92	Annually.
A report in detail of the expenditures of all appropriations for the Department for the last preceding fiscal year.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 39, 356	Commencement of each regular session.
A report of experiments relative to silk culture, and also all sales and purchases made for same purpose.	Stats. L., v. 24.. Stats. L., v. 25.. Session Laws, 1st sess. 51st Cong.	p. 101, 497 p. 331 p. 285	No time specified.
A report of all operations and expenditures of preliminary examination to determine the proper location for artesian wells for irrigation purposes within the area west of the ninety-seventh meridian and east of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 42, 1052	Immediately after July 1, 1891; time extended to January 1, 1892.
A full and accurate account of the proceeds of sales of all products in the experiments of sugar culture.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 8, 8, 10	No time specified.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.			
A report of all cases of suspended entries of public lands, and of suspended preëmption land claims, and to adjudge in what cases patents shall issue upon the same, with a statement of the principles upon which each class was determined.	Rev. Stat	sec. 2452	At the first session after any such adjudications have been made.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.			
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall estimate in detail, by collection districts, the expense of assessing and the expense of the collection of internal revenue, and submit the same to Congress.	Rev. Stat	sec. 3671	At the commencement of each regular session.
A detailed statement of how he expended the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars appropriated for salaries of internal-revenue agents, etc., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.	Stats. L., v. 20..	p. 187	Annually.
A detailed statement as to how he has expended the appropriation for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws; also a detailed statement of all miscellaneous expenditures in the division of internal revenue for which appropriation is made in this act.	Stats. L., v. 21. Stats. L., v. 25. Stats. L., v. 26. Stats. L., v. 27.	p. 220 p. 518,955 p. 385,963 p. 363	Annually.
BY THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.			
A full and complete statement of all the judgments rendered by the court during the previous year, stating the amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor they were rendered, together with a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims upon which they were rendered; and at the end of every term of the court he shall transmit a copy of its decisions to the heads of Departments; to the Solicitor, the Comptrollers, and the Auditors of the Treasury; to the Commissioners of the General Land Office and of Indian Affairs; to the chiefs of bureaus, and to other officers charged with the adjustment of claims against the United States.	Rev. Stat	sec. 1057	On the first day of every December session.
BY THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.			
It shall be the duty of the Board of Visitors to inquire into the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the Academy. The visitors appointed by the President shall report thereon to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress, at the commencement of the session next succeeding such examination, and the Senators and Representatives designated as visitors shall report to Congress, within twenty days after the meeting of the session next succeeding the time of their appointment, their action as such visitors, with their views and recommendations concerning the Academy.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 1328	Within twenty days after the meeting of Congress.
BY THE PUBLIC PRINTER.			
Report of the exact condition, and the amount and cost of the public printing and binding, lithographing, and engraving; the amount and cost of all paper purchased for the same; a detailed statement of proposals made and contracts entered into for the purchase of paper and other materials, and for lithographing and engraving; of all payments made during the preceding year under his direction; of the amount of work ordered and done, with a general classification thereof for each Department, and a detailed statement of each account with the Departments or public officers; a detailed statement of the number of hands	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 2821	On the first day of each session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE PUBLIC PRINTER—continued.			
employed in the establishment, and the time each has been employed; and such further information touchin g all matters connected with the Printing Office as may be in his possession.			
Detaile l estimates of the sums required for the support of the Government Printing Office.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 3822	At the beginning of each session.
Directed in his annual report to make a statement of the cost of printing and binding done for the Patent Office.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 335	In his annual report.
BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST SURVEY.			
The Coast Survey Report shall be submitted to Congress each year, and shall be accompanied by a general chart of the whole coast of the United States on as large a scale as convenient and practicable, showing, as near as practicable, the configuration of the coasts, and showing, by lines, the probable limits of the Gulf Stream, and showing, by lines, the probable limit to which the soundings off the coast will extend, and showing, by the use of colors and explanations, the exact portions of our coasts of which complete charts have been published by the Coast Survey; also showing such other parts of the coasts of which the triangulation, the topography, and the soundings have been completed, but not published, and also such parts of the coasts of which the triangulation and topography, or the triangulation only, have been completed.	Rev. Stat	.....	Annually, during December
A report as to whose services can be dispensed with in his office because of reductions in appropriations for same.	Stat. L., v. 27 ..	p. 359	Next session.
BY THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.			
A report of the number and description of copyright publications for which entries have been made during the year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 4951	Annually.
BY THE REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.			
A report of the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Institution.	Rev. Stat	sec. 5593	At each session.
A report in detail of expenses on account of National Zoölogical Park.	Stat. L., v. 27 ..	p. 350	Annually.
BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.			
A report of the condition of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.	Rev. Stat	sec. 4834	Annually, on the first Monday of every January.
A report of the result of their inspection of State and Territorial homes.	Stat. L., v. 25 ..	p. 450	In annual report.
BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.			
A full and complete statement of all the expenditures made by virtue of any appropriation by Congress, including the amounts and the rates paid to the superintendent and for teachers.	Rev. Stat	sec. 4867	At the commencement of every December session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, THE POSTMASTERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE, AND THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.			
A statement showing the names of all the clerks and other persons who have been, during the preceding year, or any part thereof, employed in their respective offices, and those of the messengers of the respective Houses, together with the time that each clerk or other persons and each messenger was actually employed, and the sums paid to each. This statement must also show whether such clerks or other persons, or such messengers, have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any particular persons and the employment of others in their stead is required for the better dispatch of business.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 60	At the commencement of each session.
A detailed statement, by items, of the manner in which the contingent fund for each House has been expended during the preceding year. This statement must give the names of every person to whom any portion of the fund has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and the price; and if for any services rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary, and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent. NOTE.—Each of the statements required by the preceding sections shall exhibit, also, the several sums drawn by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively, from the Treasury, and the balances, if any, remaining in their hands.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 60	At the commencement of each session.
The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each require of the disbursing officers acting under their direction or authority the returns of precise and analytical statements and receipts for all the moneys which may have been from time to time, during the next preceding year, expended by them; and the results of such returns and the sums total shall be communicated to Congress by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 26	Annually.
All expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be made up to the end of each fiscal year, and shall be reported to Congress.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 63	At the commencement of each regular session.
The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare and publish a statement of all appropriations made during the session, a statement of the new offices created and the salaries attached to each, and a statement of the offices the salaries attached to which are increased, and the amount of such increase.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 64	As soon as practicable after the close of each session.
The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall report to Congress a full and complete statement of all their receipts and expenditures as such officers, showing in detail the items of expense, classifying them under the proper appropriations, and also showing the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting in a clear and concise manner the exact condition of all public moneys by them received, paid out, and remaining in their possession as such officers.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 70	On the first day of each regular session and at the expiration of their terms of service.
The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Postmaster of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall, severally, make out and return to Congress a full and	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 72	On the first day of each session and the expiration of their terms of service.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, THE POSTMASTERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE, AND THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE—continued.			
complete account of all property belonging to the United States in their possession, respectively, at the time of returning such account.			
The Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate shall cause to be sold all waste paper and useless documents and condemned furniture that have accumulated during the fiscal year 1882, or that may hereafter accumulate in their respective departments or offices, under the direction of the Committee on Accounts of their respective Houses, and cover the proceeds thereof into the Treasury, and report to Congress.	Stats. L., v. 22..	sec. 337	No time specified
BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.			
The Architect of the Capitol Extension shall make out and keep, in proper books, a complete inventory of all public property in and about the Capitol, the Botanical Garden, and the President's house, adding thereto, from time to time, an account of such property as may be procured subsequently to the taking of the first inventory, as well as an account of the sale or other disposal of such property. And he shall submit an annual report of such inventories and accounts to Congress.	Rev. Stat	sec. 1383	On the first Monday of December.
BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
A report of their official doings in detail under the provisions of section 12 of the act entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878.	Stats. L., v. 20..	p. 108	Before the first Monday in December.
Directed to transmit to Congress the annual estimates at the same time that the regular annual estimates for expenses of the Government are submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with his action on the same, to be printed in the general Book of Estimates.	Stats. L., v. 21..	p. 406	
A report of the number of overseers and inspectors required in connection with sewer or street work done under contracts authorized by appropriations.	Stats, L., v. 22..	p. 139	Annually.
A report of receipts and expenditures of institutions of charity within the District, with such recommendations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may deem proper.	Stats. L., v. 23.. Stats. L., v. 24.. Stats. L., v. 25.. Stats. L., v. 25.. Sess. L., 1st sess., 51st Cong.	p. 127 p. 579 p. 327 p. 807 pp. 308, 309	With annual report.
A report in detail of expenditures in accordance with section 193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.	Stats. L., v, 23..	p. 131 p. 319	Annually.
Directed to incorporate in their annual report the number of overseers and inspectors temporarily required in connection with sewer, street, or road work, etc.	Stats. L., v. 24.. Stats. L., v. 25.. Stats. L., v. 25.. Stats. L., v. 26.. Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 572 p. 316 p. 795 p. 296 p. 1065 p. 152	
Directed to report names of, and actual compensation paid to, teachers in public schools in District of Columbia.	Stats. L., v. 25.. Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 321 p. 800 p. 801 p. 301 p. 1070	At the beginning of each regular session.
Directed to investigate and report the best method of removing all electric wires from the air or surface of the streets, etc., placing them underground.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 823	At the beginning of the next session.
What deduction may be made for gas and electric lighting, both for annual, five year, and ten year contracts.	Sess. Laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 300	2d sess., 51st Cong.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued.			
An estimate of the number of teachers required in each of the grades and classes of the schools in the District, and the amount of salary for each of the teachers in each and all of the grades and classes of the schools in the District for the fiscal year 1892.	Sess. Laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 301	Next session.
A report of the accounts allowed of the Commissioner of the District of Columbia by the accounting officers of the Treasury after readjustment from July, 1878, to March 6, 1883, the amounts so allowed, on what account, and to whom.	Stats. at L., vol. 26.	p. 1063	Next session.
An estimate to be made by the Treasurer of the United States of the amount necessary to refund, in twenty-five equal installments, one-half the cost of the 48-inch main and connections provided for in deficiency bill of March 2, 1889, and one-half the cost of the Fourteenth street main and connections, with interest, etc.	Stats. at L., vol. 26.	p. 1078	In annual estimates.
COURT OF CLAIMS.			
A report, for final action, of the facts found by it, and its conclusions in all French spoliation cases which it has disposed of and not previously reported.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 284	Annually.
BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.			
A report of its transactions, etc..... NOTE.—This report is transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.	Stats. L., v. 20..	p. 481	At the next session.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.			
A report in detail of the expenditures for the fiscal year 1887, under all appropriations for "propagation of food-fishes," and annually thereafter a detailed statement of expenditures under all appropriations for "propagation of food-fishes."	Stats. L., v. 24..	.....	At the beginning of each session.
His recommendation as to what legislation may be necessary to prevent the impairment or exhaustion of the salmon fisheries of Alaska.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 1009	No time specified.
BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.			
To report to Congress operations of Alaska Seal and Fur Company.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 25	Annually.
BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.			
A report of the progress of the museum during the year, and its present condition.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 214	Annually.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.			
A report of the effect of the customs laws and the state of the currency in the United States on the agricultural industry, especially as to its effect on mortgage indebtedness of farmers; and what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts, etc., have on production and prices.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 183	No time specified.
A system of reports on the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 183	At intervals of not less than two years.
A report of his investigations of the causes of, and the facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employés as they may occur.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 183	No time specified.
A report to the President and Congress of the information collected and collated by him, and containing such recommendations as he may deem calculated to promote the efficiency of the Department.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 183	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR—continued.			
Special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 183	
A report in detail of all moneys expended under his direction during the preceding fiscal year.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 183	On or before the 15th day of December in each year.
BY THE ROCK CREEK RWY CO.; THE ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER R. R. CO.; THE GEORGETOWN AND TENNALLYTOWN RWY. CO.; THE GEORGETOWN BARGE, DOCK, ELEVATOR, AND RWY. CO.			
A report by each of the names of all the stockholders therein and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the preceding year ending December 31.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 203, 351, 447, 495.	On or before the 15th day of January of each year.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.			
A detailed statement of the expenditures of the fiscal year 1888, under appropriations for international exchanges, North American Ethnology, and the National Museum.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 529	Next session and annually thereafter.
Directed to transmit the reports, or such portions as he shall see fit, of the American Historical Association concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 640	Annually.
BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.			
A statement showing in detail their expenditures for each fiscal year, including the number of persons employed and the amount of compensation to each.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 530	In their annual report.
A report containing such information and data as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulations of commerce, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as may be deemed necessary, and the names and compensation of the persons employed by the Commission.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 862	On or before the 1st day of December in each year.
BY THE UTAH COMMISSION.			
A report of their expenditures and also the expenditures of the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah Territory.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 505	Annually.
BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.			
A report as to the practicability and cost of constructing a basement story under the National Museum building.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 953	Next session.
BY THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATIONS. (Through the Secretary of War.)			
Report showing the general operations of the Board and a detailed statement of all contracts, allotments, and expenditures made by the Board.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 770	On first Monday in December in each year.
BY THE WASHINGTON AND ARLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.			
A report of the names of all the stockholders thereof and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the preceding year ending December 31.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 790	On or before 15th January of each year.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.			
A report, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, of the names of all the stockholders therein and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the bonded and other indebtedness and the receipts and expenditures, from whatever source and on whatever account, for the preceding year ending December 31, etc.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 66	On or before January 15 of each year.
BY THE WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.			
A report, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, of the names of all the stockholders therein and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the bonded and other indebtedness and the receipts and expenditures, from whatever source and on whatever account, for the preceding year ending December 31, etc.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 333	Annually.
BY THE MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.			
A report, through the Commissioners on the District of Columbia, of the names of all the stockholders therein and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the bonded and other indebtedness and the receipts and expenditures, from whatever source and on whatever account, for the preceding year ending December 31, etc.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 341	Annually.
BY THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.			
Estimrtes each year shall be annually submitted in estimates for the District of Columbia.	----------	----------	Hereafter.

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BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, TRANSMITTING A REPORT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1892.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the construction of the building for the Library of Congress during the year ending December 1, 1892:

Operations have steadily progressed throughout the year in every part of the building where the nature of the work would permit. All of the court walls, excepting only the attics of the pavilions, but including the whole of the masonry of the octagon or rotunda, have been completed and made ready to receive the roofs.

The progress in all other particulars, anticipated for the year in the last annual report, has been fully accomplished, excepting only the insertion of the iron door and window frames in one-half of the second story and the upper part of the front walls of that story. That is to say, all of the derricks were raised to higher and final positions and the main scaffold erected in the rotunda for the completion of the work; the iron work of the three main book stacks and of the door and window frames, casings and washboards of the first two stories was practically finished; the roofs of the book stacks were put on and the glazing of their windows finished; the heating, steam supply, and pumping apparatus was completed, excepting the nonconducting covering of pipes, which must await the roofing of the building; and the paving and iron trench coverings of floors were essentially finished throughout the cellar, areas, boiler room, and coal vaults.

A considerable quantity of dressed granite, bricks, cement, etc., has been accumulated on the ground ready to be used in the coming season.

The exterior walls would probably have reached the height of the main entablature by this date, but for a suspension since June 1 of a major part of the labor of granite dressing at the contractors' works, owing at first to a general disagreement throughout the New England States between the manufactures and workmen, and later between the contractor and the local cutters.

As the structure now stands the only masonry work remaining unfinished is the upper portion of the second story front walls, the attics of the pavilions, and the porch and approaches to the building, while the interior work of all kinds has followed up as closely and completely

as the exposed condition of an unroofed building would permit. As the interior work is mostly of iron and proof against injury by the weather, a considerable advance has been made in this way.

The rotunda is ready to receive the framework of the dome, which is already under construction in steel and iron, including both the interior and exterior shells and the lantern.

A good general idea of the progress made during the year may be gathered from the accompanying photograph, made opposite the northeast corner of the building, which may be compared with the picture from the same point of view accompanying the last annual report.

The contracts in force during the year are given in the following table:

Date.	Name of contractor.	Subject of contract.	Price or amount.	Present condition.
1889.				
May 22	James H. McGill	Enameled bricks	$38,035.25	Completed.
July 29	New England Granite Works	Cut granite for front walls	1,221,600.72	In force.
Oct. 28	Guilford & Waltersville Granite Co.	Cut granite for courtyards	175,437.00	Completed.
1891.				
Feb. 6	Tacony Iron and Metal Co	Iron door and window frames	67,602.63	Do.
Feb. 18	James T. Summers	Sand	3,395.17	Do.
Feb. 20	Snead & Co., Iron Works	Ironwork for book stacks	105,972.00	In force.
Apr. 8	Bartlett, Hayward & Co	Heating coils, pipe, etc	61,458.53	Completed.
May 28	Phœnix Iron Co	Ironwork for boiler-rooms	9,276.44	Do.
July 6	Potomac Terra Cotta Co	Terra-cotta floor blocks	8,750.00	Do.
Oct. 13	J. G. Heitzell & Son	Iron and copper roofing	675.66	Do.
Oct. 14	J. Maury Dove	Coal	807.54	Do.
Nov. 19	King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Co.	Iron roofs, book stacks	10,999.99	Do.
Dec. 9	James B. Lambie	Hardware, iron and steel, etc	1,565.53	Do.
Dec. 9	John C. Emmerson	Lumber	1,429.92	Do.
Dec. 11	Guilford & Waltersville Granite Co.	Cut granite platforms	10,665.00	Do.
1892.				
Feb. 9	James H. McGill	Paints, oils, brushes, etc	1,210.10	Do.
Feb. 9	Tacony Iron and Metal Co	Small castings	1,000.00	Do.
Feb. 10	Washington Brick Machine Co.	Bricks	17,237.06	Do.
Feb. 10	James T. Summers	Sand	3,333.81	Do.
Feb. 10	Ivy City Brick Co	Bricks	4,588.36	Do.
Feb. 10	W. T. and F. B. Weaver	Manila rope	2,163.06	Do.
Mar. 1	Jackson Jones Co	Portland cement	1,520.53	Do.
Mar. 15	James H. McGill	Natural cement	7,296.81	Do.
Mar. 16	Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.	Sheet copper, etc	4,033.65	Do.
Mar. 22	George White & Sons	Iron floor plates	4,215.51	Do.
Apr. 12	Potomac Terra Cotta Co	Roof and floor blocks	2,350.00	Do.
Apr. 28	New Jersey Steel and Iron Co.	Girders and beams	2,526.48	Do.
June 11	Benjamin H. Shoemaker	Plate glass	10,575.00	Do.
Sept. 1	Brown-Ketcham Iron Works	Ironwork of dome	32,527.00	In force.
Sept. 21	Snead & Co. Iron Works	Bronze brackets and rails	4,837.00	Do.

PROBABLE OPERATIONS DURING THE NEXT YEAR, 1893.

During the present winter the iron and steel work of the dome will be put in place, the preparation of the interior marble finish of the main halls and reading room begun, and the preparation of dressed granite for the exterior walls continued.

By the close of the next year, December 1, 1893, it is expected that the masonry of the front walls will be nearly finished; the foundations of the porch and porte-cochère laid; the exterior work of the dome completed; the roof of the west center pavilion or main stair hall well advanced, and the roofs of other parts of the building framed; the area gratings and copings laid; the iron door and window frames and casings nearly finished; shelving and decks of book stacks well advanced; all iron stairs for octagon, stair towers and east pavilion put in place, and the interior marble finish for the halls and reading room well under way.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS.

Amount appropriated since October 2, 1888		$2,900,000.00
Amount expended prior to last report, December 3, 1891	$1,639,484.43	
Amount expended since last report	777,987.47	
Total expended since October 2, 1888		2,417,471.90
Balance unexpended December 1, 1892		482,528.10
Amounts of contracts in force and minor indebtedness, December 1, 1892		648,034.30
Estimate of appropriation required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894		950,000.00

Very respectfully,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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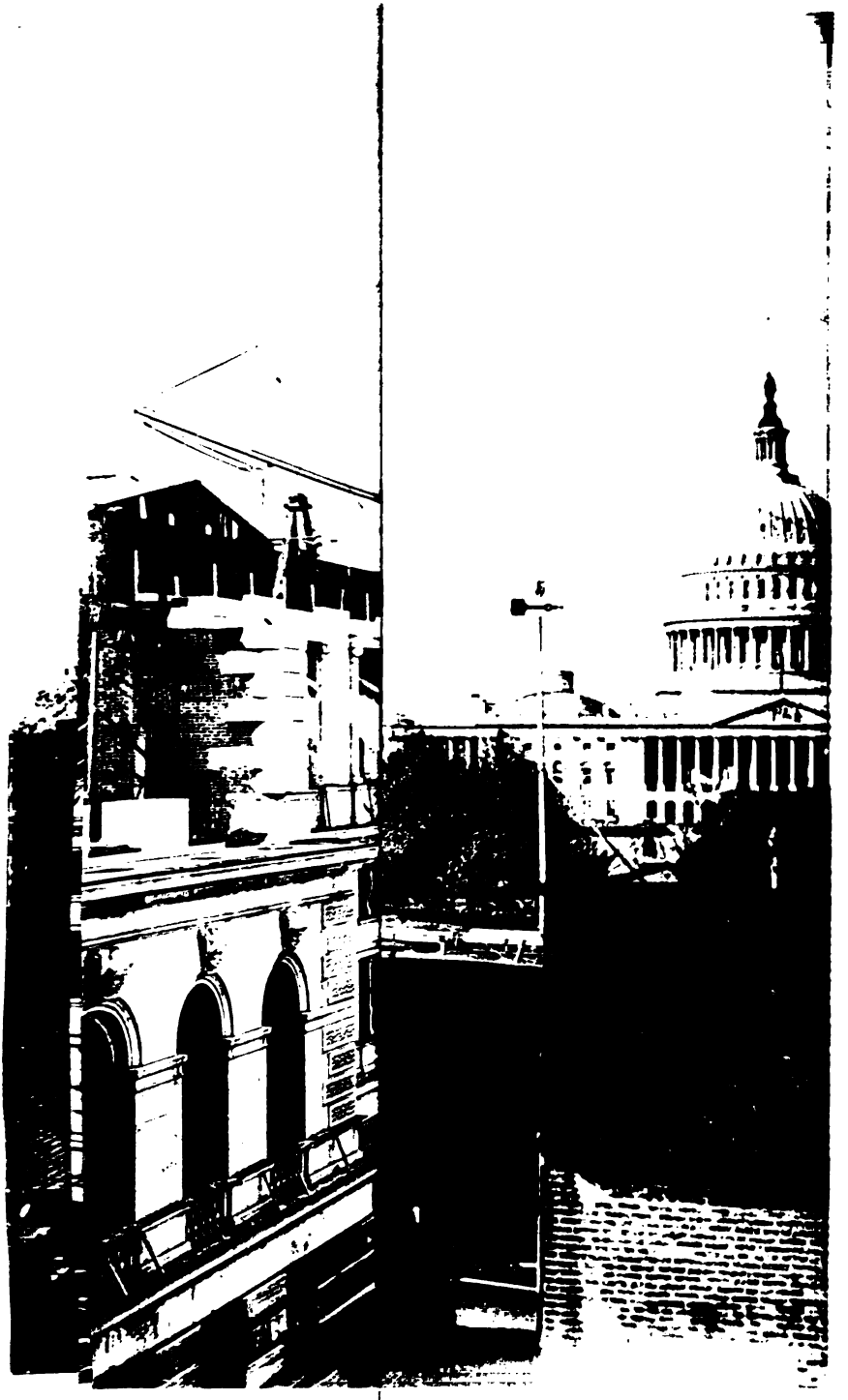

THE ALBERTYPE CO., N. Y.

THE ALBERTYPE CO., N. Y.

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES

TRANSMITTING

A statement showing the expenditures under all appropriations for propagation of food-fishes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with the act approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stats., p. 523), I have the honor to forward herewith statement showing expenditures under all appropriations for propagation of food-fishes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and also under certain other appropriations therein enumerated.

Very respectfully,

M. MCDONALD,
Commissioner.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Statement of expenditures from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, from the following items of appropriation designated as "Propagation of Food-Fishes, 1892."

APPROPRIATED.

United States Commission of fish and fisheries: For compensation of the Commissioner	$5,000.00
Propagation of food-fishes: For the introduction by the United States Fish Commission into and the increase in the waters of the United States of food-fishes and other useful products of the waters, including lobsters, oysters, and other shellfish, and for such general and miscellaneous expenditures as the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries may find necessary to the prosecution of his work, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employés.	155,000.00
Distribution of food-fishes; For the distribution of the eggs and young of the whitefish, salmon, shad, carp, lobster, the fishes indigenous to the valley of the Mississippi River, and other useful inhabitants of the waters, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employés	50,000.00
Maintenance of vessels: For the maintenance of the vessels and steam launches of the United States Fish Commission, and for boats, apparatus, machinery, and other facilities required for use with the same, including salaries or compensation of all necessary civilian employés	45,000.00

Inquiry respecting food-fishes: For continuing the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food-fishes in the lakes, rivers, and coast waters of the United States, and for the study of the waters of the interior in the interests of fish culture; for continuing the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources in the interest of the development of the commercial fisheries, and for the preparation of reports relative to the inquiry, including salaries or compensation and field expenses of expert assistants, and other necessary employés $20,000.00

Statistical inquiry: For the study of the methods, relations, and statistics of the fisheries, with a view to their improvement; for the study of the resources of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and the determination of methods for the development of the same; for the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries of all portions of the United States, including persons employed, capital invested, and the quantity and value of products; for the preparation of reports relating to the inquiry, and for such general and miscellaneous expenditures as the Commissioner may find necessary in the prosecution of this work, including salaries or compensation and field expenses of experts and other necessary employés 20,000.00

(26 U. S. Stats., p. 964.)

Total 295,000.00

EXPENDED—OFFICES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Salary of Commissioner	$5,000.00	
Compensation of employés	37,238.65	
Stationery	1,985.88	
Reports on special subjects	542.25	
Publications	1,973.00	
Illustrations	83.00	
Furniture and equipment	1,033.65	
Travel	1,035.55	
Repairs to building	50.87	
Fuel and gas	786.83	
Incidental expenditures, including telephone and telegraph service, freights, supplies, etc	1,144.16	
		50,873.84
Inspector of stations:		
Salaries		1,437.50
International exchanges:		
Expenses connected with the exchange of species of fish with foreign countries		127.93
General field assistants:		
Compensation		1,500.00
General equipment:		
Fish-cultural		39.67
Establishment of stations at army posts:		
Fort Colville, Wash. (travel)		119.92

MAINTENANCE OF STATIONS.

Grand Lake Stream, Maine (salmon):		
Compensation of employés	$1,642.65	
Travel	54.23	
Rent	62.50	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	27.40	
Equipment	54.42	
Incidentals, including fuel, lights, etc	79.01	
		1,920.21
Craigs Brook, Maine (salmon and trout):		
Compensation of employés	3,972.07	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	1,091.80	
Equipment	298.61	
Fish food	587.32	
Incidentals, including fuel, freights, etc	119.67	
		6,069.47

Green Lake, Maine (salmon and trout):		
Compensation of employés	$3,467.34	
Travel	90.66	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	63.07	
Equipment	961.01	
Incidentals, including fish food, fuel, freights, etc	458.18	
		$5,040.26
Gloucester, Mass. (cod, etc.):		
Compensation of employés	2,972.62	
Travel	43.76	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	15.75	
Equipment	330.83	
Fuel and light	386.95	
Collection of eggs	454.54	
Incidentals	6.41	
		4,210.86
Woods Holl, Mass. (cod, lobster, etc.):		
Compensation of employés	5,981.13	
Travel	85.00	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	303.10	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	1,651.37	
Fuel and lights	1,431.75	
Breeding fish	690.14	
Launches	3,775.81	
Incidentals, including fish food, freights, etc	170.98	
		14,089.28
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.:		
Compensation of employés	500.00	
Fish food	46.90	
		546.90
Gloucester, N. J. (shad):		
Equipment	5.00	
Fish and eggs	610.42	
		615.42
Havre de Grace, Md. (shad):		
Compensation of employés	2,235.74	
Travel	75.08	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	359.50	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	216.39	
Fuel and lights	161.41	
Breeding fish and spawn	457.12	
Launches, maintenance and repair	2,129.13	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	38.67	
		5,673.04
Fort Washington, Md., and Potomac River (shad):		
Compensation of employés	1,684.84	
Travel	44.61	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	523.18	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	722.86	
Rent	100.00	
Launches, maintenance and repair	1,076.98	
Collection of eggs	224.38	
Incidentals, including fuel, lights, etc	256.73	
		4,633.58
Central station (general propagation):		
Compensation of employés	9,379.45	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	58.48	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	235.11	
Incidentals, including fuel, light, fish, and eggs, etc	135.45	
		9,808.49
Central station aquaria:		
Compensation of employés	1,680	
Equipment	148.26	
Fuel and lights	315.50	
Specimens of fish	231.74	
Fish food	90.47	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	30.95	
		2,496.92

Fish ponds, monument lot (carp, etc.):		
Compensation of employés	$5,326.61	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	264.28	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	149.59	
Fuel and lights	136.73	
Incidentals, including fish food, etc	40.09	
		$5,917.30
Wytheville, Va. (salmon, trout, etc.):		
Compensation of employés	3,074.50	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	12.50	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	106.89	
Rent	500.00	
Fuel and light	113.67	
Fish food	516.08	
Incidentals, including fish and eggs, etc	92.25	
		4,415.89
Put-in-Bay, Ohio (whitefish, pike-perch):		
Compensation of employés	4,016.25	
Travel	185.55	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	26.97	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	2,296.15	
Fuel and light	1,097.60	
Spawn	1,470.84	
Launches, maintenance and repair	2,704.26	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	59.64	
		11,857.26
Northville, Mich. (salmon, trout, etc.):		
Compensation of employés	5,206.00	
Travel	20.80	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	160.02	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	244.88	
Fuel and light	158.62	
Breeding fish and eggs	660.86	
Fish food	863.85	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	92.96	
		7,407.99
Alpena, Mich. (whitefish):		
Compensation of employés	2,482.68	
Travel	85.35	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	15.82	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	112.02	
Fuel and light	41.69	
Spawn	1,491.43	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	252.85	
		4,481.84
Duluth, Minn. (whitefish, trout, etc.):		
Compensation of employés	5,409.32	
Travel	38.00	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	416.52	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	179.17	
Fuel and light	705.09	
Spawn	605.90	
Incidentals, including fish food, freights, etc	132.19	
		7,486.19
Neosho, Mo. (pond fish):		
Compensation of employés	2,896.50	
Travel	6.50	
Buildings and ponds maintenance and repair	589.89	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	139.70	
Fish food	323.79	
Incidentals, including fuel, light, fish and eggs, etc	173.25	
		4,129.63

Leadville, Colo. (trout):		
Compensation of employés	$4,806.65	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	60.11	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	757.75	
Fuel and light	417.65	
Water supply	616.64	
Collection of fish and eggs	188.55	
Fish food	80.50	
Incidentals, including freights, fish food, etc	81.37	
		$7,009.22
Baird, Cal. (trout):		
Compensation of employés	4,002.38	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	12.65	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	1,398.76	
Fuel and light	107.68	
Collection of fish and eggs	32.00	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	41.65	
		5,595.12
Fort Gaston, Cal. (salmon):		
Compensation of employés	1,293.99	
Travel	10.50	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	150.30	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	70.16	
Collection of fish and eggs	219.56	
Incidentals, including fuel, light, fish food, etc	64.85	
		1,809.36
Clackamas, Oregon (salmon):		
Compensation of employés	1,774.00	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	683.37	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	534.21	
Fuel and light	52.50	
Fish and eggs	971.25	
Incidentals, including hire of horse, freights, etc	312.00	
		4,327.33
DISTRIBUTION.		
Shad:		
Compensation of employés	2,352.35	
Movement of cars	3,715.90	
Travel	1,303.77	
		7,372.02
Carp:		
Compensation of employés	976.66	
Movement of cars	833.60	
Travel	216.58	
		2,026.84
Salmon and trout:		
Compensation of employés	4,806.04	
Travel	2,202.63	
Equipment	18.26	
Movement of cars	2,864.43	
		9,891.36
Whitefish:		
Compensation of employés	550.49	
Movement of cars	198.40	
Travel	505.57	
Hauling	54.45	
		1,308 91
Indigenous fishes:		
Compensation of employés	10,044.12	
Movement of cars	1,961.88	
Travel	1,694.13	
Equipment	619.22	
Incidentals	159.51	
		14,478.86

Pike perch:		
Compensation of employés	$530.00	
Movement of cars	394.05	
Travel	285.18	
		$1,209.23
Miscellaneous fishes (travel):		
Black bass	36.57	
Cod	3.05	
Red-eye perch, etc	9.20	
		48.82
General distribution:		
Cars, repair, and maintenance	3,994.22	
Car equipment, maintenance	1,653.46	
General equipment, maintenance	1,387.63	
		7,035.31
VESSELS.		
Steamer *Albatross:*		
Compensation of employés (civilian)	4,882.78	
Travel	34.72	
Maintenance and repair of vessel	9.00	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	1,616.57	
Fuel and water	4,508.00	
Laboratory, supplies	196.87	
Incidentals, including medical supplies, wharfage, freights, etc	371.60	
		11,619.54
Steamer *Fish Hawk:*		
Compensation of civilian employés	2,665.27	
Travel	120.18	
Vessel, maintenance and repair	168.03	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	2,294.90	
Medical supplies	140.26	
Incidentals	196.60	
Fuel and water	2,032.74	
		7,617.98
Schooner *Grampus:*		
Compensation of employés	9,963.13	
Travel	14.21	
Vessel, maintenance and repair	674.89	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	527.14	
Fuel and water	86.51	
Lights	14.80	
Incidentals	108.28	
		11,388.96
Launch *Curlew:*		
Repairs		218.10
Launch *Petrel:*		
Compensation of employés	2,283.95	
Travel	11.80	
Repairs	90.09	
Equipment	82.09	
Fuel	120.06	
Incidentals	18.35	
		2,606.34
Launch *Blue Wing:*		
Repairs	485.87	
Travel	4.21	
		490.08
Vessels, general:		
Fuel	1,180.13	
Equipment	183.00	
		1,363.13
DIVISION OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.		
Inquiry respecting food fishes:		
Compensation of employés	14,066.30	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	1,096.50	
Travel and field expenses	3,259.02	
Incidentals, stationery, illustrations, books, freights, etc	1,572.36	
		19,994.18

DIVISION OF FISHERIES.

Statistical inquiry:		
Compensation of employés	$16,920.43	
Travel and field expenses	3,000.90	
Equipment	10.07	
Incidentals, stationery, illustrations, etc	42.65	
		$19,974.05
Total expenditures		292,284.13
Unexpended balance		2,715.87
		295,000.00
Fish hatcheries, Maine:		
Unexpended balance, as per report submitted December 1, 1891		2,675.52
Repayments, error voucher No. 296		1.00
Green Lake station, Maine:		
For payment of outstanding bills, purchase of lands and rights, completing ponds, repairs to quarters, and for cisterns, pump, and well		2,150.00
		4,826.52
(U. S. Statutes, 27, p. 6.)		
Expenditures:		
Craig Brook, Maine:		
Superintendent's dwelling	$56.72	
Green Lake, Maine:		
Examination of title to land	984.75	
Dwelling, hatchery, and stable, final payment	2,618.80	
Ponds, reservoirs, etc	365.57	
Repairs to buildings, etc	110.99	
Dam at Rocky Pond	181.96	
Water supply for stable	87.85	
Water flume	225.35	
Spawning sheds and pens	91.09	
Equipment	81.42	
Travel	14.22	
		4,818.72
Unexpended balance		7.80
		4,826.52
Fish hatchery, Lake County, Colo.:		
Unexpended balance as per report submitted December 1, 1891	2,894.13	
Balance due on contracts	3,907.93	
		6,802.06
Expenditures:		
Equipment	600.86	
Inspector's services	402.58	
Inspector's travel	68.35	
Quarters building, on account of contracts	3,177.93	
Stable, on account of contract	820.00	
	5,069.72	
Unexpended balance	1,732.34	
		6,802.06
Steam vessels, food-fishes: For repairs to vessels *Albatross*, *Fish Hawk* and *Grampus*		10,000.00
(U. S. Statutes, 26, p. 964.)		

Expenditures:		
Albatross:		
New decks in gangways		$1,043.54
Grampus:		
Plans, specifications, etc	$155.03	
Repairs, alterations, etc. (contract)	3,150.00	
Sails, sail covers, etc. (contract)	1,100.00	
Advertising	36.46	
		4,441.49
Fish Hawk:		
Repairs (agreements)	1,689.76	
Repairs, general	7.26	
		1,697.02
		7,182.05
Unexpended balance		2,817.95
		10,000.00
Fish hatchery in New York:		
For purchase of site and establishing a fish hatchery at a suitable place in the State of New York, on or near the St. Lawrence River		5,000.00
(U. S. Statutes, 26, p. 964.)		
Expenditures:		
Expenses selecting site:		
Travel, assistance, etc	235.53	
Unexpended balance	4,764.47	
		5,000.00
Fish hatchery in Vermont:		
For purchase of site and establishing a fish hatchery at a suitable place in the State of Vermont		5,000.00
(U. S. Statutes, 26, p. 964.)		
Expenditures:		
Expenses selecting site:		
Surveying, travel, etc	299.13	
Unexpended balance	4,700.87	
		5,000.00
Fish hatchery in the Rocky Mountain region and Gulf States:		
For investigation respecting the advisability of establishing a fish-hatching station in the Rocky Mountain region in the State of Montana or Wyoming, and also a station in the Gulf States, $1,000 each; in all		2,000.00
(U. S. Statutes, 26, p. 965.)		
Rocky Mountain region:		
Expenses selecting site:		
Travel, maps, etc	611.95	
Unexpended balance	388.05	
		1,000.00
Gulf States:		
Expenses selecting site:		
Services	333.32	
Travel, etc	637.75	
	971.07	
Unexpended balance	28.93	
		1,000.00
		2,000.00

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 12.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

TRANSMITTING

A statement of all moneys expended under his direction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1892.

Sir: In accordance with the provisions of section 8 of an act approved June 13, 1888, entitled "An act to establish a Department of Labor," I have the honor to submit the following statement of all moneys expended under my direction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Item of appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Amount unexpended.
Salaries	$101,020.00	$96,800.05	$4,219.95
Miscellaneous expenses	47,500.00	47,455.97	44.03
Miscellaneous expenses, act of March 8, 1892	10,000.00	9,999.93	.07
Stationery	1,500.00	1,487.58	12.42
Library	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Postage to Postal Union countries	250.00	250.00	.....
Rent	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Contingent expenses	4,000.00	3,664.63	335.37
Investigation of industrial and trade schools	1,653.10	1,482.56	170.54
Printing and binding	8,000.00	7,417.35	582.65
Total	179,923.10	174,558.07	5,365.03

The amount against the item "Investigation of industrial and trade schools," (a continuing appropriation) under the heading "Amount appropriated," represents the amount of that appropriation unexpended at the commencement of the fiscal year 1892.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

O

JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

A communication from the Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by said court for the fiscal year which ended December 3, 1892.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

The Clerk of the Court of Claims, in pursuance of section 1057 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, transmits to Congress the following statement of all judgments rendered by said court for the year ending December 3, 1892, the amounts thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims upon which said judgments were rendered.

Respectfully submitted.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS,
Chief Clerk Court of Claims.

Names of claimants.	Number.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.	Date of judgment.	Nature of claim or other information.
				1891.	
Frank F. Teicher	16739	$242.65	$166.00	Dec. 7	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Polydore S. Thompson	16611	88,014.75	Dismissed ..	Dec. 14	For use of patent on mail bag.
Elijah Laws	16472	641.95	....do	...do	Pay of naval officer while suspended from duty.
Katherine S. Pope *et al*	17202	2,804.40	2,804.40	Dec. 21	Direct tax.
Christopher S. Pope *et al*	17203	6,631.00	4,086.00	...do	Do.
Joseph Daniel Pope *et al*	17204	3,812.00	3,812.00	...do	Do.
John H. Cockroft *et al*	17205	4,576.00	3,076.00	...do	Do.
Lewis Tillman	15024	73.00	71.00	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Houston M. McCullough	17044	247.85	247.85	...do	Do.
Wm. J. Gaudin	16890	91.60	91.60	...do	Do.
Wm. J. Gaudin	16890	175.55	175.55	...do	Do.
Henry C. Cowles	16682	1,671.18	1,479.48	...do	Fees of clerk U. S. court.
James B. Gaston	16656	3,206.75	720.25	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
James A. Bledsoe	16668	982.90	900.35	...do	Do.
William Muirheid	15643	1,185.70	1,125.30	...do	Do.
William H. McGrew	15354	376.45	376.45	...do	Do.
Stephen P. Hale	17043	116.80	116.80	...do	Do.
				1892.	
John Lane and Antonio Malnati.	14785	1,622.38	Dismissed ..	Jan. 4	Contract, constructing approach to Capitol building.
Thos. L. Harrison	17271	242.65	242.65	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
James T. Carter	17050	124.50	124.50	...do	Do.
William W. Stoops	15808	61.00	Dismissed ..	Jan. 6	Do.
Emily S. M. Chisholm	16838	473.19	....do	Jan. 11	Salary of clerk while absent through sickness.
Clara T. Emory	17833	976.22	....do	...do	Do.
Chas. B. Germain	16738	2,252.70	1,982.70	...do	Fees of clerk U. S. court.
Joseph C. Finnell	16671	931.80	918.00	Jan. 18	Do.
Will Haight	16459	976.50	886.00	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
John A. Shipman	15978	1,500.00	1,500.00	Jan. 25	Refund to postmaster, commission on post-office money orders.

Names of claimants.	Number.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.	Date of judgment.	Nature of claim or other information.
				1892.	
Chas. T. Hutchins*	16332	$162.28	$162.28	Jan. 25	Mileage of naval officer.
Old Settlers or Western Cherokee Indians.*	16599	4,839,113.75	832,297.52	...do	Indian treaty, moneys and lands due.
Stephen Wheeler	16713	1,350.00	1,063.90	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Stephen Roberts	15194	553.60	511.00	...do	Do.
Abner Hazeltine	15722	1,899.20	1,171.80	Jan. 27	Do.
Noble L. McGinnis*	15419	12,037.58	Dismissed	Feb. 8	Mail contract.
Alfred T. Dillard	16865	163.70	163.10	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
John Q. Lovell*	16852	514.52	514.52	...do	Sea pay of officer U. S. Navy.
Thomas Corwin	17033	103.40	95.10	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Charles Aulick, adm'r Hampton Aulick.*	15626	350.00	303.56	...do	Se pay as naval officer.
James M. Brown	17056	75.00	53.90	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Henson Jackson and Sarah E. Jackson.	16791	15,811.35	Dismissed	Feb. 9	Title and value of real property.
James E. Reed	16867	2,985.00	2,620.85	Feb. 15	Fees of clerk U. S. court.
Doc. H. Hart	16863	1,424.95	1,082.00	...do	Do.
Frank Pidgeon, jr	14235	12,625.69	5,628.30	Feb. 23	Contract, improving Schuylkill River.
Frank Pidgeon, jr	14236	8,646.17	4,573.22	...do	Do.
A. P. Davis	15729	7,174.00	Dismissed	...do	Hay furnished U. S. military post.
Sarah A. Harris, administratrix.	16241	269.00	269.00	...do	Services of blacksmith on Indian reservation.
Prairie State National Bank.	16875	11,859.60	Dismissed	...do	Contract, building custom-house at Galveston, Tex.
Charles A. Hitchcock	16875	11,850.60	11,859.60	...do	Do.
G. McHenderson	16879	134.00	122.00	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
James H. Bone	16451	383.60	356.85	...do	Do.
Horatio D. Wood	16827	440.50	363.80	Feb. 29	Do.
John H. Finks	16874	1,692.10	1,637.35	...do	Fees of clerk of U. S. court.
John M. Allred	16867	169.15	162.95	Mar. 7	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Elbert Wallace	16434	870.00	870.00	...do	Do.
James H. Gable	14248	2,586.02	2,136.00	...do	Professional services in examining title.
Aaron S. Post*	16974	905.05	502.12	Mar. 10	Pay of letter-carrier, excess of eight hours a day.
Frank Gates*	17034	66.06	56.48	...do	Do.
Charles Lanman	16970	60,000.00	Dismissed	Mar. 14	Infringement of copyright "Congressional Directory."
Cadwalader J. Pride	16930	716.95	358.55	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
William Morgan	15714	526.55	526.25	...do	Do.
Richard M. Jones	16972	56.30	54.20	...do	Do.
James M. Brown	16962	49.30	49.30	...do	Do.
Charles P. Birkett	11996	33,680.77	2,520.04	...do	Material furnished, etc., by U. S. Indian agent.
J. Julius Sams *et al.*, administrators.	17013	4,373.47	3,013.73	Mar. 17	Direct tax
Frank T. Capers	17400	7,471.80	5,132.55	...do	Do.
Robert Chisholm *et al.*	17279	5,272.50	2,952.00	...do	Do.
Samuel B. Webb *et al*	17396	3,521.00	1,735.00	Mar. 21	Direct tax.
Mattie H. Leak, administratrix.	14700	113.00	113.00	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Archibald B. Calvert	17045	521.45	514.70	...do	Do.
Octavius A. White, trustee.	17333	3,965.00	3,001.20	...do	Direct tax.
Grant Jarvis, administrator John Mefford.	16658	607.80	529.80	Mar. 28	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Evalina A. E. Fripp	17399	5,070.00	3,020.88	Apr. 4	Direct tax.
Joseph W. Merriom	16468	647.17	647.17	...do	Losses by fire.
Chas. A. McDaniel	15751	2,959.55	2,979.55	...do	Money embezzled.
Anne E. Danner *et al*	17298	1,366.64	1,230.00	Apr. 11	Direct tax.
John A. Johnson, trustee.	17292	2,000.00	1,965.60	...do	Do.
Philip A. Hoyne	16961	1,261.95	546.65	Apr. 18	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Wm. H. Wolverton	16748	47,694.70	46,580.00	...do	Mail contract, New York City.
James J. McKnew	16848	101.65	62.30	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Thos. G. White, executor.	17332	4,214.48	3,414.48	...do	Direct tax.
Lawrence N. Fishburne *et al.*	17319	6,443.93	5,695.23	...do	Do.

*Appealed cases.

Names of claimants.	Number.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.	Date of judgment.	Nature of claim or other information.
				1892.	
Thomas Ann Fripp *et al*.	17306	$1,196.80	$1,196.80	Apr. 18	Direct tax.
Wm. J. Verdier *et al*	17413	1,589.25	1,525.00	...do	Do.
Max Lansburg*	14794	3,000.00	1,700.00	Apr. 19	Damage to real property through construction of conduit.
Helen R. Tindale*	14788	1,000.00	900.00	...do	Do.
Martin L. Noerr*	14787	2,000.00	900.00	...do	Do.
Howard D. Spencer	16961	580.20	271.10	Apr. 20	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Wm. H. Strong	15706	510.45	122.80	Apr. 21	Do.
Francis Bloodgood	14778	4,328.30	3,382.75	Apr. 25	Do.
Frederick D. Connor	15580	370.00	Dismissed ..	...do	Informer's reward, violation U. S. revenue laws.
Susan R. Fuller *et al*	17385	2,750.00	2,710.00	May 2	Direct tax.
James Brissalara	16766	905.45	797.10	May 3	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
James C. Strong	15355	558.20	474.70	...do	Do.
Joseph C. Wilson	17093	370.95	336.50	May 4	Do.
Arabella B. Graves	17306	Not stated	Dismissed ..	...do	Pay of captain U. S. volunteers.
Alfred E. Buck	16456	2,432.40	2,340.85	May 5	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
J. M. Brown	17011	78.00	58.15	May 9	Do.
Elisabeth Trask	16854	2,049.25	Dismissed ..	May 16	Readjustment of salary of postmaster.
A. P. Summey	16668	601.40	465.50	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Charles R. Biedersman....	16254	114.00	Dismissed ..	...do	Services performed as carpenter.
Joseph C. Wilson	17048	96.00	96.00	...do	Fees as U. S. commissioner.
Thos. B. Ford	16989	300.00	259.40	...do	Fees of clerk U. S. court.
John M. Landon	15715	888.75	874.70	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Stanhope A. Sams	17396	1,670.00	1,668.99	...do	Direct tax.
Geo. W. Henderson	16661	126.00	126.00	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Alfred E. Buck	16662	362.40	330.90	...do	Do.
Thos. W. Campbell	17027	297.00	254.00	...do	Do.
J. A. Thorn	16408	644.30	614.30	...do	Do.
Thos. R. Morgan	17087	216.10	159.85	...do	Do.
G. G. Eaves	17030	401.40	351.95	...do	Do.
Robert S. Friend	15625	974.15	709.80	...do	Do.
John G. Barnwell	17331	8,000.00	7,866.16	...do	Direct tax.
Harry A. Lawton	17059	90.63	Dismissed ..	...do	Mail contract.
John T. Patterson	17099	485.75	409.25	May 23	Fees as U. S. commissioner.
Julius H. Heyward *et al*..	17207	4,723.20	4,723.20	...do	Direct tax.
Marion Erwin	17098	215.00	215.00	...do	Fees as U. S. attorney.
Wm. D. Ramey	16947	541.10	442.50	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Wm. L. Goodwin	17385	767.10	767.10	...do	Do.
Anson C. Merrick	15717	985.85	726.05	...do	Do.
Wm. D. McKinstry	17280	1,322.04	1,322.04	...do	Do.
Benj. Z. Herndon	17270	163.40	160.65	May 24	Fees as U. S. commissioner.
Boon Crawford	17377	222.10	211.70	May 25	Do.
Joseph Ricketts	17218	295.10	295.10	...do	Do.
John E. Pound	17016	393.65	370.75	May 26	Do.
Ann B. Oswald *et al*.....	17368	1,480.00	1,230.00	...do	Direct tax.
Caroline W. Givens *et al* .	17426	1,118.75	787.20	May 31	Do.
A. J. Houston	16636	108.15	98.80	...do	Fees of clerk U. S. court.
Alfred B. Getty	17025	480.35	358.20	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Warren Green	10759	1,594.50	1,545.83	...do	Refund of fees.
Philip D. Givens	17536	750.00	738.00	...do	Direct tax.
Joseph W. Barnwell, trustee.	17307	4,920.00	4,920.00	...do	Do.
Richard A. Donnelly.....	17007	341.45	307.60	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
John W. Burton	16622	416.70	389.45	...do	Fees as U. S. commissioner.
Chas. C. Waters	16663	172.45	118.35	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Geo. W. Blankenship	17344	226.50	116.30	...do	Do.
Thos. E. Goodwin, administrator.	16742	1,160.14	459.84	...do	Do.
Stephen C. McCandless..	17061	267.50	267.50	...do	Do.
Wm. H. Strong	16882	3,846.47	2,429.52	...do	Do.
William H. Hunter	17297	609.45	569.15	...do	Do.
Christopher Dart	16941	2,379.05	2,365.45	...do	Fees of clerk U. S. court.

*Accepted.

Names of claimants.	Number.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.	Date of judgment.	Nature of claim or other information.
				1892.	
Benj. P. Seals	17312	$690.60	$632.75	May 31	Fees as U. S. commissioner.
William Muirheid	16825	4,559.67	4,499.64	...do....	Pay of chief supervisor of elections.
Ray T. Gordon	16781	2,593.00	Dismissed ..	...do....	Inspector of customs.
William G. Bogle	16608	800.00	800.00	...do....	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Chapel M. Tweed	16685	302.40	193.40	...do....	Do.
Edward T. Jones	17024	71.00	59.70	...do....	Do.
Robert Thornton*	16818	142.30	141.30	...do....	Mileage, etc.
Edward F. Test	16877	588.00	Dismissed ..	...do....	Pay as special agent census.
John A. Barre	17102	81.00	Dismissed ..	....do....	Do.
Culver C. Sniffin	17464	3,360.00	2,598.50	...do....	Funds lost by paymaster U. S. Army.
Sampson Williams	17213	126.20	111.70	June 2	Fees as U. S. commissioner.
Middleton Stuart *et al*	17327	3,278.05	2,547.19	June 6	Direct tax.
Ann S. Elliott	17537	3,042.67	3,042.67	...do....	Do.
Henry H. Kirkpatrick	17458	1,259.60	1,189.85	...do....	Fees as U. S. commissioner.
William G. Cantrell	17263	194.11	185.15	...do....	Do.
Ephraim Hunt, administrator Geo. W. Soule.*	15702	374,700.00	Dismissed ..	...do....	Private property for public use.
Isaac C. Fowler	16981	1,513.20	1,361.80	...do....	Fees of clerk U. S. court and of U. S. commissioner.
Eliza A. Barnwell *et al*	17379	9,284.34	9,284.34	...do....	Direct tax.
Emily H. Barnwell *et al*	17572	365.00	358.60	...do....	Do.
Caroline W. Givens *et al*	17426	3,648.74	2,581.25	...do....	Do.
James E. Reid	17017	1,349.45	975.60	June 7	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Wm. N. Payne	15610	1,280.10	1,080.45	...do....	Do.
Chas. A. De Saussure *et al*	17461	2,768.75	1,968.00	...do....	Direct tax.
Joseph J. Fripp *et al*	17561	14,822.42	11,425.95	...do....	Do.
Wm. P. Dryden	16776	245.00	245.00	June 8	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Nathaniel B. Fuller	17552	2,768.00	2,768.00	...do....	Direct tax.
Wm. H. Faucett	17008	469.95	313.70	...do....	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Eliza M. Jenkins *et al*	17440	6,112.12	6,017.08	...do....	Direct tax.
Elizabeth M. Williams *et al.*	17357	880.00	886.96	...do....	Do.
John M. Tinney	17079	335.00	335.00	June 9	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Richard P. Morle	17060	325.80	285.65	...do....	Do.
McLain Jones	16701	1,667.40	1,190.05	June 13	Fees of clerk U. S. court.
Caroline E. Fripp	17517	1,662.28	1,476.00	...do....	Direct tax.
R. B. Fuller *et al*	17487	1,500.00	1,001.00	...do....	Do.
Eugene O. Locke	16244	400.55	271.40	...do....	Fees of clerk U. S. court and of U. S. commissioner.
Thos. R. Jernigan	16836	2,385.00	2,385.00	...do....	Refund of consul's fees.
Margaret G. Milne	17503	1,599.00	1,599.00	...do....	Direct tax.
Ophelia J. Cuthbert *et al*	17534	5,861.38	5,861.38	...do....	Do.
Stephen Wheeler	17097	2,891.00	1,739.55	....do....	Fees of clerk U. S. court and U. S. commissioner.
Richard Jones	17290	394.10	393.60	....do....	Fees of clerk U. S. court.
Edward Kurtz	17260	496.35	386.15	....do....	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
William H. Hunter	16343	495.37	401.27	....do....	Do.
James W. Hocker	17264	453.96	379.21	....do....	Do.
Stanley W. Martin, executor.	16335	2,918.25	2,633.95	....do....	Fees of clerk U. S. court.
Roland M. Filhiol, administrator.	17196	36,726.60	Dismissed ..	....do....	Rent of Hot Springs Reservation.
William W. Gilbert	17036	500.00	498.95	June 14	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
William E. Singleton	16800	1,812.14	1,091.69	June 15	Fees of clerk U. S. court and of U. S. commissioner.
S. B. Noe	14967	226.00	226.00	....do....	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
David Scott Edings	17395	1,225.25	983.01	....do....	Direct tax.
Madison J. Julian	17397	582.40	404.80	....do....	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Wm. H. Johnson *et al*	17547	984.00	984.00	June 16	Direct tax.
Robert De T. Ellis	17424	255.00	259.28	....do....	Do.
Thos. A. Cook	17206	1,782.64	639.60	....do....	Do.
John A. Johnson	17502	6,977.40	6,977.40	....do....	Do.
Hephzibah J. Pope	17216	378.67	378.67	....do....	Do.

*Appealed cases.

Names of claimants.	Number.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.	Date of judgment.	Nature of claim or other information
				1892.	
Joseph W. Bold *et al*	17495	$500.00	$492.00	June 16	Direct tax.
Thos. W. Slawson *et al*	17573	760.73	738.00	....do	Do.
Bushrod W. Bell	17211	553.05	372.45	....do	Fees as U. S. commissioner.
Robert Barber	16708	432.05	397.05	....do	Do.
Kenneth McAlpine	17426	3,454.27	3,454.27	....do	Pay of naval officer, act July 9, 1888.
Andrew McAllister	17160	3,320.36	3,320.36	....do	Longevity.
Henry C. Cowles	17299	638.20	470.35	....do	Fees of clerk U. S. court.
H. C. Hamilton	16672	1,762.25	1,594.95	....do	Do
Daniel D. Davies	16607	738.95	600.20	....do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
E. K. Cunningham	17019	889.05	695.35	....do	Do.
Donald D. Sams *et al*	17504	789.12	787.34	....do	Direct tax.
Eliza F. Slowman *et al*	17560	576.66	492.00	....do	Do.
Mary W. Kidder *et al*	17302	5,431.04	5,431.04	....do	Do.
H. P. Fripp *et al*	17353	3,427.17	2,814.24	....do	Do.
Edward M. Capers	17550	721.67	734.71	....do	Do.
Eugenia H. Capers *et al*	17301	3,120.00	3,120.00	....do	Do.
Wm. A. Allen	16032	306.59	161.86	....do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Moses Arms Manufacturing Co.*	14340	274,220.00	Dismissed	....do	Patent in firearms.
Angelo C. Scott	17201	190.40	144.60	June 21	Fees as U. S. commissioner.
Caroline De F. Baynard *et al.*	17460	2,115.00	2,055.00	....do	Direct tax.
W. Perry Capers *et al*	17594	979.74	268.67	....do	Do.
Jane M. McKee *et al*	17414	7,370.80	5,680.60	June 21	Direct tax.
Barnwell B. Sams *et al*	17328	2,095.00	1,441.12	...do	Do.
William Keppler	17084	71.86	Dismissed	June 27	Retained pay as musician.
Nathaniel McKay	16816	284,554.42	115,167.00	...do	Constructing monitors for U. S. Navy.
Amasa A. Redfield, receiver.	17005	15,046.38	15,046.38	...do	Repairs to life-saving station.
Calvin C. Bliss	16727	966.23	Dismissed	...do	Direct tax, act of 1862.
Wisconsin Central R. R. Co.	15668	35,324.68	6,448.80	...do	Mail contract.
E. S. Ogden	17161	782.00	175.00	...do	Pay of special agent Census Office.
Joseph S. Baynard *et al*	17567	3,444.00	2,808.92	...do	Direct tax.
J. A. W. Justi	17465	750.00	738.00	...do	Do.
Ann E. Chaplin *et al*	17614	5,139.73	4,722.68	...do	Do.
Mary R. Barnwell *et al*	17513	465.00	314.86	...do	Do.
Chas. E. Bell	17274	2,482.00	1,722.00	...do	Do.
Mary G. Parker	17541	1,200.00	1,105.00	...do	Do.
Wm. B. Seabrook *et al*	17507	976.71	968.00	...do	Do.
Agnes Mann *et al*	17415	2,487.48	1,230.00	...do	Do.
Ann M. Hanckel	17515	1,968.00	1,968.00	...do	Do.
Frances S. Wells *et al*	17635	3,249.00	3,249.00	...do	Do.
Caroline E. Fripp *et al*	17491	1,662.28	1,641.48	...do	Do.
John T. Pope *et al*	17300	6,375.00	3,160.00	...do	Do.
Daniel T. Pope *et al*	17284	3,415.00	1,039.16	...do	Do.
Juliana M. Prioleau *et al*	17354	2,485.12	1,968.00	...do	Do.
Washington A. Chaplin	17506	1,069.36	1,050.43	...do	Do.
M. S. Fripp *et al*	17509	3,655.00	3,058.51	...do	Do.
Juliana M. Prioleau	17352	8,536.09	8,118.00	...do	Do.
Pottawatomie Indians	16743	963,058.50	104,626.00	...do	Treaty stipulation with Indian tribe.
Phineas Pan-to-pee *et al**	16842				
Daniel N. Cooper	17262	917.24	889.24	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Charles Wood	17287	8,996.13	Dismissed	...do	Repairs to life-saving station, etc.
John J. Allen	16333	3,945.25	3,663.20	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Joseph W. Dimmick	17378	1,553.60	1,472.60	...do	Fees as clerk U. S. court.
Wm. A. La Motte, executor.	17075	200.00	200.00	...do	Pay as army officer.
The Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co.	16806	3,418.31	3,418.31	...do	Mail contract.
Mary E. Brasee, administratrix.	17326	487.40	382.65	...do	Fees as U. S. commissioner.
Bushrod W. Bell	16849	408.00	408.00	...do	Do.
Solon Arnold	16855	3,692.87	3,692.87	...do	Pay of naval officer, act July 9, 1888.
C. H. Matthews	17657	3,352.24	3,352.24	...do	Do.
John C. Leonard	17658	2,779.12	2,779.12	...do	Do.
R. B. Higgins	17659	2,420.15	2,420.15	...do	Do.
W. B. Day	17660	2,794.91	2,794.91	...do	Do.
Gustav Kaemmerling	17661	2,973.64	2,973.64	...do	Do.
C. C. Willis	17662	2,935.07	2,935.07	...do	Do.

* Appealed cases.

Names of claimants.	Number.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.	Date of judgment.	Nature of claim or other information.
				1892.	
H. G. Leopold	17663	$2,967.12	$2,967.12	June 27	Pay of naval officer, act July 9, 1888.
F. H. Conant	17664	2,504.89	2,504.89	...do	Do.
D. C. Redgrave	17665	3,367.59	3,367.59	...do	Do.
Albert Morits	17666	3,409.57	3,409.57	...do	Do.
B. C. Sampson	17667	3,243.25	3,243.25	...do	Do.
W. Stuart Smith	17668	3,311.22	3,311.22	...do	Do.
W. W. White	17669	3,069.08	3,069.08	...do	Do.
M. A. Anderson	17670	3,295.39	3,295.39	...do	Do.
Lloyd Bankson	17672	2,900.94	2,900.94	...do	Do.
Annie K. Bracey *et al.*	17526	1,476.00	1,476.00	...do	Direct tax.
John I. Davenport	17531	1,000.00	1,000.00	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Morris A. Thomas	16871	1,141.29	Dismissed ..	...do	Salary, etc., as Indian inspector.
Charles Hobart, trustee	16778	5,000.00	....do	...do	Loss of library, etc.
Guy V. Henry, administrator.	16711	810.00	....do	...do	Property lost while in Army.
John E. Fripp	17622	540.00	548.02	June 30	Direct tax.
Edgar W. Fripp	17558	3,537.69	258.42	...do	Do.
Chas. L. Smathers	17052	200.00	167.67	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Stephen M. Dickey	16819	243.00	226.00	...do	Do.
Clifford Oakman	17551	1,810.14	1,573.00	...do	Direct tax.
Samuel Henry	17026	472.40	362.15	..do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Martha J. Pope *et al*	17291	3,956.00	3,907.98	...do	Direct tax.
Samuel G. Lawton	17215	2,482.50	2,482.50	...do	Do.
M. M. Sams	17587	925.00	832.51	...do	Do.
John W. Payne	16692	376.15	278.75	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Henry D. Fitzgerald	17021	258.75	234.25	...do	Do.
Robert Barber	15700	964.25	949.50	...do	Do.
Wm. Gowen Hasel	17549	246.00	246.00	Oct. 17	Direct tax.
Julia M. Fripp *et al*	17615	1,032.10	1,032.10	...do	Do.
G. L. Ogden	17313	293.60	293.60	Oct. 24	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Ann S. Means	17348	3,328.52	3,328.52	...do	Direct tax.
W. Perry Capers *et al*	17581	1,794.27	1,794.27	...do	Do.
Adelaide E. Lawton *et al*	17394	4,129.20	4,129.20	...do	Do.
Orville D. Laird	15709	452.22	442.87	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
James Fitzpatrick	105 D. C.	33,965.53	1,868.58	...do	Contract with District of Columbia.
Wm. E. Robertson, administrator.	17059	384.10	384.50	Oct. 26	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Alfred C. Lewis	17031	183.05	166.55	Oct. 31	Do.
Eliza M. Rhett	17416	1,968.00	1,968.00	...do	Direct tax.
Richard Fuller *et al*	17610	2,460.00	2,460.00	...do	Do.
Anson C. Merrick	17281	70.00	70.00	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
John L. Thornley	17267	349.25	268.90	...do	Do.
Isaac Teller	17265	1,085.22	Dismissed ..	...do	Pay and allowances special agent General Land Office.
W. F. Watkins	17311	126.85	105.85	Nov. 7	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Winchester and Potomac R. R.	16603	30,387.99	30,340.00	...do	For use of railroad, etc., during late war.
J. Carlos Jewett	17009	474.85	Judgment suspended.	Nov. 14	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Samuel G. Hilborn	16666	10,025.00	8,230.00	...do	Services as U. S. district attorney.
Andrew J. Whitaker	17323	785.00	Dismissed ..	...do	Pay of special agent of Navy Department.
James S. Groves	17029	468.50	393.20	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
Rufus H. Baker	16669	327.95	327.95	...do	Do.
Chas. B. Germain	17018	2,142.25	2,142.25	Nov. 21	Do.
Gilbert H. Ferris	12314	7,500.00	6,510.00	Nov. 28	Contract to excavate channel in Delaware River.
Allan Rutherford, administrator.	17062	768.95	Dismissed ..	...do	Pay of enlisted man, U. S. Army.
Frank S. Bentley	17268	336.85	261.60	...do	Fees of U. S. commissioner.
James C. Quiggle	17064	418.00	418.00	...do	Refund of consul's fees.
Isaac C. Fowler	17362	206.40	206.40	...do	Fees of clerk U. S. court.
Tilton S. Phillips, administrator.	16846	125.64	Dismissed ..	...do	Horse lost in military service.

*Appealed cases.

THE SLOOP NEW YORK PACKET.

Communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the claims relating to the vessel the sloop New York Packet.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, December 5, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the Court of Claims, I transmit herewith the conclusions of fact and of law filed by said court, under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoilation claims, relating to the vessel the sloop *New York Packet*, master, Stephen Carpenter; the names of the several claimants being set out in the annexed findings.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

]Court of Claims. French spoliations. Act of January 20, 1885, 23 Stat. L., 283. Vessel, sloop *New York Packet*. Master, Stephen Carpenter.]

Case.	Claimant.
No. 5462.	Joseph T. Waff, administrator estate Stephen Carpenter.
5547.	James R. B. Hathaway, administrator estate James Hathaway.

CONCLUSIONS OF FACT.

These cases were tried before the Court of Claims on the 24th day of March, 1892. The claimants were represented by Will. A. Coulter, esq., and the United States, defendants, by the Attorney-General through his assistant in the Department of Justice, Alex. C. Moore, with whom was Assistant Attorney-General John B. Cotton.

The court, upon the evidence, and after hearing the arguments and considering same, with the briefs of counsel on each side, determine the facts to be as follows:

I.

Said sloop *New York Packet* sailed from Edenton, N. C., bound to St. Vincent, on or about August 29, 1799, laden with a cargo of lumber, staves, hoops, shingles, and fish, the joint property of said Hathaway and Carpenter, and while peacefully pursuing said voyage she was captured on the high seas by the French privateer *L'Ocean*, Capt. Triol, taken into the island of St. Martin, and on or about November 9, 1799, both vessel and cargo were libeled, condemned, and sold by the French tribunal of commerce and prizes established in the island of

Guadeloupe and sitting at Basseterre, and became a total loss to the owners. The grounds of condemnation were: That the affidavit at the bottom of the sea-letter was alleged not to be in conformity with the model attached to the treaty of February 6, 1778, inasmuch as it was not signed by any naval officer; that the captain of the vessel was not provided with a crew list.

II.

The *New York Packet*, whereof Stephen Carpenter was master, was a duly registered vessel of the United States of 73⅝⅝ tons burden, built in the year 1783, and owned jointly by James Hathaway and Stephen Carpenter, citizens of the United States.

III.

The cargo of the *New York Packet* consisted of lumber and fish. It belonged to the owners of the vessel. It does not appear that there was any insurance on either vessel or cargo.

IV.

The value of the vessel was	$2,370
The value of the cargo was	2,576
The freight earnings for the voyage were	1,216
Making the total amount of the losses	6,162

V.

Stephen Carpenter, of Edenton, N. C., was the owner of one-half of the vessel and cargo. The losses which he suffered by reason of the capture of the *New York Packet* were as follows:

One-half of the value of the vessel, cargo, and freight earnings, as above set forth, $3,081.

VI.

James Hathaway, of Edenton, N. C., was the owner of one-half of the vessel and cargo. The losses which he suffered by reason of the capture of the *New York Packet* were as follows:

One-half of the value of the vessel, cargo, and freight earnings, as above set forth, $3,081.

VII.

The claimants have established to the satisfaction of the court that as administrators they represent the next of kin of the original claimants, Stephen Carpenter and James Hathaway, and that the latter were citizens of the United States.

Said claims were not embraced in the convention between the United States and the Republic of France concluded on the 30th of April, 1803. They were not claims growing out of the acts of France allowed and paid in whole or in part under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the 22d of February, 1819, and were not allowed in whole or in part under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and France of the 4th of July, 1831.

The claimants in their representative capacity are the owners of said claims, which have never been assigned except as aforesaid.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

The court decides as conclusions of law that said seizure and condemnation were illegal and the owners and insurers had valid claims of indemnity therefor upon the French Government prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French Republic, concluded on the 30th day of Sep-

tember, 1800; that said claims were relinquished to France by the Government of the United States by said treaty in part consideration of the relinquishment of certain national claims of France against the United States: and that the claimants are entitled to the following sums from the United States:

Joseph T. Waff, administrator of Stephen Carpenter, $3,081.

James R. B. Hathaway, administrator of James Hathaway, $3,081.

BY THE COURT.

A true copy.
Test this 5th day of December, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 15.

BRIG ENDEAVOR.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the claims relating to the vessel brig Endeavor.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed

COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, December 5, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the Court of Claims, I transmit herewith the conclusions of fact and of law filed by said court, under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, relating to the vessel brig *Endeavor*, master, Edmund Freeman, the names of the claimants being set out in the annexed findings.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. French spoliations. Act of January 20, 1885, 23 Stat. L., 283; Vol. 1, Supplement to R. S., 2d Ed., 471. Vessel, brig *Endeavor*. Master, Edmund Freeman.]

Case.	Claimant
No. 366.	Charles Alexander, administrator of Jonathan Merry.
4089.	Francis Adams, administrator of Edmund Freeman.
3505.	Charles T. Lovering, administrator of Joseph Taylor.
	Robert Grant, administrator of William H. Boardman.
	Horatio H. Hunewell, executor of John Welles.
3015.	William I. Monroe, administrator of John Brazer.
	Horace B. Sargent, jr., administrator of Daniel Sargent.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

These cases were tried before the Court of Claims on the 12th day of May, 1892. The claimants were represented by George A. King, William E. Earle, and George S. Boutwell, esqs., and the United States, defendants, by the Attorney-General, through his assistant in the Department of Justice, Alexander C. Moore, esq., with whom was Assistant Attorney-General John B. Cotton.

CONCLUSIONS OF FACT.

The court, upon the evidence and after hearing the arguments and considering the same with the briefs of counsel on each side, determine the facts to be as follows:

Findings relating to the ship and cargo.

I.

The brig *Endeavor*, a duly registered vessel of the United States, of which Edmund Freeman was master, sailed on a commercial voyage from the port of

Boston, Mass., on September 22, 1796; bound for Trinidad. She arrived at Trinidad and sailed thence to St. Croix, and thence directed her course to Aux Cayes, where, being ready to go in, she was chased by an English frigate, which obliged her to take her departure for Charleston, S. C. Going in that direction on the 11th of Janurry, in the year 1797, she was capitured by the French privateers *Liberté* and *Poisson Volant* on the high seas, and was taken into the French port of Gonaives. She was there libelled, condemned, and sold as a prize under sentence of the commission delegated from the French Government to the Leeward Islands. The sole ground of the condemnation was that the manifest of the cargo of the property was not in proper form.

II.

The vessel was built in 1794. She was of 150 tons burden and was owned, one-fourth by Jonathan Merry, one-half by William McKean, and one-fourth by Edmund Freeman.

III.

The cargo, consisting of merchandise, was owned three-eighths by Jonathan Merry, three-eighths by William McKean, and one-fourth by Edmund Freeman.

IV.

The losses caused by the capture of the *Endeavor* were as follows:

The value of the vessel was	$6,000
The value of the cargo was	10,866
The freight earnings for the voyage were	1,500
Premium of insurance paid	316
Amounting in all to	18,682

Findings relating to the several cases.

V.

Case No. 366. Jonathan Merry was the owner of one-fourth of the vessel and three-eighths of the cargo, and William McKean was the owner of one-half of the vessel and three-eighths of the cargo.

On the 11th of September, 1797, Jonathan Merry acquired the interests of William McKean under and by virtue of the following assignment:

BOSTON, *Sept. 11, 1797.*

Rec'd of Jona. Merry seven hundred thirty-three dollars in full for my half of brige *Endeavor* and three-eighths of her cargo, being condemned by the French. Should it ever be recovered I am to pay interest lost.

WILLIAM MCKEAN. [SEAL.]

Witness:
LEM'L NOYES, jun.

The losses of Jonathan Merry by reason of the capture of the *Endeavor* were as follows:

Three-fourths of the value of the vessel	$4,500.00
Three-fourths of the value of the cargo	8,149.50
Three-fourths of freight earnings	1,125.00
Premium paid for insurance	316.00
Amounting in all to	14,090.50
Less insurance received	2,100.00
Leaving net amount of losses	11,990.50

VI.

Case No. 4089. Edmund Freeman was the owner of one-fourth of the vessel and cargo, and had no insurance on his portion. The losses of Edmund Freeman by reason of the capture of the *Endeavor* were as follows:

One-fourth of the value of the vessel	$1,500.00
One-fourth of the value of the cargo	2,716.50
One-fourth of the freight earnings	375.00
Leaving net amount of losses	4,591.50

VII.

On February 23, 1797, Jonathan Merry procured from Joseph Taylor, keeper of a marine insurance office in Boston, a policy of insurance whereby the underwriters thereon insured the vessel and cargo in the sum of $2,100. The following citizens of the United States underwrote as follows upon the said policy:

William H. Boardman	$300.00
John Welles	300.00
John Brazer	1,000.00
Daniel Sargent	500.00

Thereafter and after said capture and condemnation the aforesaid underwriters paid to said Jonathan Merry the sum underwritten by each, aggregating the sum of $2,100, as and for a total loss, and their loss was accordingly the amount above stated as the sum underwritten by each respectively.

IX.

The claimants have produced letters of administration for the parties whom they respectively represent, and have otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the court that the persons of whose estates they are respectively administrators are the same persons who suffered loss through the capture of the *Endeavor*, as set forth in the preceding findings, and that they were citizens of the United States.

Said claims were not embraced in the convention between the United States and the Republic of France concluded on the 30th of April, 1803. They were not claims growing out of the acts of France allowed and paid in whole or in part under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the 22d of February, 1819, and were not allowed in whole or in part under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and France of the 4th of July, 1831.

The claimants, in their representative capacity, are the owners of said claims which have never been assigned except as aforesaid.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

The court decides as conclusions of law that said seizure and condemnation were illegal, and the owners and insurers had valid claims of indemnity therefor upon the French Government prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French Republic, concluded on the 30th day of September, 1800; that said claims were relinquished to France by the Government of the United States by said treaty in part consideration of the relinquishment of certain national claims of France against the United States; and that the claimants are entitled to the following sums from the United States:

Charles E. Alexander, administrator of Jonathan Merry	$11,990.50
Francis Adams, administrator of Edmund Freeman	4,591.50
Robert Grant, administrator of William H. Boardman	300.00
Horatio H. Hunewell, executor of John Welles	300 00
William I. Monroe, administrator of John Brazer	1,000.00
Horace B. Sargent, jr., administrator of Daniel Sargent	500.00
Amounting in all to	18,682.00

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 14, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 5th day of December, A. D. 1892.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 16.

SHIP SUFFOLK.

Communication from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the claims relating to the ship Suffolk.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, December 5, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the Court of Claims, I transmit herewith the conclusions of fact and of law filed by said court under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, relating to the vessel ship *Suffolk*, Master Charles Bridgham, the names of the claimants being set out in the annexed findings.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. French spoliations. (Act of January 20, 1885, 23 Stat. L., 283; Vol. I, Supplement to R. S., 2nd Ed., 471.) Vessel, ship *Suffolk*. Master, Charles Bridgham.]

Case.	Claimant.
No. 3,690.	Eliza J. Hieskell, administratrix *d. b. n.*, of James Wilson, deceased.
3,691.	Eliza J. Hieskell, administratrix of William Wilson, deceased.
5,533.	The Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

These cases were tried before the Court of Claims on the 14th June, 1892. The claimants were represented by John St. C. Brookes, and the United States, defendants, by the Attorney-General, through his assistant in the Department of Justice, Alexander C. Moore, esq., with whom was Assistant Attorney-General John B. Cotton.

CONCLUSIONS OF FACT.

The court, upon the evidence and after hearing the arguments and considering the same, with the briefs of counsel on each side, determine the facts to be as follows:

General findings relating to the ship and cargo.

I.

The ship *Suffolk*, of Alexandria, sailed from Cape Henry, Virginia, on the 7th of August, 1798, bound on a commercial voyage from the aforesaid port of Alexandria to London.

While lawfully pursuing her voyage she was captured on the 15th of August, 1798, by the French privateer *The Tenth of August*, Capt. Pansier, and carried to Guadeloupe, where she, with her cargo, was, on the 12th of September, 1798, condemned by the French tribunal of commerce, established in the said island and dependencies, sitting at Basse-Terre, whereby she and her cargo became wholly lost to the owners thereof.

The grounds of condemnation were that the sea-letter or passport was for a preceding voyage, contrary to the requirement of the French regulation of 21st October, 1744; that the destination was for London, where the master was going for cannon; and that the master had no rôle d'équipage, contrary to the requirement of the said French regulation.

No other ground of condemnation was alleged.

II.

The *Suffolk*, of which Charles Bridgham was master, was a duly registered vessel, measuring 203$\frac{1}{95}$ tons, built at Braintree, Mass., in the year 1793, and owned by James and William Wilson, of Alexandria, one-half each, as appears from the evidence on file.

III.

The cargo consisted of coffee and other articles, none of which were contraband of war. Its ownership is not known except that 106 bags of coffee belonged to Robert and James Hamilton, who were merchants doing business in Alexandria. None of the owners of the cargo appear in these proceedings.

IV.

The value of the ship was	$7,653
The freight earnings of the vessel for the voyage	3,383
Amounting in all to	11,036

Special findings relating to the several cases.

V.

In case 3690: James Wilson was the owner of one-half the vessel.

The losses of James Wilson by reason of the capture of the *Suffolk*, for which he was entitled to indemnity, are as follows:

One-half of the ship	$3,826.50
One-half of the freight earnings of the vessel	1,691.50
Amounting in all to	5,518.00

VI.

In case No. 3691: William Wilson was the owner of one-half of the vessel.

The losses of William Wilson by reason of the capture of the *Suffolk*, for which he was entitled to indemnity, are as follows:

One-half of the ship	$3,826.50
One-half of the freight earnings of the vessel	1,691.50
Amounting in all to	5,518.00

VII.

In case No. 5533: The Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria in its petition alleges that it insured to the amount of $——— the said vessel, freight, or cargo, or two or all of these, against said loss, and by reason thereof became liable and paid $——— on account of said loss. But this claimant has not alleged any specific insurance of either vessel or freight or cargo, nor the amount thereof, and has produced no evidence whatever.

VIII.

The said William Wilson was adjudicated an insolvent under the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia, and made an assignment in insolvency under the said act on the 1st of June, 1818, of all his property of every description in trust for the use of his creditors.

IX.

In case No. 3690: The claimant, Eliza J. Hieskell, has produced letters of administration for the estate of James Wilson, deceased, and has otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the court that James Wilson, of whose estate she is administratrix, was the same person who was an owner of the *Suffolk* in 1798, and a citizen of the United States.

X.

In case No. 3691: The claimant, Eliza J. Hieskell, has produced letters of administration for the estate of William Wilson, deceased, and has otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the court that William Wilson, of whose estate she is administratrix, was the same person who was an owner of the *Suffolk* in 1798, and a citizen of the United States.

XI.

Said claims were not embraced in the convention between the United States and the Republic of France, concluded on the 30th of April, 1803, and were not claims growing out of the acts of France allowed and paid in whole or in part under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded on the 22d of February, 1819, and were not allowed in whole or in part under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and France on the 4th of July, 1831.

The claimants in their representative capacity are the owners of said claims, which have never been assigned, except as aforesaid.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

The court decides as conclusions of law that said seizure and condemnation were illegal, and the owners and insurers had valid claims of indemnity therefor upon the French Government prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French Republic, concluded on the 30th day of September, 1800; that said claims were relinquished to France by the Government of the United States by said treaty in part consideration of the relinquishment of certain national claims of France against the United States; and that the claimants are entitled to the following sums from the United States:

Eliza J. Hieskell, administratrix *d. b. n.*, representing James Wilson..	$5,518
Eliza J. Hieskell, administratrix, representing William Wilson.....	5,518
	11,036

And that the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria is entitled to no indemnity whatever.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 17.

ANNA M. FITZHUGH.

Letter from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Anna M. Fitzhugh, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims, Congressional No. 22. Fitzhugh's executors vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Anna M. Fitzhugh, since deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 20, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 22. Charles G. Kerr, Fitzhugh Lee, and George W. C. Lee, executors of Anna Maria Fitzhugh, deceased, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of February, 1884.

John Goode, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Henry M. Foote, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of May, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom

they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 5th day of May, 1892. The claimants in their petition made the following allegations:

That, on the 16th day of November, 1870, the said Anna Maria Fitzhugh filed with the Quartermaster-General her petition for payment for timber and wood taken from her lands in Fairfax County, Va., and that on the 20th day of May, 1872, she filed her petition and claim for payment of said timber and wood with the Board of Commissioners of Claims. That the evidence taken in this case, and now on file in this court, shows that there were 200,000 cords of wood cut upon and taken from the Ravensworth lands by orders of quartermasters of the Federal Government, for the use of the Army.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

The claimants' testatrix, Mrs. Anna Maria Fitzhugh, was in 1862, and until the time of her death in 1872, the tenant for life of a large estate in Fairfax County, Va., near the city of Alexandria, lying upon both sides of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, known as "Ravensworth," containing more than 8,000 acres. She became tenant for life by virtue of a devise from her husband, William H. Fitzhugh, in these words:

"To my beloved wife, Anna Maria Fitzhugh, I give and bequeath, for her sole and exclusive use during her natural life, all that part of my Ravensworth estate, not herein otherwise disposed of."

The reversion of the estate was at the same time devised to the late Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Custis Lee in the following words:

"To my dear sister, Mary Lee Custis, and my dear niece, Mary Ann Randolph Custis, I leave each a legacy of $1,000, and to the latter and her heirs forever, I moreover leave the reversion of that part of my Ravensworth estate and its appendages bequeathed to her aunt during her life."

The life estate determined, and the remainder became vested in Mrs. Lee in the year 1872.

II.

During the years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865 there was cut and taken away from the Ravensworth estate by Col. Elias N. Greene, chief quartermaster of the Department of Washington, and Col. M. J. Ludington, subsequently chief quartermaster of the Department of Washington, 108,618 cords of wood for the use of the army and hospitals in the vicinity of Washington.

In addition to the foregoing a large quantity of wood was likewise cut during the same years by other quartermasters of the Army, but the quantity rests on the conjectures of the witnesses and has not been established by competent evidence.

III.

While the cutting was going on under Col. Greene it was stopped by an order of the Secretary of War, upon the ground that Mrs. Fitzhugh was an extremely loyal person; but upon the assurance of Col. Greene that it was a military necessity to cut wood from that place by reason of its proximity to the railroad and the safety of the persons engaged from the attacks of "Mosby's men," the Secretary authorized him to proceed. Col. Greene then promised Mrs. Fitzhugh to pay her, if the fact of her loyalty was satisfactorily established to the Government, $3 per cord for the wood taken. The quantity of wood to which this assurance would apply was 65,000 cords.

IV.

The court finds that, irrespective of the assurance of Col. Greene, the fair and reasonable value of the wood at the time and place of taking was $2 per cord, amounting to, for the whole quantity, shown to have been taken as set forth in Finding II, 108,618 cords, $217,236.

V.

The court also finds that the value of the life estate, that is to say of Mrs. Fitzhugh's property or interest as tenant for life in the wood so taken, has not been shown or established.

There has been no appearance by or on behalf of the owners of the reversionary estate in these proceedings in this court.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 16, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 5th day of December, 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

B. J. D. IRWIN.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of B. J. D. Irwin against the United States.

DECEMBER 8, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. No. 8969 Congressional. Bernard J. D. Irwin *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case was transmitted to the Court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 8th day of September, 1890.

George A. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his directions, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

The claimant was an assistant surgeon in the Army of the United States in and during the year 1861, and was on duty as post surgeon, serving with United States troops stationed at Fort Buchanan, Ariz. In accordance with orders issued June 11, 1861, he was relieved from duty at Fort Buchanan, Ariz., and ordered to proceed to Fort Fillmore, N. Mex. In compliance with said orders and with the laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States governing such matters, he, the claimant, turned over to the post quartermaster, C. H. Ingraham, second lieutenant Seventh Infantry, at Fort Buchanan, Ariz., his (the claimant's) legal allowance of baggage and personal effects, to be transported to the new station, Fort Fillmore, N. Mex; but for causes hereinafter set forth the Quartermaster's Department failed to transport and deliver to him, Irwin, or his agents, the property or baggage in question; whereby he has sustained the pecuniary loss of the value thereof.

On or about the 3d day of August, 1861, the claimant, then assistant surgeon U. S. Army, was serving with a command of four companies of United States troops en route from Fort Buchanan, Ariz., to Fort Fillmore, N. Mex., com-

manded by Capt. I. N. Moore, First Dragoons, U. S. Army, and said troops were escorting a quartermaster's supply train in which the baggage and personal effects of the claimant were being transported from the former to the latter military station, and on the night of that date, while the troops and the train were encamped at a place known as Cooks Spring, New Mexico, the said Capt. I. N. Moore received advice from Fort Craig, N. Mex., informing him of the surrender of the post and troops garrisoning Fort Fillmore, N. Mex., to a body of Texan insurgents, and intimation that a force of those insurgents were in ambush one day's march distance from that point with the intent of surprising and capturing the United States forces and trains under the said Moore, which induced and caused him, the said I. N. Moore, First United States Dragoons, then and there to issue verbal orders to destroy by fire or otherwise all public and private property being conveyed in the quartermaster's wagons and trains except such articles of clothing, food, and military equipments as could be carried on the person of individuals during a march of five or six days over a rugged mountain trail leading to Fort Craig, N. Mex., and the destruction of the property ordered was accomplished then and there; and the destruction of said public and private property was ordered and done with a view to mount two companies of the United States infantry constituting part of said command, in accordance with which the team mules were taken from the quartermaster's train of some fifty-five wagons then containing and transporting Government stores and property and the personal baggage and private effects of the officers serving with the command, and the infantry soldiers were mounted on mules, and thereby enabled to accompany the cavalry troops in their march to Fort Craig, N. Mex., preparatory to which the wagons, harness, and all the property contained in the wagons, except articles heretofore alluded to, were destroyed by fire or otherwise in obedience to the orders of the officer in command of the troops, the said Capt. I. N. Moore, First Dragoons.

The reason assigned at the time and then existing for the destruction of the public and private property was to prevent the insurgent forces gaining possession of the same after its abandonment by reason of their supposed proximity, the danger from which subsequent events proved to be groundless, as a small part of the train, containing the invalids, women, and children and others of the command, passed safely through the route without any evidence of the existence of the supposed danger. This claimant at that time had served a tour of more than six years' duty in New Mexico and Arizona, during which time he had bought and become possessed of personal effects of the value set forth in the following schedule, to wit:

2 uniform coats, $30, $36	$66.00
1 cloth riding jacket, gold-lace embroidery	35.00
1 cloth riding jacket, plain	25.00
1 black cloth frock coat	25.00
1 black cloth dress coat	42.00
1 military overcoat	50.00
1 beaver cloth overcoat	30.00
4 white Marseilles vests	24.00
3 velvet vests	30.00
1 leopardskin vest	20.00
1 large fur cape, otter skin	15.00
15 shirts, $3 each	45.00
2 dozen half hose, $6 per dozen	12.00
2 pair of blue cloth uniform pants at $12 each	24.00
2 pair plain cloth pants, one black, one blue	18 00
6 pair of white duck pants, at $6 each	36 00
3 linen coats	30 00
2 linen jackets	12 00
3 pair of woolen blankets, at $10 per pair	30 00
6 sheets at $2 each	12 00
1 full-dress military hat with trimmings	19 00
1 fatigue cap	5 00
1 Panama straw hat	20 00
1 felt hat	4 00
1 superfine Navajo blanket	40 00
1 superfine Navajo blanket	35 00
3 small Navajo blankets	15 00
2 pair fur gloves	12 00

2 pair buckskin gauntlets, $2.50 per pair	$5 00
Silk and linen handkerchiefs	12 00
2 dozen shirt collars, neckties, silk cravats	10 00
2 pair passants	10 00
1 pair shoulder knots	8 00
6 pairs of boots and shoes	50 00
1 waterproof cape	10 00
1 hunting suit, 2 pairs of pants	12 00
Hunting shirts	16 00
Hunting knife	12 00
1 leather gun case, powder flask, shot pouch, ammunition	25 00
1 bearskin robe	20 00
1 leopardskin robe	30 00
1 hair mattress	20 00
Towels	6. 00
1 large sole-leather trunk	60. 00
1 large sole-leather trunk	32. 00
1 large sole-leather trunk	40. 00
1 valise	10. 00
1 carpet	30. 00
1 rug	10. 00
Window curtains	10. 00
Underclothing	24. 00
Set of kitchen furniture	50. 00
Dining-room furniture	50. 00
Sundry engravings, two paintings on copper, daguerreotypes	50. 00
1 portable camp table, oak	10. 00
4 portable camp chairs	8. 00
Commissary stores	10. 00
1 writing desk and case	15. 00
About 100 volumes select medical and standard books	200. 00
Cabinet collection of Navajo, Apache, Pino, Papago, Zuñi, Moigi, and other Indian warlike weapons, bows, quivers, arrows, lances, clubs, etc	100. 00
Cabinet collection of animals, birds, reptiles, insects, and Indian crania, pertaining to Arizona and New Mexico, collected at much labor and expense, during nearly seven years' service there	100. 00
Manuscript notes, on the influence of the climate of Arizona on gunshot wounds, illustrated by 43 cases	100. 00
Cabinet of minerals, precious and other metals, mines of Arizona, consisting of about three hundred choice specimens collected with great care during a residence of nearly four years from the various mines of that Territory, including many rare varieties of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, arsenic, iron, and other metals in various form	250. 00
Manuscript notes of three visits to Europe in 1851, 1854, 1855, private and miscellaneous papers, family relics, souvenirs, etc	100. 00
1 mess chest, with complete outfit for three persons	50. 00
Total	$2, 286. 00

The public property and personal effects lost as aforesaid were destroyed for the benefit of the Government and people of the United States, and the destruction of the wagons enabled the infantry portion of the command to obtain a mount, whereby they escaped the dangers by which they were beset. Claimant has never obtained any payment or pecuniary consideration to recompense him for the losses sustained by the destruction of his personal property aforesaid and believes he is justly entitled to reimbursement for the value thereof owing to the exceptional nature and peculiar manner of the sacrifice.

He was entitled by law to have his allowance of personal baggage and effects transported by the United States, but owing to the facts heretofore set forth, the Government agent after having received the personal baggage and effects of this claimant for transportation to the new station, failed to deliver the same, and in consequence of such failure he should be compensated for the pecuniary value of his personal property destroyed while the same was in transit and in possession of the proper officer of the Government for transportation.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING.

As this claim grows out of destruction of property by the Army during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, it is not within the jurisdiction of the court. (Act Mar. 3, 1883, section 3, 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., p. 403.)

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 7, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 5th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 19.

JOHN R. BIGELOW, DECEASED.

Communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of John R. Bigelow, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional or Departmental. Case No. 60. Eunice P. Bigelow, administratrix of the estate of John R. Bigelow, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The claim or matter in the above-entitled case was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 13th day of March, 1884.

George A. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case having been brought to a hearing on the 2d day of March, 1892.

The claimant in the original petition of the intestate alleges as follows:

The claimant did on the 19th day of July, in the year 1864, purchase jointly with Westel Willoughby all the right, title, interest, and estate of French Forrest in and to a certain tract of land situated in the county of Fairfax, in the State of Virginia, known as Clermont, the said French Forrest's interest in and to said tract of land having been condemned as forfeited to the United States under the confiscation act of July 17, 1862. Immediately upon the claimant and said Willoughby having purchased said property military possession was taken of the same by the United States Army, and the same was held and used by the Army of the United States and the buildings thereon employed for the purpose of a smallpox hospital, and the same was used and occupied by said United States Army for the purpose aforesaid from the time the same was first taken up to and including the 26th of September, in the year 1865, and the claimant avers that the reasonable value or rent of said property for the purposes aforesaid was $100 a month, amounting for the period aforesaid to $1,423.33, which amount he claims.

Said Westel Willoughby, by an instrument in writing dated January 14, 1867, transferred to the claimant all his right, title, and interest in and to the said real property aforesaid, and also assigned to the claimant any claim which he, said Willoughy, might have in the premises.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

On the 19th of July, 1864, a tract of land with the buildings thereon in Fairfax County, Va., about 3 miles from Alexander, called Clermont, then being used by the Government as a military hospital, was exposed for sale by the United States marshal for the District of Virginia, under a decree of the United States district court for that district, condemning said land as the property of French Forrest, who was engaged in rebellion against the United States, under the confiscation act of July 17, 1862, and the same was sold by said marshal to John R. Bigelow and Westel Willoughby, they being the highest bidders therefor, for the sum of $1,900. The property was not surrendered to said Bigelow or said Willoughby until September 26, 1865. For some two years prior to the 19th of July, 1864, and until the 26th day of September, 1865, the property was used and occupied by the military authorities of the United States as a military small-pox hospital. It was reasonably worth for that purpose at least $20 a month, amounting to the sum of $284.66.

II.

On the 14th day of January, 1867, said Westel Willoughby, by an instrument in writing assigned and transferred to said John R. Bigelow all his right, title, and interest in and to the said farm and premises known as Clermont, and also all claim which he may have had against the United States for rent of said premises while used by the Government as such hospital.

III.

Said John R. Bigelow and Westel Willoughby were officers in the Army of the United States and were loyal to the United States during the whole of the late rebellion.

IV.

After the war Douglas Forrest, a son and heir of French Forrest, on account of whose participation in the rebellion said property had been condemned and forfeited, brought suit against said John R. Bigelow in ejectment for the recovery of the premises. The State courts of Virginia decided in favor of Forrest's title, and upon writ of error the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, by whom the judgment of the State courts was affirmed at the December term, 1869 (see Bigelow *vs.* Forrest, 9 Wall., 339), whereby said land was wholly lost to said Bigelow.

V.

The claim for rent of the property was presented to the Southern Claims Commission, organized under the act of March 3, 1871, but said Commission held that it had no jurisdiction of rent claims, and therefore dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction.

VI.

Said John R. Bigelow has died since the case was referred to this court, and the claimant, Eunice P. Bigelow, is administratrix of his estate.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 20, 1892.

A true copy.

Test, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 20.

CHARLES LANMAN.

Letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Charles Lanman against the United States.

DECEMBER 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 8501. Charles Lanman *vs.* The United States.

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The claim or matter in the above-entitled case was transmitted to the court by the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives, on the 3d day of March, 1891.

W. W. Curry, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case having been brought to a hearing on the 23d day of February, 1892, the court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, finds the facts to be as follows:

I.

In the year 1859 the claimant published a book of the title following, to wit: "Dictionary of the United States Congress; containing biographical sketches of its members from the foundation of the Government, with an appendix. Compiled as a manual of reference for the legislator and statesman, by Charles Lanman; which book was published for the author by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1859."

Said book bears the following: "Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1858, by Charles Lanman, in the clerk's office of the United States for the District of Columbia." Referred to as Exhibit A.

II.

The said claimant in the year 1869 published a book of the title following, to wit: "Dictionary of the United States of Congress and the General Government. Compiled as a book of reference for the American people, by Charles Lanman, author of the 'Private Life of Daniel Webster,' etc., sixth edition, including the Forty-first Congress. Hartford: T. Belknap and H. E. Goodwin, 1869," which was "Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1868, by Charles Lanman, in the clerk's office of the supreme court of the United States for the District of Columbia," as shown by Exhibit B.

III.

In the year 1876 there was published as follows, to wit: "Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States during its First Century, from original and official sources. By Charles Lanman, author of the Dictionary of Congress, Private Life of Daniel Webster, etc. Washington: James Anglim, 1876." Said book so published was entered according to the act of Congress in the year 1876 by Charles Lanman and James Anglim, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, which is referred to as Exhibit C.

IV.

In the year 1866 the following book was published: "Dictionary of the United States Congress. Compiled as a manual of reference for the legislator and statesman, by Charles Lanman, third edition. Revised and brought down to July 28, 1866. Government Printing Office, 1866." Said book bears the following inscription: "Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1866, by Charles Lanman, in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia," and referred to herein as Exhibit D, which was the last addition of claimant's dictionary as published by him.

V.

In the year 1867 there was published by defendants a book entitled "Congressional Directory for the first session of Fortieth Congress of the United States of America, compiled for the use of Congress by Ben: Perley Poore, clerk of printing records. First edition. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1867."

The second page of said book contains as follows: "Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1867, Ben: Perley Poore, in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

"This copyright has been secured, by direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, to prevent the issue of pirated editions (incorrect or imperfect) for sale. The newspaper press is welcome to copy so much of the Directory as may be desirable, but any one who may republish the work for sale will be liable to prosecution for infringement of the copyright. Copies of this and of subsequent editions can be ordered at the Public Printing Office on payment of the cost of printing. B. P. P."

A copy of said publication is hereby referred to as Exhibit E.

VI.

In said last-mentioned year 1867 there was also issued and published a book as follows: "Congressional Directory for the second session of the Fortieth Congress of the United States of America, compiled for the use of Congress by Ben: Perley Poore, clerk of printing records. First edition. Washington. Government Printing Office. 1867."

The said book bears the same copyright mark as shown in the preceding finding, and is hereby referred to as Exhibit F.

VII.

The said publication continued in substantially the same form to be issued as aforesaid during each session of Congress from the issue of said Exhibit F up to the bringing of this suit. In 1884–'85 two editions were issued; in 1885–'86 three editions were issued; 1886–'87, editions; and in 1887–'88 editions were issued; in 1888–'89 editions were issued.

VIII.

In the issue of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session, the Congressional Directory contains fifteen Senators and nine Representatives whose names appear in Exhibit D, to wit: Hon. John Sherman (Dictionary, page 339; Directory, page 67), Hon. W. B. Allison (Dict., p. 7; Direct., p. 25), Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt (Dict., p. 83; Direct., p. 15), Hon. Shelby M. Cullom (Dict., p. 93; Direct., p. 17) Hon. H. L. Dawes (Dict., 102; Direct., p. 38), Hon. George F. Edmunds (Dict., p. 119; Direct., p. 90), Hon. Isham G. Harris (Dict., p. 169; Direct., p. 84), Hon. John A. Logan (Dict., 235; Direct. 17), Hon. Justin S. Morrill (Dict., 270; Direct., p. 90), Hon. James L. Pugh (Dict., p. 308; Direct., 5), Hon. Philetus Sawyer (Dict., p. 330; Direct., p. 95), Hon Zebulon Vance (Dict., 388; Direct., p. 64), Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck (Dict., 390; Direct., 52), Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees (Dict., 391, Direct., p. 22), as Senators; and as Representatives, Hon. William S. Holman (Dict., p. 185; Direct., 23), Hon. W. D. Kelly (Dict., p. 210; Direct., p. 74), Hon. John H. Ketcham (Dict., p. 214; Direct., p. 60), Hon. William R. Morrison (Dict., p. 272; Direct., p. 21), Hon. Charles O'Neill (Dict., p. 204; Direct., p. 74), Hon. Samuel J. Randall (Dict., p. 311; Direct., p. 74), Hon. John H. Ragan (Dict., 314; Direct., p. 88), Hon. Otho R. Singleton (Dict., 342; Direct., p. 48), Hon. William H. Wodsworth (Dict., p. 392; Direct., p. 32).

IX.

The dictionary was first published in 1859, and three editions were published by Congress with the consent of claimant (two in the year 1864 and one in the year 1866), for which the United States paid the sum of $4,650, at the rate of $1,550 per edition. The profits of the first edition amounted to $6,000 to claimant. In the year 1869 the claimant received from the Senate $400 in payment of 100 books of the edition of claimant issued in that year.

In the year 1867, Congress, instead of publishing the claimant's book and paying him royalty as herein shown, decides to publish the Congressional Directory, for the use of Congress, having biographical sketches as therein shown, and in so doing did not intend to take and use the book or material of claimant, but to prepare the said directory of material of common right to all persons.

X.

At the time of the preparation of the directory in 1867, Congress did not concede or recognize an exclusive right in the claimant in the material embraced in said and subsequent publications, but acted upon the assumption that the Government had the right to make such publication as incident to the right of all persons to use and publish such matter.

XI.

Upon the publication of the directory as aforesaid the demand for the dictionary was materially decreased and its sales very much diminished, but it does not appear what was the pecuniary loss of the claimant except as it may be shown as aforesaid.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 2, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 5th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 21.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

TO THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 5, 1892.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1892.

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LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

TRANSMITTING

Report for the year ended December 5, 1892.

DECEMBER 7, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, my report as Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for the year ended December 5, 1892, as required by the act of February 21, 1881.

Very respectfully,

A. B. HEPBURN,
Commissioner.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 5, act of February 21, 1881, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress the following report of progress made in the settlement of the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company during the year ended December 5, 1892:

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Cash on hand December 5, 1891		$31,967.85
RECEIPTS.		
Proceeds of judgment at law No. 14723, against Gilbert Moyers	$1,621.49	
Proceeds of collection on judgment at law No. 14,188, against Scott & Johnson	922.59	
Dividends on Second National Bank stock	240.00	
Dividends on Detroit Car Loan Company's stock held as collateral	60.00	
		$2,844.08
Total		34,811.93
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Salary of commissioner	$813.87	
Compensation of agent, rent, and office expenses	1,500.00	
Attorney's fee, Commissioner *vs.* Gilbert Moyers	250.00	
Court costs, Commissioner *vs.* Gilbert Moyers	2.00	
Copying annual report	5.00	
Printing annual report	5.30	
Barred dividends, section 2, act February 17, 1883	53.11	
		2,629.28
Cash balance December 5, 1892		32,182.65

PAYMENTS UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

Five claims, amounting to $53.11, have been presented and paid during the year under the provisions of the act of February 17, 1883, making 1,029 claims paid under the act, amounting to $10,569.17, and leaving 1,382 claims unpaid, calling for $6,911.93.

ASSETS COLLECTED.

In the Commissioner's last report the statement was made that though the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia had passed a decree setting aside the deed of trust from Leonidas Scott in favor of

the Trust Company to secure the payment of judgment at law No. 14188, for $11,381.28, interest and costs, it was expected that several hundred dollars would be realized from this source.

This statement has been verified to the extent of $922.59, which sum has been collected and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and counsel in the case expresses himself hopeful that the court will award a further sum, now in controversy, to the Trust Company. Success has also attended the efforts of the Commissioner to reach the real estate acquired in this city by one Gilbert Moyers, in satisfaction of judgment at law No. 14723 for $839 recovered against him and in favor of the Trust Company, and the sum of $1,621.49 has been realized from this source.

Two of the items heretofore reported among the available assets being no longer regarded available, will not hereafter appear as such. These are claims against Beaufort County, S. C., $321.36, and lost certificate of the board of audit, District of Columbia, $200.

The first-named item consists of a balance claimed to be due on a judicial award in favor of the Trust Company and against Beaufort County, State of South Carolina. A large sum was awarded in this case to the Trust Company many years ago, to be paid in annual installments, and the payments were made regularly until the sum awarded had been reduced to $321.36. When this balance was called for, the county commissioners asserted that by an error in the original proceedings this sum had been improperly included in the award, and they declined to pay it. As the collection of this amount under the circumstances would involve considerable expense, and is at best deemed rather doubtful, the Commissioner questions the expediency of attempting it.

The board of audit certificate above referred to was lost or destroyed about the time the Trust Company became insolvent. Efforts were made by former Commissioners to have a duplicate issued by the Treasurer of the United States, but as the latter required a bond of indemnity, and as the Commissioners were not willing to incur the personal liability of such a bond, no duplicate has ever been issued.

The following schedule embraces the remaining:

Available assets.

Description.	Face value.	Estimated proceeds.	Remarks.
Cash balance	$32,182.65	$32,182.65	
Second National Bank stock	3,000.00	4,800.00	
Deferred payments, Lukins plantation South Carolina	289.85	.....	Uncertain value.
Detroit Car Loan Company's stock	4,000.00	.....	Do.
Total	39,472.50	36,982.65	

OUTSTANDING CHECKS.

Of the outstanding checks the sum of $74.88 has been paid during the year, leaving still outstanding checks issued as follows:

By Hon. Jno. A. J. Creswell, *et al.*, late commissioners	$3,566.13
By Hon. Jno. Jay Knox, late commissioner	4,243.95
By Hon. H. W. Cannon, late commissioner	90.98
By Hon. William L. Trenholm, late commissioner	22.47
Total	7,923.53

Few of these checks are ever likely to be presented for payment, and unless Congress should otherwise direct, their amounts will inure to the benefit of the United States.

BARRED CLAIMS AND DIVIDENDS.

Fourteen claims have been presented for payment during the year, requiring $262.57 to pay the 62 per cent declared in dividends, making 226 claims, calling for $3,899.13, presented since May 12, 1885, which are barred under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1881.

Although the total number of claims barred by this act aggregate the large sum of $184,494.13, they represent but a very small average to each claimant. This is probably the reason why so few of them have been presented.

Under the provisions of the act of February 17, 1883, 2,411 of the largest of these claims, amounting to $17,481.10, were presented for payment prior to May 12, 1885, the date of the declaration of the final dividend. Since that date, as has already been shown, only 226 additional claims, calling for $3,899.13, have been presented. This, I think, demonstrates conclusively that but a very small portion of the sum of $167,013.03, now barred by the act of February 21, 1881, and not heretofore demanded, is likely ever to be called for, and that the estimate of $10,000 or $15,000 in addition to the $3,899.13 already called for, contained in the reports of the late Commissioner, will fully cover all claims likely to be presented for payment, should the limitation as to the payment of dividends not called for within two years after their declaration, contained in section 8, act of February 21, 1891, be repealed.

As long as the funds in the hands of the Commissioner are deemed sufficient for the payment of all claims of this character likely to be presented, it seems a hardship to deprive claimants of their just dues, who through ignorance or want of proper information neglected to call for their dividends within the time prescribed by law, especially as the remaining assets are not at all likely to admit of the declaration of another dividend.

The draft of the bill designed to carry out the foregoing recommendation heretofore submitted to Congress is as follows:

A BILL authorizing the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company to pay certain dividends barred by the act of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the funds in his hands available for that purpose, to all claimants otherwise legally entitled thereto, who have not yet received them, the sixty-two per cent in dividends heretofore declared in favor of the depositors of said company, notwithstanding the limitation for the payment of such dividends contained in section eight of an act entitled "An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

I therefore respectfully renew the recommendation of the late Commissioner for the passage of the above bill.

Very respectfully,

A. B. HEPBURN,
Commissioner.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT NO. I.—DIVIDENDS.

At the time of the failure of the company, in 1874, there were 61,131 depositors, to whom there was due	$2,939,925.22
Five dividends have been declared, as follows:	
(1) 20 per cent, November 1, 1875	587,985.04
(2) 10 per cent, March 20, 1878	293,992.52
(3) 10 per cent, September 1, 1880	293,992.52
(4) 15 per cent, June 1, 1882	140,988.78
(5) 7 per cent, May 12, 1883 (final)	205,794.76
Aggregating 62 per cent and amounting to	1,822,753.62
Of this amount there was called for and paid	1,638,259.49
Leaving unpaid and barred by act of February 21, 1881	184,494.13
Of this amount there was revived by act of February 17, 1883	17,481.10
Of which amount there has been paid	10,569.17
Leaving uncalled for on December 5, 1892	6,911.93

STATEMENT NO. II.—TABLE SHOWING TOTAL PAYMENTS TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Branches.	First dividend.		Second dividend.		Third dividend.		Fourth dividend.		Final dividend.		Total payments at each branch.
	No. of claimants.	November 1, 1875, 20 per cent.	No. of claimants.	March 20, 1878, 10 per cent.	No. of claimants.	September 1, 1880. 10 per cent.	No. of claim. ants.	June 1, 1882, 15 per cent.	No. of claimants.	May 12, 1883, 7 per cent.	
Alexandria, Va	226	$2,694.65	207	$1,338.38	197	$1,318.07	173	$1,974.00	136	$870.88	$8,195.98
Atlanta, Ga	554	5,093.89	424	2,238.82	362	2,219.36	318	3,163.20	246	1,362.94	14,078.21
Augusta, Ga	1,505	17,012.84	1,300	8,255.63	1,212	8,161.09	1,134	12,183.16	1,057	5,626.94	51,239.66
Baltimore, Md	2,411	54,788.02	2,193	26,930.55	2,036	26,177.06	1,890	38,794.54	1,671	17,445.78	164,135.95
Beaufort, S. C	516	4,930.78	439	2,330.62	395	2,233.38	337	3,276.75	287	1,377.28	14,148.81
Charleston, S. C	3,024	46,649.32	2,823	22,430.33	2,541	22,016.86	2,352	33,156.65	2,104	15,077.83	139,330.99
Columbus, Miss	124	943.09	91	417.19	57	363.59	49	519.62	43	236.40	2,479.89
Columbia, Tenn	338	3,365.85	311	1,648.66	282	1,605.06	269	2,412.60	180	970.63	10,002.80
Huntsville, Ala	328	6,468.84	300	3,175.52	280	3,134.41	280	4,706.04	263	2,172.70	19,657.51
Jacksonville, Fla	576	6,721.67	487	3,249.66	400	2,927.59	350	4,260.55	306	1,911.14	19,070.61
Lexington, Ky	347	6,145.44	287	2,686.30	254	2,597.44	226	3,750.52	207	1,683.41	16,863.11
Little Rock, Ark	115	2,504.12	95	1,187.83	90	1,171.43	93	1,748.80	86	772.35	7,384.53
Louisville, Ky	1,376	24,529.46	1,216	11,911.56	1,089	11,570.48	918	16,870.01	792	7,620.77	72,502.28
Lynchburg, Va	299	2,880.61	256	1,380.89	220	1,335.98	197	1,957.75	155	789.68	8,344.91
Macon, Ga	716	9,549.62	560	4,635.52	479	4,476.04	429	6,532.09	365	2,968.05	28,161.32
Memphis, Tenn	756	16,697.02	687	8,141.44	564	7,559.55	512	11,198.00	422	4,889.29	48,485.30
Mobile, Ala	939	15,417.26	814	7,515.41	763	7,322.29	686	10,713.27	584	4,853.97	45,822.20
Natchez, Miss	106	3,735.95	96	1,843.19	83	1,742.06	84	2,713.50	73	1,197.92	11,232.62
Nashville, Tenn	804	13,823.03	644	6,644.78	564	6,395.82	514	9,320.90	450	4,231.57	40,416.10
Newbern, N. C	576	6,218.01	468	2,922.94	427	2,920.66	396	4,381.96	349	2,030.10	18,473.67
New Orleans, La	1,314	43,631.56	1,062	20,944.91	962	20,337.62	890	29,725.92	767	12,973.58	127,613.59
New York, N. Y	1,529	62,026.87	1,318	29,996.19	1,174	28,577.67	1,151	42,614.06	1,021	19,125.13	182,339.92
Norfolk, Va	1,296	20,346.23	1,136	9,665.12	984	9,208.05	935	13,678.41	837	6,131.54	59,029.35
Philadelphia, Pa	719	13,685.82	632	6,720.74	568	6,585.68	523	9,607.97	471	4,377.69	40,977.90
Raleigh, N. C	579	5,739.51	455	2,716.76	390	2,595.93	324	3,725.69	276	1,645.47	16,423.36
Richmond, Va	2,000	27,406.81	1,732	13,280.23	1,527	12,765.84	1,475	19,222.49	1,296	8,797.43	81,472.80
Savannah, Ga	1,706	25,493.03	1,468	12,256.85	1,383	12,092.32	1,314	17,993.59	1,130	7,984.98	75,820.72
Shreveport, La	346	5,680.59	300	2,703.65	240	2,591.62	196	3,517.87	149	1,450.82	15,944.55
St. Louis, Mo	421	9,989.68	347	4,624.41	304	4,396.13	280	6,482.52	258	2,863.14	28,355.88
Tallahassee, Fla	339	4,840.47	283	2,329.38	224	2,240.23	205	3,321.53	181	1,486.85	14,218.46
Vicksburg, Miss	633	14,311.51	535	6,477.22	412	5,888.29	393	8,981.33	312	3,892.41	39,550.76
Wilmington, N. C	780	7,653.04	641	3,599.45	516	3,468.01	488	5,119.42	411	2,309.35	22,149.27
Washington, D. C	2,676	63,381.08	2,444	31,191.04	2,292	30,866.70	2,136	45,979.80	1,879	20,785.18	192,203.80
Miscellaneous	22	1,004.41	14	292.17	9	260.87	10	392.20	10	183.03	2,132.68
Barred claims, section 1, act February 17, 1883											5,145.09
Barred claims, section 2, act February 17, 1883											5,424.08
Special deposits and preferred claims											73,565.03
Total	29,996	555,360.08	26,069	267,683.34	23,280	259,123.18	21,527	383,996.71	18,774	172,096.18	1,722,393.69

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 22.

AMOS WOODRUFF AND OTHERS.

DECEMBER 7, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the cases of the following named persons against the United States: Amos Woodruff; Willis Cotton, deceased; P. L. Feezer, Alexander Seals; Jesse Picket, deceased; Fannie Young; W. J. Hendricks, deceased; J. N. Stephens, deceased; J. G. Ferguson; F. I. Johnson, deceased; Peter Dunbar, deceased.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 6, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court in each of the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional—facts and loyalty.) No. 3593. Amos Woodruff *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for use and occupation of real property was transmitted to the court by the War Claims Committee, House of Representatives, on the 10th day of April, 1888. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of June, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States and residing in Memphis, Shelby County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war; that a storehouse, No. 162 Exchange Building, in said city, was taken possession of by the United States military authorities and occupied from January 23, 1863, to September 23, 1863, a period of eight months, at $150 per month, $1,200.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

The claimant is a citizen of the United States, who resided in Memphis, Tenn., in 1863. He did not give aid or comfort to the rebellion during the late war, but was throughout the war loyal to the Government of the United States.

II.

On the 23d of January, 1863, a building in Memphis, then known as No. 4 Exchange Block, now known as 162 Front street, was taken possession of and occupied by military authority as a storehouse for ordnance and stores. The occupancy continued for a period of eight months.

III.

The legal title to the property had been conveyed by a former owner to the firm of J. & A. Woodruff, of which the claimant was a member. It does not appear that the estate or interest of J. Woodruff, as joint owner, has ever been conveyed to the claimant. But it appears that in 1860 the firm dissolved the partnership, and that a written agreement was entered into by which this property was to pass to the claimant individually, and Amos Woodruff, the other partner, has filed a paper in this suit setting forth that the property belongs to the claimant, and that he, Jonathan Woodruff, is not entitled to share in the moneys now sought to be recovered for use and occupation, and that he makes no claim therefor.

IV.

At the time when the property was taken possession of it had been leased by the claimant to one F. J. Atwood for the term of five years, at the annual rent of $1,850. Only one year of the lease had expired, but in consequence of the occupancy by the United States, he requested the claimant to cancel the lease, and it was accordingly canceled. The court finds that a reasonable compensation for the use and occupancy for the term of eight months above described was $1,200.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8381. Estate of Willis Cotton *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Willis Cotton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 24, 1892.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional—facts and loyalty) No. 8381. W. T. Ratliff, administrator Willis Cotton, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 3d day of March, 1891. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant and the Attorney-General by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 24th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 26th day of October, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Hinds County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores of the value of $430 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

By Gen. Sherman's command, July 13, 1863:	
2 mules, $150 each	$300
1 wagon	130
Aggregating	430

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

During the late war of the rebellion there was taken from said decedent, Willis Cotton, in the State of Mississippi, by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to army use, quartermaster stores alleged in the petition reasonably worth at the time the sum of $270.

II.

No payment appears to have been made for any part of said claim.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 26, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6087. Peter L. Freezer *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Peter L. Freezer, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 2, 1889.

[Court of Claims.] (Congressional—facts and loyalty.) No. 6087. Peter L. Freezer *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 10th day of September, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 2d day of December, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies, or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 13th day of October, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Mississippi County, State of Arkansas; that he resided during the late war of the rebellion in Tennessee; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the petitioner quartermaster stores of the value of $225 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

June 5, 1863, by Captain Moore, of Fort Pillow:

Black horse, 5 years old	200.00
By Fifty-second Indiana:	
3 saddles	20.00
3 bridles	5.00
	$225.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimant's farm in Fayette County, Tenn., in June, 1863, by military authority for the use of the Army, the horse above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $125.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 21, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4119. Alexander Seals *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Alexander Seals, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 21, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 4119, Congressional. Alexander Seals *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Marshall County, State of , where petitioner resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies to the

value of $972.50 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army as follows:

2 mules	$300.00
1 wagon	120.00
1 set double harness	30.00
2 mules	300.00
1 set double harness	40.00
1 wagon	120.00
50 bushels corn	62.50
Aggregating in value	972.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $390.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1390. Jesse Pickett *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Jesse Pickett, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 11, 1892.

[Court of Claims, Congressional—Facts and Loyalty. No. 1390. Wm. Pickett, administrator of Jesse Pickett, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 12th day of February, 1887. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations: That he is a citizen of Sequatchie County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $6,579, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army as follows:

3,000 bushels of corn, at 75 cents	$2,250.00
75 bushels old corn in crib, at $1	75.00
50 acres of fodder, at $4 per acre	200.00

12,000 fence rails, at $3 per hundred	360.00
1 large brown horse, 4 years old	150.00
2 sorrel mules, 5 years old	300.00
1 large bay horse, worth	150.00
3 colts, 2½ years old, at $75 each	225.00
2 sorrel horses, 3 and 5 years old	250.00
1 roan horse, 4 years old	150.00
9 cows, making 2,700 pounds of beef, at 7 cents	189.00
15 4-year-old cattle, 300 pounds each net, at 7 cents	315.00
44 3-year-old cattle, 250 each net, at 7 cents	245.00
5 2-year-old cattle, 200 pounds each, at 7 cents	70.00
150 fat hogs, 150 gross, at 6 cents	1,350.00
60 shoats, 40 pounds each, at $3	180.00
10 sows	50.00
400 pounds of bacon, at 10 cents	40.00
200 pounds of lard, at 15 cents	30.00
Aggregating in value	6,579.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and argu ments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant's intestate as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $4,730.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy
Test: This 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 678. Fannie Young *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Fannie Young, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1888.

[Court of Claims. No. 678 Congressional. Fannie Young *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court on the 13th day of March, 1886.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Giles County, State of

Tennessee, where she resided during the late war of the rebellion; that during said period the United States forces under the command of Lieut. Fisher, of Gen. Sherman's command, on December 5, 1863, took from her one horse, of the value of $125, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

In the year 1863 a Confederate soldier gave the claimant a horse, not branded, which was at that time unfit for service. Claimant cared for the horse for three months, and put it in a good condition. At the end of said three months said horse was taken from claimant by the military forces of the United States for their use. The value of the said horse at the time of taking was $125. No payment has been made for said horse.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 7, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1223. William J. Hendricks, administrator, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William J. Hendricks, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 11, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 1223. Congressional. J. W. Brazer, administrator of William J. Hendricks, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of August, 1886.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant and the Attorney-General, by Felix Frannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Monroe County, State of Arkansas, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $3,086.20 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

75 bushels of corn	$75.00
700 pounds of meat	70.00
3 barrels of flour	30.00

60 pounds of lard	6.20
15 bushels of Irish potatoes	15.00
2 horses	350.00
10 hogs	150.00
2,000 pounds of meat	250.00
20 cords of wood	60.0
80 gallons of molasses	80.00
50 bushels of sweet potatoes	50.00
1 wagon	75.00
1,700 bushels of corn	1,700.00
1 mule	175.00
Total	3,086.20

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's intestate, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $1,612.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 659. John W. Stephens, son of John N. Stephens *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John N. Stephens, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 12, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 659. John Loague, administrator J. N. Stephens, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the War Claims Committee, House Representatives, on the 18th day of March, 1886.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 12th day of November, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 12th day of May, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

Your petitioner, John Loague, administrator John N. Stephens, deceased, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Shelby County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by

proper authority, took from the decedent, quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $600 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

January 20, 1863, taken by Capt. McKay, quartermaster, by order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbutt, to supply U. S. Army at Fort Pickering with wood, 1 wood boat and lines	$300.00
January 20, 1863, by Capt. McKay, quartermaster, by order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbutt, for use at Fort Pickering and United States hospitals, 50 cords of wood, at $6 per cord	300.00
	600.00

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and argument of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

On the 20th January, 1863, there was taken from the possession of the decedent, at the wharf at Memphis, Tenn., by military authority for the use of the troops at Fort Pickering, and in the hospitals the property above described, the fair and reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $500.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5776. James G. Ferguson *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on preliminary inquiry, finds that James G. Ferguson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 18, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 5776. James G. Ferguson *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 8th day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of April, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 26th day of May, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

Your petitioner, James G. Ferguson, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Warren County, State of Mississippi, where petitioner resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the

petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $31,712.05, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

1,600 bushels of corn	$1,600.00
5,000 pounds of fodder	75.00
20 mules	2,900.00
1 horse	300.00
1 mule wagon	100.00
1 ox wagon	125.00
40,000 fence rails	2,700.00
20,000 feet cypress lumber	700.00
400 acres standing timber	12,000.00
16 oxen	896.00
150 hogs	900.00
6 barrels of pork	120.00
2 tierces of hams	90.00
2,000 pounds of shoulders	200.00
300 pounds lard	60.00
13 barrels of molases	390.00
1 barrel of flour	9.80
2 barrels of sugar	56.25
20 bales of cotton	4,000.00
Blacksmith and carpenter tools	500.00
Rent of dwelling house, 1863	200.00
Rent of dwelling, 1864	1,200.00
120 cattle	2,880.00
Aggregating in value	32,002.05
Credit by 2 mules returned	290,00
Balance	31,712.05

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

During the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, there were taken from the claimant from his place in Warren County, Miss., by the military authorities of the United States, and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $15,063.

II.

No payment appears to have been made of any part of said claim.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. No. 3614. Thomas J. Johnson's administrator *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Thomas J. Johnson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 23, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 3614. William Johnson, administrator of Thomas J. Johnson, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of April, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores or from whom they were alleged to have been taken was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 13th day of October, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Fayette County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $22,387.75, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

17 mules and 4 horses, in all 21 head of stock, at $150 per head	$3,150.00
900 cords of wood	1,950.00
19,000 pounds of fodder, receipted for, at $2 per hundred	380.00
503,000 feet of lumber, at $20 per M	10,060.00
July, 1862:	
1 set blacksmith tools and shop, complete	200.00
30 bushels oats, at $1	30.00
2,540 bushels corn, at $1	2,540.00
1 heavy iron-axle wagon	100.00
16,500 pounds fresh pork, at 10 cents	1,650.00
7,000 pounds of beef, at 7 cents	700.00
200 bushels of potatoes, at $1	200.00
3 barrels of flour, at $12 per barrel	36.00
5 barrels of molasses, 210 gallons, at $1	210.00
290 pounds sugar, at 20 cents	58.00
5,120 pounds of cured meat, at 20 cents	1,024.00
100 pounds of sausage meat, at 25 cents	25.00
100 pounds mackerel, at 10 cents	10.00
200 pounds dried beef, at 25 cents	50.00
20 pounds lard, at 15 cents	3.00
5 bushels pease, at $2	10.00
3 bushels corn meal, at $1.25 per bushel	3.75
Aggregating in value	22,389.75

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

That during the war of the rebellion there was taken from the claimant, now deceased, Thomas I. Johnson, by proper military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, store and supplies amounting in value to the sum of $13,378.

II.

That no payment appears to have been made for said stores and supplies

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 10, 1892.

A true copy.

Test, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8026. Peter Dunbar *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by, or furnished to, the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Peter Dunbar, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 11, 1892.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional—facts and loyalty.) No. 8026. W. T. Ratliff, administrator Peter Dunbar *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 7th day of August, 1890.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 11th day of January, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of October, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Hinds County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores of the value of $420, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

By Gen. Sherman's command, in July, 1863:

2 horses, $150 each	$300
1 wagon	100
1 saddle	20
Total	420

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

At the time and place alleged in said petition the military forces of the United States took from the said decedent for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the kind alleged, which, at the time of taking, were reasonably worth the sum of $320.

II.

It does not appea r that any payment has been made for any of said property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

O

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

LETTER FROM THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY DRAWN AND DISBURSED BY HIM UP TO DECEMBER 5, 1892.

DECEMBER 8, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act defining certain duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives and for other purposes," I have the honor to submit the inclosed report, showing the several sums of money drawn by me and disbursed pursuant to the provisions of said act.

S. S. YODER,
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Receipts and disbursements of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Date.	Moneys placed to my credit with the Treasurer of the United States.	Amount.	Date.	Moneys drawn from the Treasurer of the United States and disbursed or accounted for.	Amount.
1891.			1891.		
Dec. 14	To requisition	$100,000.00	Dec. 14	By cash	$25,000.00
16	....do	103,000.00	16	....do	65,000.00
30	....do	141,030.72	17	....do	15,000.00
1892.			18	....do	10,000.00
Jan. 25	Amount turned over by A. J. Holmes, late Sergeant-at-Arms	20,841.74	22	....do	5,000.00
			23	....do	10,000.00
			30	....do	5,000.00
Feb. 4	To requisition	140,362.00	1892.		
12	....do	11,565.50	Jan. 2	....do	25,000.00
Mar. 5	....do	108,044.41	2	....do	5,000.00
5	....do	5,039.67	4	....do	30,030.72
Apr. 2	....do	139,999.76	5	....do	15,000.00
May 2	....do	140,362.00	6	....do	10,000.00
			6	....do	6,000.00
			7	....do	10,000.00
			8	....do	10,000.00
			11	....do	5,000.00
			11	....do	5,000.00
			13	....do	5,000.00
			14	....do	8,000.00
			20	....do	10,000.00
			23	....do	5,000.00
			25	....do	5,000.00
			27	....do	30,000.00

Receipts and disbursements of the Sergeant-at-Arms—Continued.

Date.	Moneys placed to my credit with the Treasurer of the United States.	Amount.
1892.		
June 2	To requisition	$140,607.04
July 1	do	139,031.29
Aug. 2	do	139,194.00
Sept. 2	do	139,184.82
Oct. 1	do	138,683.17

Date.	Moneys drawn from the Treasurer of the United States and disbursed or accounted for.	Amount.
1892.		
Feb. 3	By cash	$45,841.74
5	do	45,000.00
6	do	5,000.00
10	do	5,000.00
12	do	10,362.00
16	do	10,000.00
23	do	10,000.00
Mar. 1	do	10,000.00
3	do	52,000.00
4	do	10,000.00
5	do	30,000.00
9	do	10,000.00
11	do	10,649.58
15	do	10,000.00
21	do	10,000.00
26	do	5,000.00
30	do	5,000.00
Apr. 1	do	5,000.00
2	do	52,000.00
5	do	38,000.00
8	do	5,000.00
9	do	5,000.00
12	do	10,000.00
15	do	10,000.00
19	do	5,000.00
22	do	10,000.00
May 2	do	5,000.00
3	do	55,000.00
4	do	3,000.00
5	do	25,000.00
6	do	2,361.76
9	do	10,000.00
10	do	10,000.00
14	do	10,000.00
17	do	10,000.00
20	do	5,000.00
24	do	10,000.00
27	do	5,000.00
June 2	do	5,000.00
3	do	55,000.00
4	do	2,607.04
6	do	25,000.00
8	do	15,000.00
13	do	5,000.00
16	do	10,000.00
20	do	10,000.00
24	do	5,000.00
30	do	5,000.00
July 1	do	55,000.00
5	do	10,000.00
5	do	10,000.00
6	do	5,031.29
8	do	10,000.00
12	do	10,000.00
16	do	10,000.00
21	do	10,000.00
27	do	10,000.00
29	do	10,000.00
Aug. 2	do	20,000.00
3	do	45,000.00
5	do	15,194.00
5	do	20,000.00
6	do	28,000.00
9	do	6,000.00
10	do	3,320.00
11	do	20,000.00
22	do	5,680.00
23	do	791.95
Sept. 1	do	46,514.40
2	do	39,718.94
2	do	16,000.00
3	do	13,398.00
3	do	500.00
6	do	5,666.00
10	do	6,595.53
26	do	5,000.00
Oct. 1	do	44,936.20
1	do	39,211.00

Receipts and disbursements of the Sergeant-at-Arms—Continued.

Date.	Moneys placed to my credit with the Treasurer of the United States.	Amount.	Date.	Moneys drawn from the Treasurer of the United States and disbursed or accounted for.	Amount.
			1892.		
			Oct. 3	By cash	$16,238.00
			4	....do	20,000.00
			6	....do	10,297.97
1892.			22	....do	5,000.00
Nov. 1	To requisition	$137,940.33	Nov. 1	....do	44,152.00
Dec. 2	....do	263,128.14	1	....do	40,149.00
			1	....do	15,404.00
			3	....do	21,235.33
			7	....do	10,000.00
			15	....do	5,000.00
			Dec. 2	....do	30,000.00
				By balance	248,128.14
		2,008,014.59			2,008,014.59
			Dec. 3	Balance with Treasurer	248,128.14
			3	Balance in safe	17,545.83
			3	Due from Treasury	265,673.97
			3	To amount receipted for by Members and Delegates, and due them personally	6,149.91
				Total amount due	$271,823.88

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 24.

PUBLIC PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

LETTER FROM THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING A LIST OF THE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES IN HIS POSSESSION DECEMBER 5, 1892.

DECEMBER 8, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1892.

SIR: In conformity with section 72 of the Revised Statutes I have the honor to submit the following report of property belonging to the United States in my possession at this date, which will be found classified in papers marked A and B.

S. S. YODER,
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Public property in possession of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

A.

1 safe.
1 bookkeeper's desk.
1 mace.
1 cashier's desk.
2 flat-top desks.
1 large cylinder desk.
1 cabinet for checks.
2 wall desks.
7 chairs.
1 washstand.
1 stand for water pitcher.
2 screw stools.
1 clock.
1 letter file.
1 rubber stamp and pad.
1 small step-ladder.
2 drop lamps.
1 tin letter-box.
1 leather hand-bag.
3 rulers.
1 eraser.
1 register stamp.
1 pair large shears.
1 fire screen.
4 wastebaskets.
1 check stamp.
1 silver water-pitcher.
4 spittoons.
1 letter press and fittings.
1 coin scale.

B.

7 inkstands.
4 paper weights.
11 blank draft books (on Assistant Treasurer United States at New York, running from 1 to 10,000, inclusive, complete).
8 Journals.
12 ledgers.
5 certificate registers.
5 teller's record.
7 accessory books.
6 packages check books (new).
3 packing cases papers.
1 lot canceled checks.
10 funeral sashes and rosettes.
9 pairs silk gloves.
1 cash box.
60 blank Treasury reports.
22 boxes large envelopes.
14 blank scratch tablets.
1,500 blank certificates.
4,000 blank checks.
11 tablets paper.
9 tablets blank subpœnas.
75 balance sheets (blank).
200 statement blanks.
1 Webster's Dictionary (unabridged).
1 Washington City Directory.
1 volume United States Statutes at Large (Vol. 26, Fifty-first Congress).
1 volume United States Statutes at Large (Vol. 22, Forty-seventh Congress).
1 volume United States Statutes at Large (revised second edition, 1878).
2 volumes United States Statutes at Large (vol. 18, part 3, Forty-third Congress).
1 volume United States Statutes at Large (supplemental to Revised Statutes).
2 volumes United States Statutes at Large (Forty-third Congress, revised) statutes relating to District of Columbia, post-offices, post-roads, and public treaties.
2 volumes Blue Book, 1891.
2 volumes Blue Book, 1889.
1 volume Government salary tables.
3 boxes pens.
3 dozen penholders.
1 dozen pencils.
23 leave blanks.
18 pair-blanks.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 25.

SLATER AND WILLIAM COWART.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Slater and William Cowart against the United States.

DECEMBER 12, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 10, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7848. Slater Cowart and William Cowart vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Slater Cowart and William Cowart, the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 9, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7848. Slater Cowart and William Cowart v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above entitled case for stores or supplies alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 7th day of June, 1890.

A. L. Merriman, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Wm. J. Rannels, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary hearing, the court, on the 9th day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 30th day of June, 1892. The claimants, in their petition, make the following allegations:

"That in the years 1863 and 1864, under orders of Quartermaster-General Meigs, there were taken from their estate in Hamilton County, Tenn., a quantity of timber and wood amounting in the aggregate to 23,400 cords of wood of the value of $23,400, which was used by the United States Army for the purpose of building bridges, roads, and for fuel, etc."

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, make the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

That in the month of May, 1862, one John Cowart died at the county of Hamilton, in the State of Tennessee, testate, seized in fee simple of about 467 acres of land, situate near Chattanooga, Tenn., devising said land to his five sons, of which the claimant, Slater Cowart, is one, and the said claimant, William Cowart is the only heir-at-law of Lemuel Cowart, deceased, son of said John Cowart, who survived his father a few months, is the other, and the said claimants were the owners of two-fifths of said land at the time of the taking of the timber and wood therefrom as set forth in the next immediate finding.

II.

That during the year 1863 there was taken from the said lands of claimants by proper military authority, for the use of the United States Army, timber and wood, the value of claimants two-fifths of which was $3,771, for which it does not appear that any payment has been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 17, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 10th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

J. C. LUMMIS ET AL.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: J. C. Lummis, Susan Mussen, deceased, M. H. Thomas, deceased.

DECEMBER 12, 1892—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 10, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6554. John C. Lummis *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John C. Lummis, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies, or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 20, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6554. Facts and loyalty. John C. Lummis *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 16th day of October, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of June, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies, or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of June, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Kenton County, Ky., where he resided during the late rebellion, and that on the 27th day of August, 1864, the United States Troops, under command of Capt. B. F. Blankenship, of the Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, took from him for army use one horse, then worth $150.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

That there was taken from claimant by the troops of the United States, as alleged by him in his petition, one horse worth $150.

II.

A voucher was issued to claimant for his horse, as follows:

No. 9.] DEMOSSVILLE, PENDLETON COUNTY, KY., *August 27, 1864.*

This is to certify that I have taken from John C. Lumis, of Kenton County, Kentucky, one horse for the use of the United States Government.

B. F. BLANKENSHIP,
Capt. Co. H, 47 Regt. Ky. Vol.

I agree to account for the above to the Quartermaster's Department.

P. D. SCHON,
1 Lt. and R. Q. M., 47 Regt. Ky. Vols.

III.

No payment has been made claimant on this claim.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6217. Susan Mussen vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Susan Mussen, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, of from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 30, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 6217. John G. Mussen, administrator of Susan Mussen, deceased, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 7th day of September, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations: That he is the legal representative of Susan Mussen, deceased, late of Marion County, Ky., and as such has a claim for stores and supplies taken from his said intestate for army use, in October, 1862, by the United States troops under command of General Alexander McD. McCook, said property consisting of following items:

770 bushels corn, at 60 cents	$462.00
40 bushels oats, at 50 cents	20.00
3,150 pounds fodder, at ½ cent	15.75
8 tons hay, at $15	120.00
10 tons straw, at $5	50.00
360 cords wood, at $4	1,440.00
Total	2,107.75

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's intestate as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $438.50.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1892.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[SEAL.]

Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3054. J. W. Smith, administrator of Miles H. Thomas, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Miles H. Thomas, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 8, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3054. Facts and loyalty. James W. Smith, administrator estate of Miles H. Thomas, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 6th day of March, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 8th day of June, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 24th day of May, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is the legal representative of Miles H. Thomas, deceased, who resided during the late rebellion in Hardin County, Ky., and that as such he has a claim against the United States for the value of certain stores and supplies taken by the Army of the United States from his said intestate for army use at different times during the rebellion, said claim being stated as follows, viz:

350 bushels corn, at 45 cents	$157.50
8,000 pounds straw, at 25 cents per hundred	20.00
25 bushels oats, at 50 cents	12.50
1,800 pounds pork, at 5 cents	90.00
Total	280.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

In 1862 there was taken from the decedent's farm, in Hardin County, Ky., by military authority, for the use of the Army, quartermaster stores, and commissary supplies as above described, the fair and reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $235.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 27.

R. S. AND G. W. WOODBURY.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of R. S. and G. W. Woodbury against the United States.

DECEMBER 12, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 9, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 420. R. S. and G. W. Woodbury vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that R. S. and G. W. Woodbury, the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 23, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 420. Robert S. and George W. Woodbury vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 5th day of February, 1886.

Chas. F. Benjamin, esq., appeared for claimants, and the Attorney-General, by Wm. J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of January, 1888, found that the persons alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 11th day of October, 1892. The claimants in their petition make the following allegations:

That they are residents of the county of Issaquena and Yazoo, in the State of Mississippi, and that they were the owners at the time hereinafter stated of the following stores or supplies taken by troops under Maj. Gen. Grant for the military use of the United States, at or near the town of Yazoo, in the county of Yazoo, and State of Mississippi, in July, 1864, to wit:

18 mules, at $185	$3,330
Horse, saddle, and bridle	250
12 hogs, at $12 each	144
Bedding for hospital purposes	300
2 shot guns	150
300 pounds bacon	75
300 bushels corn	300
1 barrel sugar (200 pounds)	32
Medicine chest and contents	100
Total	4,681

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

That during the war of the rebellion there was taken from the claimants, by proper military authority, for the use of the United States, stores and supplies amounting in value to the sum of $2,570.

II.

That it does not appear that any payment has been made for said stores and supplies.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 19, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 28.

A. B. PHILLIPS.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of A. B. Phillips against the United States.

DECEMBER 12, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 9, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6760. Andrew B. Phillips vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Andrew B. Phillips, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 9, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6760. A. B. Phillips vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 14th day February, 1889. Arnell and Bullock appeared for claimant, and the Attorney General, by William J. Rannells, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interest of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 9th day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on February 1, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

First. That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Maury County, Tenn., and about the 27th day of November, 1864, the following property was taken from him while residing in said county, by the Army of the United States, to wit:

1 yellow claybank horse, 6 years old, valued at	$150
1 bay mare, 15 hands 3 inches high, 5 years old	150
1 bay mare, 16 hands high, 8 years old	150
1 sorrel mare, 15 hands high, 3 years old	150
Total	600

Second. That the property taken from claimant was reasonably worth the sum charged, namely, $600.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimant's farm, in Maury County, Tenn., during the month of November, 1864, by the military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $585.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 5, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 29.

W. S. BEWLEY ET AL.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: W. S. Bewley, W. Y. Fain, W. A. Galloway, B. M. Parham, deceased; J. C. Scroggins, deceased; A. T. Phelan, S. B. Thrift, deceased; Robert Chism, deceased; J. T. Bone, deceased; Jaber Russell, Peter Crosby, deceased; Henry Gallaher, deceased.

DECEMBER 12, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 9, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the annexed causes, which were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1758. William S. Bewley *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, William S. Bewley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 8, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 1758. William S. Bewley *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the War Claims Committee, House of Representatives, on the 27th day of February, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. H. Nixon, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 8th day of December, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of June, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of Hamblen County, Tenn., and during the war was a captain in the U. S. Army. That he filed his claim against the United States Government under tbe act of July 4, 1864, for three head of horses, taken by the officers of the U. S. Army, taken at Camp Wilson, Kentucky, on or about November 1, 1863.

Three head horses, $160 each $480

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

In November, 1863, there was taken from the claimant at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, by Col. Crawford, of the First Tennessee Artillery, for the use of the Army, three horses, the fair and reasonable value of which was at the time and place of taking $480.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.

A true copy.
Test, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5105, William Y. Fain vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Y. Fain, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 4, 1892.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional—Facts and loyalty.) No. 5105, William Y. Fain vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, on the 10th day of July, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of January, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 23d day of November, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Phillips County, State of Arkansas, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $800, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

Boarding 20 hands for eight weeks, at $5, $800.

These 20 hands were soldiers and officers belonging to Gen. Blunt's command in the years 1862 and 1863.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

During the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, the said claimant furnished supplies to the military forces of the United States in subsisting soldiers while employed in running a mill for the benefit of the defendants and use of the Army in Washington County, Ark. The reasonable value of the subsistence at the time and place was the sum of $560.

II.

It does not appear that any payment has been made to claimant for any part of said amount.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 146. W. A. Galloway vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, W. A. Galloway, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 14, 1887.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 146. William A. Galloway vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the House of Representatives on the 17th day of September, 1890, by the following resolution:

[Resolution as a substitute for H. R. 5908, 5910, 5911, 5913, 5915, 6847, 6848, and 6850.]

RESOLUTION: Referring the claims of Calvin Chesirs, L. F. Morat, C. C. Farrar, administrator of Gray W. Smith, deceased; R. H. Parham, administrator of George Gorman, deceased; Sarah C. McLemore, administratrix of John C. McLemore deceased; Lucy E. Dowdy, E. G. Tomlinson, executrix of W. E. Tomlinson, deceased, and W. A. Galloway, to the Court of Claims:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims of Calvin Chesirs, Louis F. Morat, C. C. Farrar, administrator of Gray W. Smith, deceased; R. H. Parham, administrator of George Gorman, deceased; Sarah C. McLemore, administratrix of John C. McLemore, deceased; Lucy E. Dowdy, E. G. Tomlinson, executrix of W. E. Tomlinson, and *W. A. Galloway,* in which the Court of Claims has found the preliminary question of loyalty to the United States Government during the war of the rebellion in favor of the claimants, be, and they are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims to find and report the facts in each case as provided in the act of March 3, 1883, known as the "Bowman Act," and as amended by section 14 of "An act to provide for bringing suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of March, 1887, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of October, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Shelby County, Tenn., and resided in said county during the late war of the rebellion; that during said period the United States forces took from your petitioner and appropriated to the use of the U. S. Army quartermaster stores, as follows:

Taken by Lieut. Wright, by order of Col. L. F. McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry, May 20, 1863, 2 horses, valued at $250 each	$500
By Col. Pease, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, 4 No. 1 mules, at $200	800
By W. D. Gurnsey, lieutenant and A. A. Q. M., Fourth Iowa Cavalry (Col. Nobles commanding), November 2, 1864, 4 mules, valued at $150	600
	$1,900

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

Of the above-described property there was taken by and for the use of the Army as alleged, eight mules of the value of $1,000, for which no payment has been made, in addition to two horses which have been paid for as hereinafter stated.

II.

The same claim was presented to the Quartermaster-General, who investigated the same and allowed $250 for the said two horses, and an appropriation was made therefor and was accepted by the claimant.

The eight mules were not allowed for because the Quartermaster-General was not satisfied of the taking for the use of the Army. At that time the Quartermaster-General required official evidence of such taking.

III.

Subsequently the claim was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives under the Bowman Act (of March 3, 1883, ch. 116; 1st Supp. to Rev. Stat., 2d ed., p. 403). The court found the facts of presentation to the Quartermaster-General and the disallowance, and dismissed the petition on the ground that it was forever barred by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1870, ch. 287 (20 Stat. L., pp. 628, 650).

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 26, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 9th day of December, 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1090. J. C. Jenkins, administrator of B. M. Parham, deceased, vs. the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that B. M. Parham, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 26, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 1090. J. C. Jenkins, administrator of B. M. Parham, deceased, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of July, 1886.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 26th day of May, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 30th day of June, 1892. The claimant, in his petition, make the following allegations:

Your petitioner, J. C. Jenkins, respectfully represents: That he is administrator of B. M. Parham, deceased; that he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Hardeman County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent quartermaster stores of the value of $1,887.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

10 mules	$730.00
398 bushels corn	410.50
7,500 pounds of hay	280.00
7,200 pounds fodder	72.00
2 horses	395.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

At the time and place alleged in the petition the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, took from the said decedent stores and supplies of the reasonable value of $232.75.

II.

No payment has been made for any part of said property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 13, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5712. J. C. Scroggins vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that J. C. Scroggins, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The finding of the commissions is overruled on additional evidence taken since the case was referred to this court.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 20, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 5712. Solon D. Moore, administrator of John C. Scroggins, deceased, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, on the 6th day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of May, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 23d day of November, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Center, Cherokee County, State of Alabama, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,169.75, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows: Taken October, 1864, by Gen. Sherman's command:

1 Claybrook horse	$150.00
1 black horse	150.00
1 bay mule	100.00
1 yoke of oxen	100.00
5 head beef cattle, 400 pounds each, 12½ cents	250.00
30 hogs, 70 pounds each, and 5 bushels Irish potatoes	215.00
25 bushels corn and 50 gallons molasses	87.50
200 pounds flour; 360 bushels oats	21.00
5 head sheep; 10 bushels peas; 50 bushels potatoes	70.00
25 pounds salt; 400 bundles fodder; 5 bushels turnips	14.25
20 pounds lard; 4 blankets	12.00
	1,169.75

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

There was taken by the United States from the claimant John C. Scroggins, now deceased, during the war of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the Army stores and supplies of the value of $750.

II.

It does not appear that any payment has be made for said stores and supplies

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.
A true copy
Test, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5163. Abijah T. Phelan vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds

that the claimant, Abijah T. Phelan, being the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 30, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 5168. Abijah T. Phelan vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 10th day of July, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 30th day of March, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 13th day of October, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Washington County, State of Arkansas, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $387.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

100 bushels of corn	$100.00
180 bushels of corn in shocks	180.00
100 shocks of fodder	20.00
1,000 bundles of fodder	15.00
1½ tons of hay, Hungarian	15.00
500 binds of oats	7.50
50 bushels of wheat	50.00
Total	387.50

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

The property above described was taken from a farm in Washington County, Ark., in December, 1862, by the military authorities for the use of the Army, the reasonable value of which at the time and place was $235.

II.

The circumstances relating to the title and ownership of the property were as follows:

In April, 1862, the claimant's father (the owner of the farm above referred to) died, leaving a widow and several children. The claimant, then a boy of 12 years of age, was the only son at home. He worked and managed the farm, and assumed the duties and responsibilities of a man, and made and harvested a crop, in the belief that it was his property, though the avails of it should be subject to the support of his mother. After the taking of the property, the mother died, and no claim in her name or in the name of her administrator has been presented to any commission or officer of the Government. The brothers and sisters of the claimant have testified as witnesses in this case and disavow any right or interest in the property taken, and aver that the heirs of their father and mother assert no claim in regard to the same, and that it rightfully belongs to the claimant.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1877. Emily Thrift, administrator of Samuel B. Thrift, deceased, vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel B. Thrift, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 19, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 1877. Emily Thrift, administratrix S. B. Thrift, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the War Claims Committee, House of Representatives, on the 2d day of March, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 30th day of June, 1892. The claimant in her petition made the following allegations:

Your petitioner, Emily Thrift, respectfully represents that she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Warren County, State of Mississippi, where she resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from your petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,380, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

7 mules	$1,050.00
6 horses	900.00
7 cows and calves	280.00
15 hogs	150.00
	2,380.00

Your petitioner further states that this claim for compensation for said stores and supplies was presented to the Commissioners of Claims under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, and was by said commissioners disallowed about December, 1879, on the ground that they were not convinced of the loyalty of the claimant's husband.

Your petitioner, knowing said decision to be unjust, petitioned the Congress of the United States for relief and

The Court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There was taken from the farm of the original claimant, S. B. Thrift, in Warren County, Miss., during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the Army, stores, and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $1,505.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 568. Louisa C[illegible] United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the Court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Louisa Chism, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 11, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—facts and loyalty. No. 563. Pryor D. Chism, administrator Robert Chism, deceased, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of March, 1886.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Monroe County, State of Arkansas, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent, quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $920, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

Taken by Gen. Vanderbaugh's command July 9, 1862:

Thirty acres standing corn, at $25 per acre	$750.00
One mule	150.00
Two beef cattle, $10 each	20.00
Aggregating in value	920.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

During the late war there were taken from Robert Chism (since deceased), from his farm in Monroe County, Ark., by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores, and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $295.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7976. James T. Bone's, administrator, vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James T. Bone, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 30, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 7976. A. T. Bone, administrator of James T. Bone, deceased, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of September, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for clainant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Gibson County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,275, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

2 mules, $140 and $160, respectively	$300.00
2 mares, $150 and $200, respectively	350.00
Services of 1 horse three and half months and expenses of getting him returned	75.00
Feed, provisions, and cooking for detachment of officers and men of Trenton post, Col. Hogg, commanding	200.00
Forage and provisions for command at Trenton post, Army under command of Gen. H. H. Smith, during 1864	150.00
1,000 pounds of bacon, taken by Col. Armstrong's command	200.00
Total	1,275.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

During the late war there were taken from James T. Bone (since deceased), from his farm in Tennessee, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $535.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3994. Juber Russell vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Juber Russell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 5, 1891.

[Court of Claims, No. 3994. Congressional. Juber Russell vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of April, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the stores and supplies, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition make the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Crawford County, State of Arkansas, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $950, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1 horse	$150.00
800 bushels corn	800.00

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $435.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6086. Peter Crosby vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Peter Crosby, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 16, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 6086. Pleasant L. Crosby, administrator, Peter Crosby, deceased, vs. United States.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 6th day of September, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Warren County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores of the value of $850, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

4 mules, at $150 each	$600
1 carriage and harness	250
	850

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

During the late war there were taken at Vicksburg, Miss., from Peter Crosby (since deceased), by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $225.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.

A true copy.

Test, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4934. Samuel Gallaher, administrator of Henry Gallaher, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Henry Gallaher, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 15, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 4934. Samuel Gallaher, administrator of Henry Gallaher, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, on the 10th day of July, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 15th day of June, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 23d day of November, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Washington County, State of Arkansas, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from

the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $825, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

1 horse, taken October 27, 1862	$100
1 horse, taken by Eighth Missouri Cavalry	90
1 horse, taken by First Arkansas Cavalry	75
300 bushels corn	300
10 tons hay	200
1 horse, by Sixth Missouri Cavalry, June, 1864	60
Aggregating in value	825

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

That there was taken by the United States during the war of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies from Henry Gallaher, of Washington County, Ark., stores and supplies of the value of $575.

II.

It does not appear that said claim has been paid.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC No. 30.

N. H. BELUE, DECEASED, ET AL.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: N. H. Belue, deceased; S. R. and C. W. Strong, deceased; E. F. Sorrell, deceased; M. J. Stewart, J. C. McLemare, deceased; J. R. Sembler, deceased.

DECEMBER 13, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 12, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3464. Nathan H. Belue vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Nathan H. Belue, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies, or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 14, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3464. Facts and loyalty. William H. Belue, administrator, N. H. Belue vs. United States.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the War Claims Committee, House of Representatives, on the 5th day of April, 1888. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by W. J. Rannells, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 14th day of March, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

Alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 26th day of May, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

Your petitioner, Willam H. Belue, administrator, N. H. Belue, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States residing in Tishomingo County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during the said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $430, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

One fine horse	$200.00
One yoke of oxen	125.00
One wagon	100.00
One log chain	5.00
Total	430.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

In September, 1863, there was taken from the claimant's residence in Tishomingo County, Miss., near Cartersville, the quartermaster stores and commissary supplies above described, by military authority for the use of the Army, the fair and reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $325.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 12th day of December, A. D., 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3434, and 5660. L. M. Loewenberg, administrator of Seth R. and C. W. Strong, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Seth R. Strong and Charles W. Strong, the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

And the court also finds that certain vouchers in the Confederate archives bearing the signatures "C. Strong," "Charles Strong" are not in the handwriting of the claimant, Charles W. Strong.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 25, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. Nos. 3434 and 5660. L. M. Loewenberg, administrator, Seth R. and C. W. Strong, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the War Claims Committee, House of Representatives, on the 30th day of March, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by W. J. Rannels, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interest of the United States.

On a preliminary the court on the 25th day of May, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of May, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

Your petitioner, L. M. Lowenberg, administrator estate of Seth R. and C. W. Strong, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States residing in Warren County, State of Mississippi, where decedents resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedents quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $10,040, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1 raft cypress logs (600,000 feet)	$7,800
30,000 feet cypress lumber	1,200
4,000 brick	40
1 horse	300
2 mules	400
6 cattle	300
Total	10,040

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

During the late war for the suppression of the rebellion there were taken from claimant's decedents, from their place in Warren County, Miss., by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $720.

II.

No payment appears to have been made of any part of said claim.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 6, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 12th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7007. J. A. Sorrell, administrator of E. T. Sorrell, deceased, vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that E. T. Sorrell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 23, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 7007. Mrs. J. A. Sorrell, administratrix E. F. Sorrell, deceased, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 23d day of February, 1889.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of May, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of October, 1892. The claimant in her petition make the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Alcorn County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,073 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

June 1, 1862, by H. S. Chubb, captain and assistant quartermaster, First Brigade, Third Division, Army of Mississippi:	
1 first-class mule	$200
2 second-class mules	300
1 third-class horse	100
July 15, 1862, by J. W. Wright, assistant quartermaster, Seventh Kansas:	
1 first-class cavalry horse	200
September 30, 1862, by D. Frank Diffenbacker, lieutenant and assistant quartermaster, Second Iowa Cavalry:	
200 bushels of corn	200
Taken by N. Brown, lieutenant and assistant quartermaster, Fourteenth Missouri Sharpshooters:	
2,500 brick, at $6	15
November 25, 1862, by same officer:	
1,000 brick	6
Taken by D. Frank Diffendorffer, lieutenant and assistant quartermaster, Second Iowa Cavalry, September 25, 1861:	
500 bushels of corn, at $1	500
1,200 pounds fodder, at $1	12
Taken by N. Brown, lieutenant and assistant quartermaster, Fourteenth Missouri Western Sharpshooters, October 20, 1862:	
90,000 brick, at $6	540
Total	2,073

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There was taken from the farm and brickyard of decedent, E. F. Sorrell, in Alcorn County, Miss., during the year 1862, by military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies, as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $1,443.

BY THE COURT

Filed November 21, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1055. Martha A. Stewart, etc., vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Martha A. Stewart, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Goverment of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1055. Facts and loyalty. Martha J. Stewart, administratrix, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 2d day of July, 1886. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 26th day of May, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 11th day of October, 1892. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Fayette, Jefferson County, State of Mississippi, where she resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from your petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $3,911.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows: Taken by commands of Gen. Gresham and Col. Osborn, in 1864, at Jefferson County, Miss.—

8 mules	$1,950.00
1 mare	250.00
1 horse	250.00
50 sheep	200.00
15 cattle	300.00
15 hogs	150.00
14 turkeys, $28; 24 geese, $18; 3 dozen chickens, $18	64.00
400 bushels of corn	600.00
100 bushels potatoes	100.00
Saddle and bridle	25.00
1,500 rails	22.50
Amounting to	3,911.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following:

FINDING OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimant's farm, at Fayette, Jefferson County, Miss., during the year 1864, by military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which was $2,317.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.

A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 176. Sarah L. McLemore, administratrix, vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John C. McLemore was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 15, 1886.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 176. Sarah L. McLemore, administratrix of John C. McLemore, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the House of Representatives on the 17th day of September, 1890, by the following resolution:

[Resolution: As a substitute for H.R. 5908, 5910, 5911, 5913, 5915, 6847, 6848, and 6850.]

RESOLUTION referring the claims of Calvin Cheairs, L. F. Morat, C. C. Farrar, administrator of Gray W. Smith, deceased; R. H. Parham, administrator of George Gorman, deceased; *Sarah C. McLemore, administratrix of John C. McLemore, deceased;* Lucy E. Dowdy, E. G. Tomlinson, executrix of W. E. Tomlinson, deceased; and W. A. Galloway, to the Court of Claims.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims of Calvin Cheairs, Louis F. Morat, C. C. Farrar, administrator of Gray W. Smith, deceased; R. H. Parham, administrator of George Gorman, deceased;

Sarah C. McLemore, administratrix of John C. McLemore, deceased;

Lucy E. Dowdy, E. G. Tomlinson, executrix of W. E. Tomlinson; and W. A. Galloway, in which the Court of Claims has found the preliminary question of loyalty to the United States Government during the war of the rebellion in favor of the claimants, be, and they are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims to find and report the facts in each case as provided in the act of March 3, 1883, known as the "Bowman act," and as amended by section 14 of "an act to provide for bringing suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

Upon a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 15th day of February, 1886, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 11th day of October, 1892. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

Your petitioner, Sarah L. McLemore, administratrix of John C. McLemore, deceased, respectfully represents:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Shelby County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $10,145, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

List of items of property.

800 bushels sweet potatoes	$800.00
8,000 pounds of salt pork	800.00
85 head of sheep	250.00
8 brood sows and pigs	800.00
12,000 pounds meat	1,200.00
75 fattening hogs	1,500.00
3 Cashmere goats	30.00
1 imported Durham bull	75.00
14 head of beef cattle, at $20	284.00
16 pairs of fine blankets	128.00
200 chickens	80.00
85 turkeys	85.00
75 geese	37.50
Property taken from the Mississippi plantation, and by regular commanders of the United States Army:	
8 fine mules, of the value of $200 each	1,600.00
1 ox wagon	95.00
1 brown horse	150.00
2 two-horse wagons, at $60 each	120.00
4 extra large work oxen, at $50	200.00

Property taken from the Mississippi plantation, and by regular commanders of the United States Army—Continued.

Trace chain, $6; blind bridles, $10; 8 sets wagon harness, $64	$80.00
8 horse collars and harness	16.00
10 pair plow lines	4.00
10 milch cows, at $25	250.00
20 beef cattle, at $20	400.00
30 hogs, weighing 200 pounds each	600.00
5 brood sows and pigs, at $10 each	50.00
1,000 pounds salt meat	100.00
2,000 bushels corn	1,000.00
4,000 bundles fodder	40.00
300 chickens	75.00
1 saddle and bridle	20.00
	10,145.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

Of the above-decribed property there were taken from the claimant's intestate, in Tennessee, about the year 1863, commissary stores and supples of the value of $2,830, for which no payment has been made.

II.

Of the above-described property there were taken from the claimant's intestate, in Mississippi, about the year 1864, quartermaster's stores and supplies of the value of $2,540, for which no payment has been made.

III.

Certain other property taken, about the same time in Tennessee, was paid for upon allowance by the Quartermaster-General under the act of July 4, 1864.

The reason why a claim for the property described in said petition was not presented to the Quartermaster-General at the same time as the claim which was allowed was that it was for commissary stores, of which the Quartermaster-General had no jurisdiction.

The reason why it was not presented to the Commissary-General at that time was that the Commissary-General *then* had no agent in Tennessee.

Why it was not subseqently presented to that officer or to the Claims Commission after its establishment does not appear.

As to the stores and supplies taken in Mississippi, it does not appear why the claim therefor was never presented to the Claims Commission.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 17, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3591. John R. Sembler *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John R. Sembler, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 9, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, Nos. 3591, 5159. Facts and loyalty. L. P. Featherstone, administrator of John R. Sembler, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of April, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of June, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 12th day of October, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That at different times during the late war of the rebellion the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent, in St. Francis County, Ark., quartermaster stores and commissary stores of the value of $1,727.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

July, 1862. Col. Daniels's command, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry:	
1 saddle	$25.00
Fodder	15.00
200 pounds hams	50.00
April, 1863, taken by Col. Powell Clayton:	
2 mules, $225 and $300, respectively	425.00
July, 1863, taken by men and officers belonging to the command of Gen. Davidson:	
1 mule	200.00
1 mare	200.00
1 set carpenter tools	15.00
90 chickens	22.50
600 bushels of corn	600.00
700 pounds of bacon	175.00
Total	1,727.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

That during the years 1862 and 1863 there was taken from the claimant by proper authority for the use of the U. S. Army stores and supplies amounting in value to $955.

II.

That it does not appear that any payment has been made therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 17, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 31.

I. T. LENEAVE, DECEASED.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of I. T. Leneave, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 14, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6740. Thomas M. Leneave, administrator of Irby T. Leneave, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Irby T. Leneave, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 8, 1891.

[Court of Claims No. 6740. Congressional. Thomas M. Leneave, administrator of Irby Tinsley Leneave, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 14th day of February, 1889.

Arnell and Bullock, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is administrator of the estate of Irby Tinsley Leneave, deceased, and that as such administrator he has a claim against the United States, as hereinafter stated, for property taken by the Army of the United States for army use, in the county of Maury, State of Tennessee, on or about the 18th day of November, 1863, from said Irby Tinsley Leneave, then a citizen of the United States, residing in said county and State; that said property consisted of six mules belonging to said decedent, and worth in the market at the time and place taken $150 each, making the sum of $900 justly due and owing him for the same.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from claimant's intestate as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $750.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy
Test, this 13th day of December, 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 32.

DENT S. PASH.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Dent S. Pash against the United States.

DECEMBER 14, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims, Congressional No. 8497. Dent S. Pash *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Dent S. Pash, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 18, 1892.

Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 8497. Dent S. Pash *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 2d day of March, 1891.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Nelson County, Ky., and that he resided in said county during the late rebellion. That he has a claim against the United States for four horses, worth $500, which were taken from him at his farm in Nelson County, Ky., in the summer of 1863, by the United States troops, and which horses were used in the service of the United States.

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States, and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $480.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 33.

[Report 2160.]

ADELE L. DU BOSE.

DECEMBER 15, 1892.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 4762.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 4762) for the relief of Adele L. Du Bose, of Hale County, Ala., together with all accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act of Congress "to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government," approved March 3, 1887.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 34.

DANIEL K. TENNY vs. THE UNITED STATES.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of D. K. Tenny against the United States.

DECEMBER 17, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 15, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 508. Daniel K. Tenney vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, Daniel K. Tenney, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 2, 1887.

[Court of Claims. No. 508, Congressional. Daniel K. Tenney vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 12th day of February, 1886.

T. H. N. McPherson, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannagan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 2d day of May, 1887, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on 14th day of April, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

I.

Your petitioner, Daniel K. Tenney, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois.

That during the war of the rebellion your petitioner was a resident of the city of Madison, county of Dane, and State of Wisconsin.

II.

That in the early part of the year 1864 your petitioner bought the interest of Archibald H. Reed, who had a permit from William P. Mellen, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, dated April 11, 1864, to cut wood on Island No. 98, including the wood already cut by the said Reed on said Island No. 98, situate in the Mississippi River, bordering on the county of Issaquena and State of Mississippi.

That the said permit or agreement was made and entered into by and between the said Reed and the said Mellen for the United States on the 11th day of April, 1864. That thereafter said Reed resigned his interest in said contract to your petitioner for a consideration, which was approved by A. McFarland, assistant special agent for leasing plantations, all of which will more particularly appear by reference to said agreement and assignment transmitted to this court with the other papers in said case by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives; and your petitioner prays that the said agreement and assignment may be referred to and taken as part of this petition.

III.

That your petitioner under said agreement employed a large number of men to cut and prepare said wood for the market; that while he was thus engaged executing said agreement Capt. Rusch, who had military charge of the fuel department of the Army, ordered your petitioner in May, 1864, to suspend cutting and selling said wood, and seized and appropriated for the use of the Army the following lots of wood, the property of your petitioner, viz:

156½ cords of wood, at $3.50 per cord	$546.87
5,000 cords of wood, at $3.50 per cord	17,500.00
Total	18,046.87

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

Of the claimant's property described in the claimant's petition there was taken by the military forces of the United States for their use, at the time and place described in the petition, wood of the value of $546.87, for which he has not been paid.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 2, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1892.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

BRIG HORATIO.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the French spoliation claims arising out of the seizure of the vessel, brig Horatio.

DECEMBER 17, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, December 15, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the Court of Claims, I transmit herewith the conclusions of fact and of law filed by said court, under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoilation claims relating to the vessel, brig *Horatio*, Jacob Perkins, master, the names of the claimants being set out in the annexed findings.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. French spoliation (Act of January 20, 1885, 23 Stat. L., 283; vol. 1, Supplement to R. S., 2d ed., 471.) Vessel, brig *Horatio*, Jacob Perkins, master.]

Case.	Claimant.
No. 52.	Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, jr.
No. 4055.	Theodore B. Moody, administrator of Joseph Moody.
No. 4055.	Charles C. Perkins, administrator of Eliphalet Perkins.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

These cases were tried before the Court of Claims. The claimants were represented by Edward Lander, Edwin B. Smith, and Peter and Stephen Thacher, esqs., and the United States, defendants, by the Attorney-General, through his assistant in the Department of Justice, Alexander C. Moore, esq., with whom was Assistant Attorney-General John B. Cotton.

CONCLUSIONS OF FACT.

The court, upon the evidence and after hearing the arguments and considering the same with the briefs of counsel on each side, determine the facts to be as follows:

I.

The brig *Horatio* sailed on a commercial voyage from Kennebunk, Me., with cargo for St. Thomas or some other West India island, in the month of November, 1799, and while peacefully pursuing the same was captured on the high seas, 10 leagues from the island of Dominica, in the same month, by the French privateer *Le Scrutin*, Capt.

Delastre, sent into Guadeloupe, and there with her cargo condemned on the 2d of December, 1799.

The grounds of condemnation were the alleged want of invoice, bill of lading, and rôle d'équipage, and the violation of her passport, she having been at Martinique when her passport stated St. Thomas to be the port of destination.

The *Horatio* was a duly registered vessel, built at Kennebunk, Me., in 1798, measuring 150 tons, and owned in equal parts by Joseph Moody and Eliphalet Perkins, of Kennebunk.

III.

Her cargo, consisting probably of lumber, belonged in equal parts to the owners of the vessel, but neither the nature of the cargo nor its value has been shown by competent evidence.

IV.

The value of the brig was	$7,125.00
The value of the cargo is not shown.	
The freight earnings of the vessel for the voyage	2,500.00
The premium of insurance paid was	864.00
Amounting in all to	10,489.00

SPECIAL FINDINGS RELATING TO THE SEVERAL CASES.

V.

In case No. 52, William Gray, jr., by a policy of insurance, made November 9, 1799, insured Eliphalet Perkins and Joseph Moody in the sum of $4,800 on said vessel and cargo, and subsequently paid a total loss thereon.

The loss of William Gray, jr., by reason of the capture of the *Horatio* and her cargo, for which he was entitled to indemnity, is as follows:

Paid on policy to Perkins and Moody	$4,800.00

VI.

In case No. 4055, Joseph Moody was the owner of one-half of the vessel and cargo. He had procured insurance on his interest in the vessel and cargo to the amount of $2,400. For this insurance he paid $432 premium, and subsequently received from the insurer and underwriters $2,400.

The losses of Joseph Moody by reason of the capture of the *Horatio* and cargo, for which he was entitled to indemnity, are as follows:

One-half of the brig	$3,562.50
One-half of the cargo (not shown).	
One-half of the freight earnings	1,250.00
Premium paid for insurance	432.00
Amounting in all to	5,244.50
Less received for insurance	2,400.00
Leaving amount of losses	2,844.50

VII.

In the same case, Eliphalet Perkins was the owner of one-half of the vessel and cargo. He had procured insurance on his interest in the vessel and cargo to the amount of $2,400. For this insurance he paid $432 premium, and subsequently received from the insurer and underwriter $2,400.

The losses of Eliphalet Perkins by reason of the capture of the *Horatio* and her cargo, for which he was entitled to indemnity, are as follows:

One-half of the brig	$3,562.50
One-half of the cargo, not shown.	
One-half of the freight earnings	1,250.00
Premium paid for insurance	432.00
Amounting in all to	5,244.50
Less received for insurance	2,400.00
Leaving amount of losses	2,844.50

VIII.

The following claimants have produced letters of administration for the parties whom they respectively claim to represent, and have otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the court that the persons of whose estates they are respectively administrators, are the same persons who suffered loss through the capture of the brig *Horatio*, as set forth in the foregoing findings, and that they were citizens of the United States, to wit:

In case No. 52. Robert Codman, of the estate of William Gray, jr., deceased.

In case No. 4055, Theodore B. Moody, of the estate of Joseph Moody, deceased.

In case No. 4055, Charles C. Perkins, of the estate of Eliphalet Perkins, deceased.

Said claims were not embraced in the convention between the United States and the Republic of France concluded on the 30th of April, 1803, and were not claims growing out of the acts of France allowed and paid in whole or in part under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the 22d of February, 1819, and were not allowed in whole or in part under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and France of the 4th of July, 1831.

The claimants below named in the conclusions of law in their representative capacity are the owners of the said claims, which have never been assigned.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

The court decides as conclusions of law that said seizure and condemnation were illegal, and the owners and insurer had valid claims of indemnity therefor upon the French Government prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French Republic, concluded on the 30th day of September, 1800; that the said claims were relinquished to France by the Government of the United States by said treaty in part consideration of the relinquishment of certain national claims of France against the United States; and that the claimants are entitled to the following sums from the United States:

In case No. 52, Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, jr.....	$4,800.00
In case No. 4055, Theodore B. Moody, administrator of Joseph Moody....	2,844.50
In case No. 4055, Charles C. Perkins, administrator of Eliphalet Perkins...	2,844.50
Amounting in all to.....	10,489.00

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 7, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 36.

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF THE DOORKEEPER.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTY IN HIS CHARGE BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.

December 19, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 19, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a list of property belonging to the United States, and under my charge as Doorkeeper, in the various committee and other rooms of the House at this date.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. TURNER,
Doorkeeper.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An inventory of all property under the control of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, December 1, 1892.

COMMITTEE ROOM ON PACIFIC RAILROADS AND PENSIONS.

1 carpet.
1 table.
3 desks.
1 hatrack.
13 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
2 maps.
1 washstand.
2 tables for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
1 fender.
1 umbrella rack.
9 inkstands.
1 paperweight.
5 sponge dishes.
2 desk pads.
1 dictionary.
4 penracks.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush and stool.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 nailbrush and dish.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
4 spittoons.
1 water cooler and stand.
2 screens.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

1 carpet.
1 map.
1 table.
2 desks.
28 chairs.
2 rules.
1 paperweight.
3 knife erasers.
5 sponge dishes.
15 desk pads.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS—continued.

1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire irons.
1 drop light.
1 letter press and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 fender.
4 wastebaskets.
10 inkstands.
7 penracks.
1 shears.
1 blacking brush and stool.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 nailbrush.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
1 dustpan.
1 hatbrush.
4 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
1 gas lighter and tapers.
2 screens.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS AND CANALS, AND PATENTS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hattree.
17 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
4 maps.
1 washstand.
1 set fire irons.
1 towel rack.
1 maprack.
1 fender.
1 screen.
2 wastebaskets.
1 letter basket.
3 inkstands.
1 paperweight.
2 sponge dishes.
1 desk pad.
6 penracks.
1 blacking brush and stool
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
1 soap tray.
6 cuspidors.
1 clock.

COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 desks.
1 hattree.
18 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
4 maps.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 set fire irons.
1 towel rack.
2 wastebaskets.
7 inkstands.
5 sponge dishes.
2 desk pads.
7 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
4 blacking stools.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 nail dish.
1 tumbler.
6 cuspidors.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 model Washington Monument.
1 rattan screen.

COMMITTEE OF BANKING AND CURRENCY.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
19 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 set fire irons.
5 wastebaskets.
1 inkstand.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 letter press and stand.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 broom.
1 nail dish.
1 soap tray.
6 cuspidors.
1 screen.
1 pair shears

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

1 carpet.
1 hatrack.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
1 desk.
1 set fire irons.
1 fender.
1 blacking stool.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 washstand.
1 pitcher.
1 water pitcher.
1 soap tray.
1 broom.
1 sofa.
2 cuspidors.
1 letter basket.
3 wastebaskets.
2 paperweights.
1 shears.
4 inkstands.
2 sponge dishes.
1 dustbrush.
1 hairbrush and comb.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
17 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookstand.
3 maps.
1 globe.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 set fire irons.
1 letter press and stand.
1 towel rack
1 screen.
3 wastebaskets.
4 inkstands.
1 rule.
2 sponge dishes.
1 desk pad.
7 penracks.
3 mucilage founts.
1 Magill punch.
1 shears.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 hatbrush.
7 cuspidors.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 stepladder.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
4 tables, small.
2 desks.
2 hatracks.
22 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookstand.
1 revolving bookcase.
5 penracks.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 hatbrush.
1 comb.
1 nailbrush.
2 lounges.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 set fire irons.
1 towel.
5 inkstands.
5 paper weights.
5 sponge dishes.
18 desk pads.
1 tumbler.
1 hatbrush.
11 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.
1 fender.
1 stepladder.
1 pitcher.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 tables, small.
3 desks.
2 hatracks.
22 chairs.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
8 wastebaskets.
5 letter baskets.
1 dictionary.
1 blacking brush.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—continued.

2 bookcases.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookstand.
2 lounges.
15 maps.
1 washstand.
1 washbowl stand.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
1 blacking stool.
2 brooms.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
1 tumbler.
6 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
1 water cooler.
1 screen.
1 fender.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 tables, small.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
2 maps.
1 globe.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 letter press and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 wastebasket.
2 letter baskets.
1 inkstand.
3 desk pads.
1 dictionary.
1 eyelet-punch.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 letter press.
1 McGill punch.
1 zinc bucket.
4 cuspidors.

LADIES' RETIRING ROOM.

2 carpets.
2 tables, small.
17 chairs.
1 wardrobe.
2 mirrors.
2 lounges.
1 washstand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 wastebasket.
3 whisk brooms.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 soap tray.
1 water bucket.
1 gas lighter and tapers.
1 carpet sweeper.
2 curtains.
3 hassocks.
1 portiere.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

1 carpet.
1 mat.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 rule.
1 blotting pad.
1 dictionary.
5 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 bookshelf.
2 lounges.
2 pitchers.
1 map.
3 desks.
1 hatrack.
24 chairs.
6 bookcases.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
4 droplights.
1 thermometer.
1 typewriter.
5 wastebaskets.
1 letter basket.
1 inkstand.
2 whisk brooms.
1 feather duster.
6 cuspidors.
3 screens.
1 fender.
1 letter scale.
1 gas lighter and taper.
2 fancy pitchers.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

2 carpets.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
1 desk.
1 hattree.
19 chairs.
3 bookcases.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
4 maps.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire irons.
1 drop light.
1 letterpress and stand.
3 waste baskets.
1 letter basket.
2 paperweights.
1 penrack.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
1 nail dish.
7 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
1 stepladder.
1 ice cooler.
1 fender.
1 screen.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hattree.
16 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire irons.
1 water cooler.
1 screen.
3 wastebaskets.
2 inkstands.
1 sponge dish.
3 penracks.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 hair brush.
1 nail brush.
1 nail dish.
6 cuspidors.
3 files.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
19 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookshelf.
5 wastebaskets.
6 inkstands.
5 sponge dishes.
7 penracks.
1 soap tray.
7 cuspidors.
4 paperweights.
2 erasers.
1 dictionary.
2 lounges.
19 maps.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 table for pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 tumbler.
7 cuspidors.
1 gas lighter and tapers.
1 umbrella rack.
1 stepladder.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hattree.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 table for water pitcher
1 fire irons.
2 screens.
1 cooler.
1 fender.
6 wastebaskets.
7 inkstands.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—continued.

1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
15 maps.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
2 sponge dishes.
4 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 tumbler.
12 cuspidors.
1 stepladder.
1 revolving bookcase.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

1 carpet.
2 tables, small.
1 desk.
8 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 fire irons.
3 droplights.
1 letter basket.
3 inkstands.
1 rule.
5 sponge dishes.
1 dictionary.
2 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 whisk broom.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
3 cuspidors.
1 typewriter.

MEMBERS' LOBBY.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
2 tables, small.
1 desk.
18 chairs.
2 mirrors.
8 lounges, upholstered.
2 wood boxes.
2 fire irons.
14 lambrequins.
24 crayons of ex-Speakers.
7 oil paintings of ex-Speakers.
2 fenders.
1 large table.

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1 carpet.
336 desks.
359 chairs.
10 lounges.
4 thermometers.
2 mail boxes.
2 mail baskets.
2 screens.
336 inkstands.
5 stools.

WEST CLOAKROOM.

2 carpets.
1 table, small.
9 chairs.
2 chairs, barber.
3 mirrors.
2 wastebaskets.
1 dustpan.
75 cuspidors.
1 coal hod.
2 water coolers.

EAST CLOAKROOM.

2 carpets.
2 hatracks.
8 chairs.
3 chairs, barber.
4 mirrors.
2 dustpans.
3 lounges.
1 wood box.
2 water coolers.
1 scuttle.
3 wastebaskets.
79 cuspidors.
2 cigar lighters.

SPEAKER'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
2 mats.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
10 chairs.
3 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 table for pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 droplight.
1 thermometer.
1 screen.
1 fender.
2 curtains.
2 wastebaskets.
3 inkstands.
1 dictionary.
1 silver service.
1 paperweight.
1 knife eraser.
2 sponge dishes.
2 desk pads.
2 penracks.
1 shears.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
2 whisk brooms.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
3 tumblers.
1 clothesbrush.
1 soap tray.
1 dustbrush.
1 dustpan.
1 hatbrush.
3 spittoons.
1 gas lighter and taper.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
3 desks.
1 hatrack.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 wardrobe.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 thermometer.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 fire iron.
8 wastebaskets.
2 inkstands.
1 rule.
1 dictionary.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 dustpan.
7 cuspidors.
1 water cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 tables, small.
2 desks.
1 hattree.
21 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 wardrobe.
1 towel rack.
3 wastebaskets.
1 inkstand.
15 desk pads.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 feather duster.
1 nail dish.
1 soap tray.
4 cuspidors.
1 fender.
2 screens.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

1 carpet.
1 mat.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
21 chairs.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE—continued.

2 tables, small.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookcase, revolving.
2 lounges.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 droplight.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler.
2 wastebaskets.
2 letter baskets.
9 inkstands
2 bookcases.
6 sponge dishes.
1 dictionary.
1 penrack.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
2 whisk brooms.
1 hairbrush
1 comb.
1 nailbrush.
1 nail dish.
1 soap tray.
4 spittoons.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 ladder.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 desk.
5 chairs.
1 wardrobe.
1 mirror.
2 bookshelves.
1 lounge.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 wastebasket.
1 letter basket.
3 inkstands.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
1 cuspidor.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 broom.

COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
20 chairs.
1 bookcase.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
2 wastebaskets.
13 inkstands.
2 rules.
1 paperweight.
1 knife eraser.
1 sponge dish.
10 penracks.
2 mucilage founts.
1 punch.
1 shears.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 nail brush.
1 nail dish.
2 tumblers.
1 clothes brush.
1 soap tray.
8 cuspidors.
1 fender.
1 screen.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
12 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror
1 thermometer
2 screens.
1 fender.
1 dictionary.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 clothes brush.
1 soap tray.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS—continued.

1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 slop bowl.
1 towel rack.
4 spittoons.
1 water cooler.
1 stand.
1 revolving bookcase.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
17 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
2 lounges.
8 maps.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
2 drop lights.
1 letter press and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
2 wastebaskets.
5 inkstands.
2 sponge dishes.
1 desk pad.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
6 cuspidors.
1 fender.
2 screens.

COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
11 hatracks.
17 chairs.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
10 maps.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 typewriter and stand.
3 wastebaskets.
1 letter basket.
8 inkstands.
4 sponge dishes.
1 blotting pod.
10 penracks.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 whisk broom.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 nail dish.
1 tumbler.
1 clothes brush.
1 soap tray.
1 hatbrush.
5 cuspidors.
1 fender.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
10 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher
1 towel rack.
3 wastebaskets.
1 dictionary.
1 broom.
6 spittoons.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 stepladder.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS' ROOM.

2 carpets.
3 small tables
9 desks.
1 hatrack.
14 chairs.
8 drop lights.
1 nail brush.
1 nail dish.
1 screen.
1 fender.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS' ROOM—continued.

4 bookcases.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 pitcher.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
2 wastebaskets.
1 letter basket.
3 inkstands.
1 paper weight.
1 sponge dish.
3 penracks.
2 mucilage founts.
1 soap tray.
2 cuspidors.

COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICE AND POST ROADS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 tables, small.
2 desks.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 clock.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
25 maps.
1 globe.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 table for pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 water cooler and stand.
8 wastebaskets.
1 letter basket.
7 inkstands.
1 paperweight.
6 sponge dishes.
4 penracks.
1 punch.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 whisk broom.
1 nail brush.
1 nail dish.
2 tumblers.
2 soap trays.
7 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
1 fender.
4 screens.

COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 desks.
12 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
2 pitchers
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 table for pitcher.
3 waste baskets.
1 letter basket.
6 inkstands.
5 sponge dishes.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
2 tumblers.
1 clothes brush.
1 soap tray.
1 dustpan.
3 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
2 desks.
8 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 bookshelf.
1 water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 drop light.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 umbrella rack.
1 wastebasket.
1 inkstand.
1 paperweight.
1 knife eraser.
2 mucilage founts.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 tumbler.
2 cuspidors.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, small.
1 desk.
6 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 screen.
1 wastebasket.
1 inkstand.
2 paperweights.
1 sponge dish.
2 penracks.
1 broom.
1 feather duster.
1 soap tray.
1 water cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
5 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
1 wastebasket.
2 inkstands.
1 rule.
2 paper weights.
2 mucilage founts.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
1 typewriter and stand.
1 dust brush.
6 pictures.
1 water pitcher.

SPEAKER'S PRIVATE ROOM.

1 carpet.
2 desks.
5 chairs.
2 pigeon-hole cases.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
2 lace curtains.
1 lambrequin.
1 wastebasket.
2 inkstands.
2 sponge dishes.
3 penracks.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
3 tumblers.
2 cuspidors.
1 extension table.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
4 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
2 waste baskets.
2 inkstands.
1 penrack.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
1 lounge.
1 nailbrush.
1 nail dish.
2 tumblers.
1 soap dish.
2 spittoons.
1 water bucket.
1 map.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
1 bookcase.
19 chairs.
1 pigeon-hole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 billrack.
1 fire iron.
1 umbrella rack.
3 waste baskets.
1 inkstand.
1 paperweight.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
5 cuspidors.
1 water cooler and stand
1 tumbler.
1 fender.
2 screens.
1 drop light.
1 feather duster.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 mat.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
16 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 umbrella rack
1 fender.
4 waste baskets.
2 letter baskets.
7 inkstands.
2 mucilage founts,
1 clock.
1 sofa.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
1 tumbler.
7 cuspidors.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
16 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 water-cooler.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 blotting pad.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
5 cuspidors.
2 wastebaskets.
1 towel rack.
1 soap dish.

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 water-cooler and stand.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 wastebasket.
1 letter basket.
1 inkstand.
1 sponge dish.
1 broom.
1 feather duster.
1 tumbler..
1 soap tray.
1 dustpan.
4 cuspidors.
1 lamp.
1 broom.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
2 hatracks.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
2 towel racks.
2 screens.
1 fender.
1 water-cooler and stand.
4 wastebaskets.
12 inkstands.
2 paper weights.
6 sponge dishes.
2 desk pads.
1 dictionary.
2 penracks.
1 mucilage fount.
1 shears.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 whisk broom.
1 hairbrush.
1 clothesbrush.
1 soap tray.
1 dustpan.
5 cuspidors.
1 coal hod.

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE LAWS.

1 carpet.
1 mat.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 water-cooler and stand.
3 wastebaskets.
5 inkstands.
2 sponge dishes.
11 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
5 penracks.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 whisk broom.
2 tumblers.
1 soap tray.
3 cuspidors.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
5 chairs.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
1 wastebasket.
3 inkstands.
1 sponge dish.
2 penracks.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
1 hairbrush.
1 nail dish.
1 soap tray.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
5 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 droplight.
1 towel rack.
1 water-cooler.
1 blotting pad.
1 mucilage fount.
1 soap tray.
2 cuspidors.
1 screen.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 hatrack.
15 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 wardrobe.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 lounge.
2 maps.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 towel rack.
1 water-cooler and stand.
4 wastebaskets.
7 inkstands.
1 rule.
2 sponge dishes.
2 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 feather duster.
1 tumbler.
7 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.

COMMITTEE ON MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

1 carpet.
1 oilcloth.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
17 chairs.
1 paper weight.
2 lounges,
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.

COMMITTEE ON MISSISSIPPI LEVEES—continued.

2 bookcases.
1 clock.
1 towel rack.
2 screens.
1 fender.
1 wastebasket.
2 letter baskets.
2 inkstands.
1 fire iron.
1 blotting pad.
2 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.
4 cuspidors.
1 mirror.

COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 desks.
2 hatracks.
19 chairs.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 fire iron.
2 droplights.
1 towel rack.
1 fender.
1 wastebasket.
9 inkstands.
1 blotting pad.
2 penracks.
2 mucilage founts.
1 blacking brush.
1 broom.
1 cloothesbrush.
6 cuspidors.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING, AND MILITIA.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
8 chairs.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 fender.
5 wastebaskets.
2 letter baskets.
3 inkstands.
1 paper weight.
3 sponge dishes.
2 penracks
1 mucilage fount.
1 broom.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 soap tray.
2 cuspidors.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
7 chairs.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 water cooler and stand.
3 inkstands.
1 sponge dish.
1 blotting pad.
2 penracks.
1 feather duster.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
2 cuspidors.
1 towel rack.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
1 fire iron.
6 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
1 towel rack.
1 cooler and stand.
1 screen.
1 lambrequin.
1 wastebasket.
3 inkstands.
3 paperweights.
2 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.

REPORTERS' GALLERY.

3 carpets.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
80 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
2 bookshelves.
3 lounges.
1 pitcher.
1 gas lighter and tapers.
1 wood box.
1 fire iron.
1 newspaper-file rack.
24 file sticks.
1 water cooler.
1 fender.
1 wastebasket.
63 inkstands.
12 blotting pads.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
2 whisk brooms.
1 feather duster.
2 hairbrushes.
2 combs.
1 nail brush.
1 nail dish.
2 tumblers.
1 clothes brush.
1 soap tray.
1 dustbrush.
1 dustpan.
1 hat brush.
23 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
3 clothes racks.

MEMBERS' WASHROOM.

2 blacking brushes.
1 blacking stool.
1 water cooler.
1 hot water urn.
3 brushes.
3 combs.
6 cuspidors.
1 chair.
1 silver tray.
1 glassholder.
1 tumbler.
2 towel racks.
1 mirror.
2 soap dishes.
2 water buckets.
6 mats.
1 ceiling sweeper.

HOUSE RESTAURANT.

29 tables, marble top.
116 chairs.
3 sideboards.
3 mirrors.
2 refrigerators.
2 coolers.
1 steam table.
16 boilers, copper.
2 cash desks.
1 screen.

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE.

1 carpet.
2 desks.
4 chairs.
1 bookcase.
2 mirrors.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 washbowl and stand.
1 soap dish.
1 hatbrush.
1 clothes brush.
2 hairbrushes and comb.
1 whisk broom.
1 lounge.
1 clock.
1 wastebasket.
2 cuspidors.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 fire iron grate.
3 inkstands.
3 penracks.
2 sponge cups.
1 eraser.
1 grate blower.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT FOLDING ROOM.

1 carpet.
2 desks.
4 chairs.
1 blacking box.
1 cuspidor.
2 whisk brooms.
1 bell.
1 wardrobe.
2 bookshelves.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 gas lighter.
1 tumbler.
1 mirror.
1 wastebasket.
2 inkstands.
2 penracks.
1 letter press and stand.
2 hairbrushes.
2 sponge cups.
2 paper weights.
1 balance scales.
1 fender.

OFFICE OF FOLDING ROOM.

1 carpet.
4 inkstands.
1 long table.
2 sponge cups.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
7 chairs.
3 bookcases.
3 wastebaskets.
1 tumbler.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
2 lounges.
1 clock.
1 soap dish.
2 letter baskets.
1 bookshelf.
1 cooler.
1 washstand.
1 wood box.
1 towel rack.
5 cuspidors.
1 bell.
3 stools.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.

FOLDING ROOM.

3 desks.
4 chairs.
1 tables.
3 scales.
5 trucks.
5 stools.
1 wardrobe.
1 hatrack.
1 bookshelf.
1 pigeonhole case.

ANNEX FOLDING ROOM.

2 trucks.
1 desk.
3 tables.
1 water cooler.
1 stove.
18 stools.

DOORKEEPER'S DOCUMENT ROOM.

2 carpets.
3 desks.
1 small table.
5 chairs.
14 ladders.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 McGill punch.
1 cooler.
1 brush and comb.
3 cuspidors.
1 bookshelf.
2 cabinets of drawers
3 wastebaskets.
2 inkstands.
1 blacking stool.

JANITOR'S OFFICE.

1 towel press.
1 large basket.
1 desk.
3 chairs.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
2 cuspidors.
1 inkstand.
1 key case.

LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM (STATUARY HALL)

1 large rug.
1 small rug.
8 chairs.
1 table, small.
1 waste basket.
6 sofas.

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS

1 carpet.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 hattree.
1 couch.
16 chairs.
4 cuspidors.
1 feather duster.
1 soap dish.
1 Webster's Dictionary.
1 bookcase.
1 large table.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 clock.
1 whisk broom.
1 broom.
1 blacking stool.
3 waste baskets.
1 tumbler.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 lounge.
18 chairs.
1 waste basket.
1 broom.
1 soap dish.
1 blacking case.
2 curtains.
1 large table.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 flat-top desk.
1 hattree.
6 cuspidors.
1 tin water bucket.
1 clock.
1 cooler and stand.
1 feather duster.
1 map (private).

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1 carpet.
1 hatrack.
1 desk.
1 clock.
3 cuspidors.
1 feather duster.
1 large table.
1 lounge.
1 cooler and stand.
8 chairs.
2 umbrella stands.
1 map.

COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS.

1 carpet.
1 hatrack.
1 set fire irons and fender.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 table.
1 blacking stool.
1 bowl.
1 soap dish.
2 brooms.
8 chairs.
1 desk.
1 screen.
1 bookcase.
1 lounge.
1 clock.
1 washstand.
2 pitchers.
1 slop jar.
2 cuspidors.
1 waste basket.

COMMITTEE ON ELEVENTH CENSUS.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 lounge.
1 water cooler and stand.
17 chairs.
6 cuspidors.
1 broom.
7 waste baskets.
2 curtains.
1 soap dish.
1 large table.
1 bookcase (revolving).
1 clock.
1 hattree.
1 roller-top desk.
1 dictionary.
2 tumblers.
5 umbrella drips.
1 blacking stool.
1 water bucket.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 broom.
1 flat top-desk.
1 hattree.
1 clock.
1 tin water bucket.
1 broom.
1 water pitcher.
1 soap dish.
1 whisk broom.
1 hatbrush.
1 large table.
1 bookcase (revolving).
1 desk chair.
1 screen.
1 couch.
1 water stand and cooler
5 cuspidors.
6 waste baskets.
2 umbrella stands.
1 washstand.
1 tumbler.
1 cloth brush.
2 curtains.
14 chairs.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

1 carpet.
1 book desk.
1 lounge.
1 hattree.
3 cuspidors.
1 slop bowl.
1 water pail.
1 water cooler and stand.
5 curtains.
1 blacking stool.
1 waste basket.
1 large table.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 rolling-top desk.
19 chairs
1 pitcher.
3 tumblers.
1 clock.
1 feather duster.
1 map.
1 dictionary.
1 whisk broom.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 clock.
2 umbrella drips.
1 blacking stool.
7 chairs.
1 duster.
1 soap dish.
1 waste basket.
1 whisk broom.
1 large table.
1 lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 cooler and stand.
1 rolling-top desk.
2 curtains.
1 slop bowl.
3 cuspidors.
1 large broom.

COMMITTEE ON COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
17 chairs.
6 cuspidors.
1 whisk broom.
1 cooler and stand.
1 large table.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 lounge.
1 hattree.
1 feather duster.
1 clock.
1 blacking case.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

1 carpet.
1 washstand.
1 bowl.
1 cooler and stand.
2 awnings.
1 hatrack.
1 pitcher.
1 bucket.
3 curtains.

COMMITTEE ROOM NO. 17.

1 carpet.
1 small table.
1 hattree.
1 couch.
1 water pitcher.
1 water cooler.
1 water bucket.
2 cuspidors.
1 broom.
1 large table.
1 bookcase.
1 lounge.
17 chairs.
1 water basin.
1 blacking stool.
1 slop bucket.
1 flat-top desk.
1 duster.

JANITOR'S STOREROOM.

2 large tables.
1 bookcase.
5 chairs.
1 closet.
1 letter press.
1 stove.
1 desk.
3 stools.
1 screen.
1 blackboard.

IN CHARGE OF JANITOR.

19 maps.
10 iron cuspidors.
37 chairs.
52 papier maché cuspidors.

INDEX ROOM NO. 1.

2 large tables.
7 chairs.
1 hatrack.

INDEX ROOM (MALTBY BUILDING) NO 2.

1 roller-top desk (oak).
2 revolving bookcases (oak).
8 revolving chairs (oak).

INDEX ROOM NO 5.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 lounge.
1 clock.
2 waste baskets.
2 tumblers.
1 cooler and stand.
2 cuspidors.
1 large table.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 small table.
10 chairs.
1 hattree.
1 water pitcher.
1 soap dish.
1 tin water bucket.
1 feather duster.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 37.

J. W. SUMMERHAYES.

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT IN THE CASE OF J. W. SUMMERHAYES, CALLING FOR RELIEF THROUGH CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 21, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
New York City, December 20, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a statement in a case calling for relief through the action of Congress.

On the 14th of November, 1891, in the regular course of business, a check was paid at this office purporting to be drawn by J. W. Summerhayes, captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, stationed at San Antonio, Tex., dated September 17, 1891, payable to Edward Ecroyd, for $300, the signature to which it was afterwards claimed was forged. The check was drawn upon a form furnished by the Government to disbursing officers and bore the signature of Capt. Summerhayes so nearly like the genuine as, when subsequently submitted to experts, to be pronounced the true handwriting of that officer. The details of the facts are related in a formal statement which accompanies this communication. The check was paid by a skilled employé, who has been twenty-five years in service in this office, and nothing in the appearance of the check was calculated to arouse suspicion. Although the number of the check did not belong to the series then in use by Capt. Summerhayes, it is not rare that when Army officers are at distant stations or moving from one post to another they use checks other than those of their own series, and it is also true that their signatures vary with the pen and ink they use.

The forgery was made easy by the theft of checks from the book of Lieut. Langhorne, and this was not discovered either by him or by the officers who made the periodical inspection of his books and accounts, and by the familiarity of Ecroyd, the payee and forger, with the signature of Capt. Summerhayes. Suspicion was not aroused until the statement of Capt. Summerhayes' account was submitted to him for the month of November and the actual facts were not discovered until January, 1892.

It will be seen that the law officers of the Government, in view of the decisions of the courts in similar cases, declare that it would be impossible to recover the amount of the check from the indorsers.

This office sometimes pays as many as twenty-five thousand checks in a single day, and the disbursements here were, during the past fiscal year, $999,292,847. The responsibility of the employés charged with handling the checks covering this vast sum is fully recognized, but they are entitled to consideration for the strain and burden of their

services, and for the remarkable accuracy with which they conduct the multiplicity of transactions. They should be relieved from the results of acts not their own, and from the hazards created by conditions not caused by them. The records of the office prove that the greatest care is taken in the payment of all checks, and this particular transaction was conducted with every precaution and scrutiny. It is confidently asserted that the loss was not incurred by reason of default or negligence on the part of anyone in this office.

Correspondence with Capt. Summerhays is inclosed herewith, presenting his testimony of the close resemblance of the forged signature with his own, calculated to deceive the most expert. When the practice of disbursing officers in the use of checks not consecutively numbered, and the variation in their signatures, owing to the diverse circumstances under which they transact their business, are considered, no blame can rest upon the employé who paid this check.

It is, therefore, submitted that the theft of the check book, the presence of the forger, Ecroyd, in the Army of the United States, the excellence of the forgery, and the legal impossibility of recovering the amount paid from the indorsers, constitute adequate reasons why the loss involved should not fall upon the faithful employé of this office who, in good faith and with due diligence, made the payment. Justice requires that relief should be provided by Congress, and I urgently recommend the appropriation of the sum of $300 to cover the money drawn upon the forged check, to be included in the deficiency bill, so that the accounts of this office may be adjusted without delay.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
New York City, December 17, 1892.

SIR: In the conference held in this office to-day when you examined a check for $300, payable to Edward Ecroyd, upon which your name was forged, you expressed a judgment which it will subserve the cause of justice to have in writing. I take the liberty, therefore, to ask you to state:

(1) Whether the forged signature does not conform in general appearance and character to your true signature, and to such a degree as to justify its acceptance in a mass of checks on the form usual to disbursing officers?

(2) Whether, the signatures of disbursing officers do not often differ more than that on the forged check varies from your own handwriting?

(3) Whether, under the circumstances which are known to you, you are not convinced that the forgery by Ecroyd was well calculated to deceive a skillful teller using due diligence and exercising a careful scrutiny in its examination?

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York.

Capt. J. W. SUMMERHAYES,
A. Q. M., U. S. A., Davids Island, New York Harbor.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Davids Island, New York Harbor, December 19, 1892.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 17th instant, I beg to say that I have compared the tracing of the signature taken from the check to which my signature has been forged by a certain Edward Ecroyd with several of my signatures of different dates, and that I am not surprised that the forged signature should have passed the scrutiny of your paying teller. The only part which would have attracted my attention is the J, which differs somewhat from mine.

My signature differs at times and I know from personal observation that other disbursing officers do not always sign checks the same way each time.

The forgery of my signature to the check in question is a good imitation of my signature and would deceive most anyone not suspecting any irregularity.

Very respectfully,

J. W. SUMMERHAYES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

The ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
New York City.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
New York City, December 10, 1892.

STATEMENT OF FACTS IN RELATION TO THE PAYMENT OF A FORGED CHECK FOR $300 AGAINST THE ACCOUNT OF CAPT. J. W. SUMMERHAYES, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY.

On the 14th of November, 1891, a check was paid at this office, purporting to be drawn by J. W. Summerhayes, captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, stationed at San Antonio, Tex., dated September 17, 1891, payable to Edward Ecroyd, for $300. The check was numbered 213,898, a number not belonging to the series of checks then in use by Capt. Summerhayes. It was indorsed Edward Ecroyd, W. H. E. Whiting, and R. Dennis; was deposited in the branch of the Bank of British North America at London, Ontario; forwarded to the New York branch of that bank for collection, and so collected through the National City Bank of New York City. Nothing in the appearance of the check was noticeable, excepting that the number was somewhat obliterated by having the place where drawn, San Antonio, written over it; and since Army officers frequently use other checks than those of their series, this did not attract attention. There was no greater variation in the signature to the check than is shown in a large proportion of the signatures of Army officers acting as disbursing officers.

On the 15th of December, Maj. E. B. Beaumont, acting inspector-general of the Department of Texas, telegraphed, asking to whom the checkbook including the number of the check mentioned was charged. The records showed that it was charged to Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, acting assistant quartermaster, then stationed at Fort Ringgold, Tex. On the following day Maj. Beaumont telegraphed for a copy of the check, which was furnished him. This attracted some attention to the check and further developments were looked for. No explanation was, however, received from Maj. Beaumont of the reasons for his telegram. Under date of the 18th of December, however, Capt. Summerhayes advised this office that the check, which was charged in his account current for November, was not drawn by him, and that if it bore his signature it was a forgery; also requesting a copy of the check, and such information as might enable him to trace the maker. This was all furnished to him, and he was requested to forward an affidavit to the effect that the check was a forgery. At the same time Lieut. Langhorne was informed that a check belonging to the series charged against him had been used by some one else, and he was requested to forward the duplicate receipt usually required to be taken when checks are delivered by one officer to another. Under date of January 4, 1892, Capt. Summerhayes submitted an affidavit as requested, and the check, together with the affidavit, was presented to the National City Bank, and the repayment of the amount which had been paid thereon demanded. This was refused, but the bank offered to obtain any information through its correspondent which might lead to the detection of the forger.

On January 8, 1892, a history of the entire case up to that date was furnished the Treasury Department, with the request that it be transmitted to the War Department for a thorough examination, through the Inspector-General's office. On the 11th of January, the National City Bank furnished this office with an envelope, containing a letter addressed to Edward Ecroyd, at London, Ontario, from J. and J. Stuart & Co., bankers in this city, inclosing to him by registered mail $30 in notes for his "November allowance." Messrs. Stuart & Co. were called upon to furnish such information as might be useful, and it was found that Ecroyd had come from Manchester, England; that he had visited various parts of the United States, and was in fact, during the month of September, when the check purported to have been drawn, at Fort Ringgold, in Texas, to which point the usual remittance had been sent him in currency. In November a letter was received by them from him from Canada, advising the change of address, whereupon the money referred to in the above-mentioned letter of Stuart & Co. was forwarded to him. In December he requested that further remittances be sent by means of checks payable to Capt. Edward Randall, of the Fifth Intantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. The December check had in fact been sent and received back bearing Capt. Randall's indorsement, as well as that of a National Bank, of Camden, N. J. On the same date the Treasury Department was advised of the further developments in the case, with the request that the information be transmitted to the War Department, and a letter was at the same time addressed to Maj. Beaumont, setting forth the facts stated and requesting him to furnish this office with such information as might be in his possession.

On the 23d of January a letter was received from Maj. Beaumont, dated January 18, inclosing a copy of one from Lieut. Langhorne, under date of December 26, 1891, from which it appeared that Ecroyd, the payee of the check referred to, was employed as a clerk in the office of the quartermaster at Fort Ringgold, having enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifth Infantry. While so employed he stole page No. 99 from the checkbook of Lieut. Langhorne, which page contained checks Nos. 213897 and 213898, together with the stubs. The company to which Ecroyd was attached left Fort Ringgold for Fort Leavenworth on October 8. Subsequently Ecroyd deserted, and was dropped from the rolls of the company on October 30, 1891. He was afterwards heard from through a letter (addressed to a corporal in the company) from Canada.

A stoppage was immediately placed upon check No. 213897, referred to above as having been stolen by Ecroyd from Lieut. Langhorne.

On the 26th of February a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury inquiring if a report had been received in the matter from the War Department; the reply stated that no report had as yet been received.

On March 16, Capt. Summerhayes requested to be advised how the matter stood, as his account was so low that he might be compelled to draw against the $300 charged to his account.

On the same day a formal demand was made upon the cashier of the National City Bank for a repayment of the amount of the check, which the bank refused to comply with.

Capt. Summerhayes was, on the 17th of March, informed that no report had as yet been received from the War Department in relation to the subject.

The check was on the same day forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury with the request that action be taken through the law officers of the Government for the recovery of the amount paid from the National City Bank.

The matter was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury and by him to the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, who, after calling upon the office of the assistant treasurer for additional information, returned the papers to the Solicitor with the statement that he did not deem it advisable to bring suit against the indorsers of the check, as it would hardly be possible to recover the amount under the circumstances. The Treasury Department, therefore, under date of April 14, 1892, returned the papers to the office of the assistant treasurer at New York.

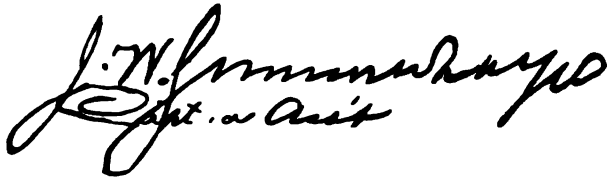
On April 23 the Secretary of the Treasury forwarded a report from the War Department on the subject, which confirmed the statements hereinbefore given, indicating that the recovery of the amount and the apprehension of the criminal would prove impossible. The amount of the check was redeposited to the credit of Capt. Summerhayes on April 25.

The report from the War Department included a letter from W. F. Ecroyd, the father of the forger, and a letter was on April 25 written to the address therein given, requesting him to make good the amount; in the reply received he disclaimed all responsibility and declined to do anything in the matter.

At the same time a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that the War Department be asked to have any funds received for Ecroyd by Capt. Randall held to cover the amount of the forged check; in the reply from the

Tracing of genuine signature and that on above check.

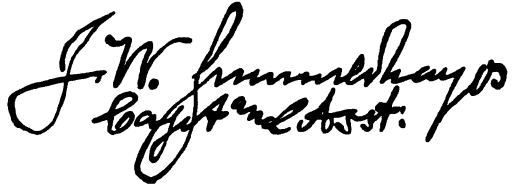
Genuine



J. W. Summerhayes
Capt. & Asst

claimed to be forged

J. W. Summerhayes
Capt and Asst.



H Mis...37...522

War Department it was shown that the remittances, which were to make good another fraud committed by Ecroyd against a soldier in his regiment, had ceased; this was confirmed by application at the office of J. and J. Stuart & Co., New York, through whom the remittances had been made. The letter of the Acting Secretary of War also stated that Ecroyd had gone to Australia.

The amount of the check has, since April 25, 1892, been carried in the accounts of the office as a suspended item.

Copy of check and indorsements.

Vignette of Stanton.	War	QUARTERMASTERS.
	No. 213898.	*Antonio, Texas, September 17, 1891.*
	Assistant Treasurer of the U. S., NEW YORK,	
DEPOSIT.	Pay to the order of Edward Ecroyd three hundred dollars.	
		J. W. SUMMERHAYES,
	$300.	*Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. A.*

Edward Ecroyd, W. H. E. Whiting, pay The Bank of British North America or order. R. Dennis pay to the order of Messrs. H. Stikeman, F. Brownfield and N. Bagly or any 2 of them for The Bank of British North America, G. N. Mackay, manager, London, O. H. Stikeman, F. Brownfield for deposit only with National City Bank, F. Brownfield, agent. G. S. Whitson, A. Cashier.

COPIES OF TELEGRAMS, LETTERS, &C.

(1)

[Telegram.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *Decr. 15, 1891.*

ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S., *New York:*

To whom is check book with series including check number two thirteen eight ninety-eight charged?

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Actg. Inspr.-Genl.

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(2)

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, *December 16, 1891.*

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Acting Inspector-General, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Tex.:

Records of this office show check to be charged to Captain B. Reynolds.

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

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(3)

[Telegram.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *Decr. 19, 1891.*

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York:

Please furnish me exact copy of check number two hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and all indorsements.

E. B. BEAMONT, *A. A. G.*

(4)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
New York City, December 16th, 1891.

Lieut. Col. E. B. BEAUMONT, *A. A. Gen'l, San Antonio, Tex.:*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your telegram of the 16th instant, a copy of check No. 213898, and of the endorsements thereon, is herewith enclosed.

This check, with others, stands charged to the account of Capt. B. Reynolds, as stated in telegram from this office dated yesterday, but a diligent search of the files here discloses the fact that Lieut. G. T. Langhorne has used some of the same, and the one mentioned above has been used by Captain Summerhayes, no notice of transfer having been received at this office in relation to any of them.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer U. S., N. Y.

(5)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
New York, December 18th, 1891.

Lieut. Col. E. B. BEAUMONT, *A. A. Gen'l, San Antonio, Tex.:*

SIR: Referring to your telegram of the 15th and 16th instant, relative to the check book containing quartermaster's check No. 213898, you are informed that upon a still further search of the files here it appears that checks Nos. 213847 to 213900 were transferred by Capt. B. Reynolds to Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, and they now stand charged to the last-named officer here. The last check drawn by Lieut. Langhorne from this book and which has been paid here is No. 213867 and is dated July 29, 1891.

The telegram and letter from this office, dated the 16th and 18th instant, respectively, are hereby amended in accordance herewith.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer U. S., N. Y.

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(6)

Disbursing officer's notice of examination of statement of account.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, *December 18, 1891.*

ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
New York, N. Y.:

SIR: I have received your statement of my disbursing account dated November 30, 1891, and find the balance therein reported, viz, $50,134.24, to be $300 less than shown by my records. See below.

I have also examined the numbers, dates, and amounts of the debit and credit entries therein reported and find that the same agree with my records, excepting that check No. 213898, September 17, 1891, for $300 was *not* drawn by me. Should this check bear my signature it is a forgery, and I will thank you to give me an exact copy (face and back) to enable me to trace the maker of it. If consistent with the rules of the Treasury please also inform me who is responsible for the checkbook containing that number.

Respectfully, yours,

J. W. SUMMERHAYES,
Capt. and Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.

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(7)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.,
New York City, December 23rd, 1891.

Capt. J. W. SUMMERHAYES,
A. Q. M., U. S. A., San Antonio, Tex.:

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 18th instant a copy of check No. 213898, which purports to have been drawn by yourself September 17, 1891, in favor of Edward Ecroyd, for $300, and the endorsements thereon is herewith enclosed; also a tracing of the signature thereto.

You are also informed that the book from which this check was taken stands charged to the account of Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, who was stationed at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

If you have not signed the check and will forward to this office an affidavit to that effect, it will be submitted to the bank here through which the same was collected for reclamation.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S., N. Y.

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(8)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.,
New York, December 24th, 1891.

Lieut. G. T. LANGHORNE,
3d Cav., U. S. A.
(Care of War Department, Washington, D. C.)

SIR: It is noted that one of the checks in the book which stands charged to your account here has been used by another officer; no record of the transfer having been received. They were in your possession at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

If any unused checks have been transferred by you, you should forward a duplicate of the receipt taken to this office at once.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S., N. Y.

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(9)

SAN ANTONIO DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, Tex., January 4th, 1892.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
New York, N. Y.:

SIR: I beg to enclose herewith affidavit to the effect that check No. 213898, dated September 17th, 1891, charged against me on your statement dated November 30th, 1891, is a forgery. This in connection with your letter of the 24th ultimo.

Very respectfully,

J. W. SUMMERHAYES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure in No. 9.]

STATE OF TEXAS, *County of Bexar:*

Personally appeared before me, Thad. W. Smith, county clerk of Bexar County, State of Texas, Captain J. W. Summerhayes, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, who is well known to me and who, after being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

"That on a statement of his disbursing account dated November 30th, 1891, rendered him by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, he is charged with a certain check dated September 17th, 1891, numbered 213898, amount $300 (three hundred dollars); that this check is not drawn by him; that he is informed by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York that this check bears his, deponent's signature; that this signature is a forgery, and that his, deponent's account, should be relieved from the charge of three hundred dollars, above described."

J. W. SUMMERHAYES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 2 day of Jan'y, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

THAD. W. SMITH,
County Clerk, B. Co.,
By H. B. POTTS, *Dpy.*

[Seal of county court, Bexar County, Texas.]

(10)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.,
New York, January 8, 1892.

Honorable SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your attention the facts recited below in relation to the payment of a certain check paid here in November, 1891, and which purports to have been drawn by Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., U. S. A., then stationed at San Antonio, Texas. The check is numbered 213898, is dated September 17, 1891, is drawn in favor of Edward Ecroyd for $300, and is endorsed: "Edward Ecroyd, W. H. E. Whiting, R. Dennis;" was cashed by the Bank of British North America at London, Ont., and was collected through the National City Bank of this city.

Upon rendering a statement of account to Capt. Summerhayes, he claims that the check was not drawn by him, and in an affidavit dated January 2, 1892, he avers that his signature thereto is a forgery. Now, the above-mentioned check is one which has evidently been taken from a book which the records here show was in the possession of Lieut. Langhorne, A. A. Q. M., U. S. A., who was stationed at Fort Ringgold, Tex., in July, 1891. On December 24 this office wrote to Lieut. Langhorne, asking him for information as to whether any of the checks then in his possession have been transferred, and no reply has yet been received.

I have the honor to request that the matter be investigated through the War Department, with a view of learning how it became possible for this check to have been taken from Lieut. Langhorne's book.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont, Inspector-General, Dept. of Texas, has communicated with this office in relation to the matter, from which it appears that he is in possession of some information on the subject.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S., N. Y.

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(11)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.,
New York City, January 9th, 1892.

CASHIER NATIONAL CITY BANK,
New York, N. Y.:

SIR: Referring to the matter of the payment of a check which purports to have been drawn by Captain J. W. Summerhayes, for $300, and which you received through the Bank of British North America, I have to request that you furnish this office with the addresses of the first, second, and third endorsers, to wit: Edward Ecroyd, who is also the payee, W. H. E. Whiting, and R. Dennis. Doubtless these addresses, or some of them, may be learned through the manager of the Bank of British North America, at London, Ontario.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S., N. Y.

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(12)

[Received from National City Bank, New York, in reply to letter of January 9th.]

NEW YORK, *Nov'r 2, 1891.*

EDWARD ECROYD, Esq.,
Metropolitan Hotel, cor. Dundas and Wellington st., London, Ontario:

DEAR SIR: As requested by you, we beg leave to enclose $30 in notes for your November allowance. Please acknowledge receipt of same and oblige.

Yours, truly,

J. & J. STUART & Co.
Per SMITH.

(13)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
New York City, January 11th, 1892.

Honorable SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In addition to the information furnished to the Department by letter of this office of the 8th instant, in relation to an alleged forged check of Captain J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at San Antonio, Texas, I have the honor to state that the payee of the check in question, Edward Ecroyd, was, it has been discovered, at Fort Ringgold, Texas, about the time that the check was issued. This office is informed that he is now in receipt, through a banking house in this city, of a monthly allowance from relatives in England, which allowance had been remitted to him in cash to various points until December 1st. Since such date the remittances have been forwarded to Captain Edward Randall, of the 5th Infantry, by means of checks payable to the order of Captain Randall. It is believed that with this information some trace of the payee might be obtained, and that steps ought to be taken by the War Department to secure the payee, Ecroyd, through information derivable from Captain Randall, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Very respectfully,

M. L. MUHLEMAN,
Acting Asst. Treasurer.

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(14)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
New York City, January 11th, 1892.

Major E. B. BEAUMONT,
San Antonio, Texas:

SIR: On the 15th and 16th of December, 1891, you telegraphed to this office in relation to check No. 213898, of which a copy was sent you on the 17th of December. It appeared that this check was drawn by Captain J. W. Summerhayes in favor of Edward Ecroyd, for $300, but Captain Summerhayes has since furnished this office with an affidavit setting forth that he did not sign the check. Since the book from which the check was taken stands charged, as you were advised, to Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, stationed at Fort Ringgold, Texas, it would appear that some irregularity exists in relation thereto and this office should be advised at once of all such information as is in your possession on the subject.

It has been discovered that the payee of the check has had transactions with other Army officers, including Captain Edward Randall, of the 5th Infantry, and that he was in September, about the time that the check was issued, at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

Very respectfully,

M. L. MUHLEMAN,
Acting Assistant Treasurer U. S., N. Y.

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(15)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1892.

ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
New York, N. Y.:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, concerning the payment of a check purporting to have been drawn upon your office by Captain J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., in favor of Edward Ecroyd, for $300, the check having been drawn upon a blank issued to Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, A. A. Q. M., and to inform you that your letter has this day been referred to the Hon. Secretary of War for investigation and report, as requested by you. Upon receipt of said report you will be further advised in the matter.

Very respectfully,

E. B. DASKAM,
Chief of Division of Public Moneys.

(16)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1892.

ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
New York, N. Y.:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, concerning alleged forged check of Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., and to inform you that your letter has this day been referred to the honorable the Secretary of War, in connection with previous reference on this subject.

Very respectfully,

E. B. DASKAM,
Chief of Division of Public Moneys.

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(17)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Antonio, Tex., January 18th, 1892.

The ACTING ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
New York City:

SIR: From letter of G. T. Langhorne, dated December 28th, 1891, it appears that he examined his check book some time in December and found page No. 99, containing numbers 213897 and 213898 had been stolen. Private Edward Ecroyd, Company A, 5th Infantry, had been a clerk in the Quartermaster's office up to October 8th, 1891, the day his company left Fort Ringgold en route for Fort Leavenworth, from which place he deserted while on pass for four days, and was dropped October 30th, 1891.

The check in favor of Edward Ecroyd was dated September 17th, 1891. A letter from him, from Canada, was afterwards received by a corporal in his company.

A copy of Lieut. Langhorne's letter is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major 4th Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.

[Inclosure in No. 17.]

FORT RINGGOLD, TEXAS, *Dec. 26, 1891.*

ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Texas:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 22d instant, upon my return from the field, concerning check numbered 213898.

You are respectfully informed that the forger, Ecroyd, who was employed as clerk in the Quartermaster's office, stole page number 99 from the check book here, containing numbers 213897 and 213898, stubs and all.

Please inform me where this Edward Ecroyd was when he had the check cashed, as I fear that he has made another forgery with the other check. I would also like to know what has been done as to his capture.

Very respectfully, our obedient servant,

G. T. LANGHORNE,
Lt., 3d Cav.

A true copy.

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major 4th Cav., Acting Inspector-General.

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(18)

FEBRUARY 26TH, 1892.

Honorable SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Referring to correspondence of this office, under date of January 8th and 11th, in relation to the forgery of a check for $300 upon the disbursing account of Captain J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., U. S. A., San Antonio, Texas, I have the honor to re-

quest that this office be informed as to the steps which have been taken in the matter, and particularly whether any information has been received in relation to this subject from Captain Edward Randall, of the 5th U. S. Infantry.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S., N. Y.

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(19)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1892.

ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.,
New York, N. Y.:

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to correspondence from your office, dated January 8th and 11th last, concerning the forgery of a check for $300 upon the disbursing account of Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., U. S. A., I have to inform you that the correspondence in question was referred to the Hon. Secretary of War on the 11th and 12th of January last, with request that he cause the matter to be investigated and return the correspondence to this office with report of such investigation, since which time no reply has yet been received.

Upon receipt at this office of the reply of the Hon. Secretary of War you will be further advised in the matter.

Respectfully yours,

A. B. NETTLETON,
Assistant Secretary.

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(20)

SAN ANTONIO DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, Texas, March 12th, 1892.

The ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
New York City:

SIR: The balance of my official credit on your books is now so low that I may have to draw against the $300.00 charged against my account on your statement, dated November 30th, 1891, as check No. 213898, September 17th, 1891, which check is a forgery.

Please advise me how the matter now stands; reference had to affidavit transmitted to you January 4th last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SUMMERHAYES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

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(21)

MARCH 17TH, 1892.

Captain J. W. SUMMERHAYES,
A. Q. M., U. S. A., San Antonio, Tex.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, you are informed that this office is still awaiting a report from the War Department in relation to the forgery of a check against your account for $300. The matter was referred to the War Department for investigation by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury on the 11th of January, but to this date no information has been received.

Very respectfully,

M. L. MUHLEMAN,
Acting Asst. Treasurer, U. S., N. Y.

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(22)

MARCH 17TH, 1892.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a check drawn upon this office, purporting to be signed by J. W. Summerhayes, captain and asst. quartermaster, U. S. A., No. 213898, dated September 17, 1891, payable to the order of Edward Ecroyd, for $300.

The check in question was paid at this office on November 14, 1891, upon endorsement of the payee, followed by a number of intermediate endorsements, and finally by the National City Bank, of this city, to whom the amount was paid in the usual manner thro' the New York clearing house and charged to the account of Captain Summerhayes. Under date of December 18, 1891, Captain Summerhayes informed this office that he had drawn no such check and that it was probably a forgery. Subsequently, at the request of this office, Captain Summerhayes furnished an affidavit setting forth that the check was not drawn by him, which is also enclosed herewith.

The check, accompanied by the affidavit, was presented to the National City Bank on the 8th of January, 1892, and the repayment of the amount demanded, which was refused. A history of the entire transaction was submitted to your Department on the same day, with the request that the Hon. Secretary of War be asked to investigate. No further information having been received, a second demand was yesterday made upon the National City Bank for the amount paid upon the check, which was met with a refusal.

I have, therefore, to request that the matter be placed in the hands of the proper legal officers of the Government, in order that suit may be brought against the National City Bank to recover the amount of the check.

Very respectfully,

M. L. MUHLEMAN,
Acting Asst. Treasurer, U. S., N. Y.

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(23)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1892.

ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.,
New York, N. Y.:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing a check purporting to have been drawn by J. W. Summerhayes, capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Sept. 17, 1891, upon your office in favor of Edward Ecroyd for $300, and paid by you November 14, 1891; also affidavit made by Capt. Summerhayes, in which he alleges that his signature to said check is a forgery, and asks that the amount be replaced to his official credit; in which letter you request that the matter be placed in hands of the proper legal officers of the Government in order that suit may be brought against the last endorser to recover the amount, and to inform you that your letter, with enclosures, has this day been referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, with the request that suit be brought as requested by you.

Respectfully yours,

E. B. DASKAM,
Chief of Division of Public Moneys.

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(24)

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
New York, March 26th, 1892.

Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York City, N. Y.:

SIR: Referring to the matter of a check for $300 drawn upon you and purporting to be signed by J. W. Summerhayes, captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., No. 213898, dated September 17th, 1891, payable to the order of Edward Ecroyd, I beg to ask that you will inform me when and how the forgery of the signature of Captain Summerhayes was discovered.

Will you please also let me know whether you had the signature of Captain Summerhayes in your office to be used for comparison with the signature of the checks which might be drawn on you by him.

Very respectfully,

EDWD. MITCHELL,
U. S. Attorney.

(25)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.,
New York City, March 28th, 1892.

EDWARD MITCHELL,
U. S. Attorney for the Southern Dist. of New York, New York, N. Y.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 26th instant in relation to the payment of a forged check on this office against the account of Captain J. W. Summerhayes, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., I beg to say that this office was informed of the forgery through a letter from Captain Summerhayes, dated December 18, 1891, and received here December 23, 1891, in which he states that the check in question was not drawn by him. At the request of this office Captain Summerhayes, under date of January 4, 1892, furnished an affidavit setting forth the facts.

The signature of Captain Summerhayes has been on file in this office since the date of the opening of his account here.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S., N. Y.

[Inclosure in No. 25.]

Memorandum for district attorney.

In the matter of payment of a check bearing the forged signature of J. W. Summerhayes, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

On the 14th of November, 1891, the above-named check, being drawn for $300, was paid by the subtreasury, through the clearing house, to the National City Bank of New York. It was payable to Edward Ecroyd, and endorsed by W. H. E. Whiting and R. Dennis, followed by an endorsement of the branch of the Bank of British North America at London, Ontario, and the New York branch of that bank, and finally the National City Bank.

It appears that Edward Ecroyd, the payee of the check, was the forger. He was a clerk to Acting Assistant Quartermaster Langhorne, stationed at Fort Ringgold, Texas. He abstracted a blank check from that officer's check book and soon thereafter deserted from the Army, going to Canada. The absence of the check from the book was not discovered until December. Under date of December 18, 1891, Captain Summerhayes notified the office that the check was a forgery, and asked for information in relation to it. On the 8th of January, 1892, his affidavit was received. A demand was made upon the National City Bank for repayment of the amount, which was refused. Accordingly the entire subject was submitted to the Treasury Department for reference to the War Department, in order that a thorough investigation might be had. No reply has been received from the War Department.

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(26)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1892.*

Respectfully returned to the Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York, inviting attention to enclosed copy of letter, dated 12th instant, from the Solicitor of the Treasury, from which it will be seen that he does not deem it advisable to bring suit against the endorsers of the within check.

A. B. NETTLETON,
Assistant Secretary.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 26.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., April 12th, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith a letter from the Acting Assistant Treasurer U. S., at New York, of the 17th ultimo, together with a check for $300, purporting to have been drawn by Capt. Summerhays, A. Q. M., U. S. A., to order of Edward Ecroyd, which papers were referred to this office on the 19th ultimo, for suit against the National City Bank of New York City, the last endorser on said check, it appearing that the name of the drawer is forged.

Considerable correspondence has been had by this office with the U. S. attorney at New York, from which has been drawn the conclusion that it is not advisable to bring any suit against the endorsers of said check.

Very respectfully,

F. A. REEVE,
Acting Solicitor.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 26.]

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
New York, April 6th, 1892.

The SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant in relation to the proposed suit against the National City Bank of New York for the recovery of the amount of a check dated September 17th, 1891, for the sum of $300, drawn on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the city of New York and purporting to be signed by Captain Summerhayes.

While perfectly willing to bring this suit if you insist on my so doing, yet I consider it my duty to call your attention more fully to the law which covers this case, as I understand it, and to ask that you should reconsider your direction to institute this suit against the bank. The law is, in my opinion, so clear and so well settled upon the only point in question that I feel that it would be a useless expense to the Government to bring the suit, and hardly proper to harass the bank with a litigation which would result almost to a certainty in a dismissal of the complaint.

I have read the quotation from Daniel on Negotiable Instruments contained in your letter above referred to. It would seem to me not to apply to this particular case, but to be only a statement of the general law as to the relations of an indorser to the other parties on a bill or note.

The law which governs this case is found in Daniel on Negotiable Instruments (Vol. 11 (4th ed.), p. 377, section 1359), and is as follows:

"Sec. 1359. *When drawee or acceptor bound, though drawer's name be forged.* Fifthly: In respect to the drawee or acceptor of a bill it is obvious that his relation to the instrument is very different from that of the parties who issued it. He should know his own correspondent's handwriting; and therefore the doctrine is laid down by numerous authorities that if he accepts the bill, or pays it, he can not afterward, on discovering that the signature of the drawer was a forgery, revoke the acceptance, or recover back the amount paid under mistake from the holder to whom he paid it."

To be sure Mr. Daniel subsequently says, in sec. 1361, "a distinction has been taken between the two cases which is clearly philosophical, and, as it seems to us, much better calculated to effectuate justice than the doctrine of Mansfield and Story," but he cites no case in support of his proposition and simply refers to an article in the American Law Review.

What he understands to be the law without any dispute Mr. Daniel gives in section 1359. His own ideas on the subject he gives in section 1361, and quotes another writer and not a decision to sustain them.

There is a very recent and exhaustive article upon this subject in the Harvard Law Review of February 15th, 1891, which contains all the decisions on this subject, and thinking you might not have the book at hand, I quote herewith the note containing the cases both in support of and in opposition to the doctrine that a drawee is bound to know the signature of his drawer as against an indorser of negotiable paper.

"Smith *v.* Mercer, 6 Taunt., 76; Cocks *v.* Masterman, 9 B. & C., 902; Hoffman *v.* Milwaukee Bank, 12 Wall., 181; Young *v.* Lehman, 63 Ala., 519, 523; First Bank *v.* Ricker, 71 Ill., 439, 441; Nat. Bank *v.* Tappen, 6 Kas., 456; Comm. Bank *v.* First Bank, 30 Md., 11; Hardy *v.* Chesapeake Bank, 51 Md., 562, 585; Nat. Bank *v.* Bangs, 106 Mass., 441, 444; Danvers Bank *v.* Salem Bank, 151 Mass., 280, 282; Bernheimer *v.* Marshall, 2 Minn., 78; Stout *v.* Benoist, 39 Mo., 277, 299; Ins. Co. *v.* Bank, 60 N. H. 442, 446; Weisser *v.* Dennison, 10 N. Y., 68, 75; Park Bank *v.* Ninth Bank, 46 N. Y., 77; Salt Bank *v.* Syracuse Inst., 62 Barb., 101; Hagen *v.* Bowery Bank, 64 Barb., 197; Nat. Bank *v.* Grocers' Bank, 2 Daly, 289; Ellis *v.* Ohio Co., 4 Oh. St., 628, 652; Levy *v.* U. S. Bank, 1 Binn., 36; People's Bank *v.* Franklin Bank, 88 Tenn., 299; City Bank *v.* Nat. Bank, 45 Texas, 203, 218: Reuvant *v.* San Antonio Bank, 63 Tex., 610; Bank of St. Albans *v.* Farmers' Bank, 10 Vt., 131; Johnson *v.* Bank, 27 W. Va., 343, 348, 359; Ryan *v.* Bank, 12 Ont. r., 39.

"The ill-considered case, McKleroy *v.* Southern Bank, 14 La. An., 458, is a *solitary* decision to the contrary effect. But this case, though not cited, is virtually overruled by Howard *v.* Mississippi Bank, 28 La. An., 727."

The cases contained in the first paragraph of the note are those which hold that the drawee is bound to know the signature of his drawer, and are in addition to the English case and the case in the United States Supreme Court, which I cited in my letter to you of the 30th ult. The latest decision on the subject which I can find is the very well considered case of Deposit Bank of Georgetown *v.* Fayette Nat. Bank, 13 Southwestern Reporter, 339.

If this was a new question I should think it advisable to have the court pass upon it, but to seriouly ask a district judge to overrule the U. S. Supreme Court, the U. S. district court in this district, the long course of decisions in the highest court of this State and in courts of England, not to speak of the decisions in the courts of the various States of the Union on a question of commercial law, in which branch of the law the doctrine of stare decisis is followed, if ever, would in my opinion be idle, especially in view of the facts in this case, *i. e.*, that the signature of Captain Summerhayes was kept by the assistant treasurer here in New York for the purpose of comparison with his signature on the checks which might be presented at the subtreasury here for payment.

I have endeavored to bring this case within the rule declared in the case of Cooke *et al. v.* United States, 91 U. S. 389, but do not think that can be done in view of the fact just stated, that the signature of Summerhayes was on file at the subtreasury here in New York, and it would seem to me that the opinion of Chief-Justice Waite in the case last cited was decisive of the case under consideration. At page 396 he says as follows:

"It was conceded in the argument that when the United States become parties to commercial paper they incur all the responsibilities of private persons under the same circumstances. This is in accordance with the decisions of this court. (The Floyd Acceptances, 7 Wall., 557; United States *v.* Bank of Metropolis, 15 Pet., 377.) As was well said in the last case, 'From the daily and unavoidable use of commercial paper by the United States, they are as much interested as the community at large can be in maintaining these principles.'"

And again, at page 398: "If it comes down from its position of sovereignty and enters the domain of commerce it submits itself to the same laws that govern individuals there; that, if it becomes the holder of a bill of exchange, it must use the same diligence to charge the drawers and indorsers that is required of individuals, and, if it fails in this, its claim upon the parties is lost. United States *v.* Barker, 12 Wheat., 558. Generally, in respect to all commercial business of the Government, if an officer specially charged with the performance of any duty, and authorized to represent the Government in that behalf, neglects that duty, and loss ensues, the Government must bear the consequences of his neglect."

I should also like to be informed who is the loser in this case, as it stands now. Is it the Government or the ass't treasurer here at New York or Captain Summerhayes? I have always supposed it was the ass't treasurer, and if it is, I do not feel at all sure that an action for money had and received in the name of the United States would lie against the bank.

Trusting that you will again carefully examine the law in this case, and that you will agree with me as to the uselessness of bringing this suit, and will direct me not to bring it, I am,

Very respectfully,

EDWARD MITCHELL,
U. S. Attorney.

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(27)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1892.

ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
New York, N. Y.

SIR: In compliance with the requests contained in your letters of the 15th instant, I have obtained and inclose herewith copy of a report of the result of an investigation made by the War Department in the matter of a check purporting to have been drawn upon your office by Captain J. W. Summerhayes in favor of Edward Ecroyd for $300, and paid by you; also copy of a letter addressed to the Solicitor of the Treasury on the 6th instant by the United States in New York, stating the reasons why he does not deem it advisable to bring suit against the last endorsor of the above-mentioned check.* These papers were received from the Solicitor of the Treasury on the 21st instant.

Respectfully, yours,

A. B. NETTLETON,
Assistant Secretary.

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*See *ante*, enclosure 2 in No. 26.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 27.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Antonio, Texas, March 16, 1892.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Texas.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an investigation of the circumstances attending the loss of the check referred to in the accompanying papers, made in compliance with indorsement dated Headquarters Department of Texas, February 1, 1892.

The forgery of the check appears first to have been discovered upon an examination of the statement of the disbursing account of Captain J. W. Summerhayes, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, stationed at San Antonio, Texas, rendered by the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York for the month of November, 1891, on which Captain Summerhayes is charged with check No. 213898, dated September 17, 1891, for $300. In acknowledging the receipt of this statement Captain Summerhayes informed the assistant treasurer that he had not signed the check in question and that his signature thereto was a forgery; and subsequently, at the request of the assistant treasurer, furnished an affidavit to that effect. An examination of the records of the office of the assistant treasurer at New York showed that the book from which the check had been taken stood charged to the account of 2nd Lieutenant Geo. T. Langhorne, 3rd Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ringgold, Texas. In a telegram to Captain Summerhayes dated Fort Ringgold, Texas, December 26th, 1891, Lieut. Langhorne states that "Ecroyd stole page 90 of the checkbook, containing numbers 213897 and 213898, including the stubs." The Ecroyd referred to in this telegram is Private Edward Ecroyd, Company A, 5th Infantry, the forger and payee of the check, who had been employed as a clerk in the quartermaster's office at Fort Ringgold, Texas. Private Ecroyd deserted the service of the United States at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 23, 1891.

The assistant treasurer at New York, Mr. E. H. Roberts, states in his letter to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 8, 1892, that on December 24, 1891, his office wrote Lieut. Langhorne, asking him for information as to whether any of the checks then in his possession had been transferred, and that no reply had been received. Lieut. Langhorne claims that he never received this letter.

In reply to a letter addressed by me to Lieut. Langhorne on February 6, 1892, that officer states, under date of February 25, 1892, that he was accustomed to make out his official checks himself, or have his quartermaster-sergeant do so, and that he never intrusted this duty to his clerk. The check books when not in use were kept in the office safe, or in the private drawer of his desk. Lieut. Langhorne further states that during the time Ecroyd was in the quartermaster's office he had many other duties to perform besides those of quartermaster, and may have been called away at some time when the check book was in use—that is, when it was awaiting his signature—and that the quartermaster-sergeant may have left the office at the same time, and thus have given an opportunity for Ecroyd to cut out a page of the book. He did remove a page, and in such a manner that the loss was not noticed. It appears that Ecroyd was a clerk in the quartermaster's office up to October 8, 1891, the date his company left Fort Ringgold for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He had been employed in that capacity at different times and under several successive quartermasters, and exactly when the page was stolen from the check book cannot be ascertained. The check may have been in his possession for some time before being used. As all vouchers issued by the quartermaster at Ringgold are paid by Captain J. W. Summerhayes, depot quartermaster at San Antonio, Ecroyd was familiar with the signature of that officer, and after once having secured the check it was an easy matter for him to trace or copy Captain Summerhayes' signature in the quartermaster's office.

Lieut. Langhorne was relieved from duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Ringgold on the 31 of October, 1891. He states that he did not discover the loss of the page of his checkbook until notified of the forgery by the receipt of telegrams from Captain Summerhayes and Major E. B. Beaumont, acting inspector-general of the department, on December 26, 1891.

Lieut. Langhorne acknowledges that the time he was relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. he did not take duplicate receipts for all unused checks turned over to his successor, and that he did not notify the depository and the chief of the bureau to which the disbursements pertained of the serial numbers of the checks so transferred. He further states that he gave no receipts for unused checks to his predecessor, Captain B. Reynolds, Third Cavalry, but simply found the check-book in the safe.

Lieut. Langhorne claims that he did not know of the existence of G. O. 90, series of 1889, A. G. O. amending A. R. 684, and that he was at post but a few days at a time, even to turn over property. It appears that this officer was, while on duty as

quartermaster, obliged to perform numerous other duties and was frequently removed from the care of the public property in his charge. The provisions of A. R. 761 seems to have been completely ignored by the commanding officer of the post.

In a letter dated January 11, 1892, and addressed to Major E. B. Beaumont, acting inspector-general Department of Texas, Mr. M. L. Muhleman, acting assistant treasurer at New York, states that "it has been discovered that the payee of the check (Ecroyd) had had transactions with other Army officers, including Captain Edward L. Randall, Fifth Infaatry." From information received by me from Captain Randall it appears that the forgery of the Treasury check was not the first one committed by Ecroyd.

Captain Randall states that while with his company at Fort Ringgold, Texas, Ecroyd had a check for $254.10, on the San Antonio National Bank, purporting to have been drawn by Fred. Illiff, jr., assistant cashier, cashed by Private August J. Sunden, of the same company. This check was sent from Fort Leavenworth for collection and was returned protested. At Private Sunden's request Captain Randall, finding the address of Ecroyd's father in some papers left behind by Ecroyd, wrote to the father, who promised to remit the amount due to Sunden by monthly installments, of which three, amounting to $90, have been received by Captain Randall and turned over to Private Sunden. Captain Randall further states that a corporal in his company received a letter from Ecroyd asking that all papers and letters he left behind when he deserted be forwarded to him at London, Canada. In this letter, Ecroyd also mentioned that he was about to start for England. Upon receipt of this information from the corporal, Captain Randall secured Ecroyd's papers and now has them under lock and key. The forged check on the San Antonio National Bank is also in Captain Randall's possession. A copy of the letter from Ecroyd's father and the descriptive list of Ecroyd, forwarded to me by Captain Randall, are herewith inclosed marked, respectively, "A" and "B."

The facts in the case have already been reported by Captain Randall to the War Department. With the information now in possession of the War Department, it is believed that the payee of the check, Ecroyd, could be secured, and as a forgery has been committed his extradition could be demanded.

I am informed by Captain Summerhayes that the forged check No. 213898 is still charged to his account, notwithstanding the fact that he, on the 4th of January, 1892, forwarded to the assistant treasurer at New York an affidavit to the effect that he had not signed the check.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
Major, Inspector-General.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 27.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 27, 1892.

Captain EDWARD RANDALL, *5th Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:*

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that you hold, until otherwise advised, all fund drafts or checks coming into your possession which are in favor of or intended for one Edward Ecroyd. Please acknowledge receipt of this communication.

Very respectfully,

J. C. GILMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 27.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, *Jany. 31, 1892.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Jan. 27th, 1892 (2nd), relative to case of Edward Ecroyd. I avail myself of the opportunity to state certain facts in regard to the man that may have some bearing on the investigation you speak of.

Private Edward Ecroyd, Company A, 5th U. S. Infantry, deserted the service while absent with leave with permission to visit Kansas City, Missouri, on October 23d, 1891.

He had prior to the departure of the company from Texas obtained from Private August J. Sunden, same company, three hundred dollars borrowed money for which he gave a check for $254.10/100 drawn on the San Antonio National Bank, Texas, by Fred Illiff, jr., asst. cashier.

This check was forwarded from here by Sunden for collection and returned protested after Ecroyd's desertion.

From more letters left behind by Ecroyd, his father's address was learned and a letter was written by me to his father in the interest of Sunden. His reply was that the money would be repaid in monthly payments, two of which have been received and turned over to Sunden. I enclose a copy of the letter of Ecroyd's father.

Two letters received after Ecroyd's desertion are in my possession unopened. Both are from England, where the father lives.

Among Ecroyd's papers I found his passport from the British foreign office, signed by the Marquis of Salisbury, and a large number of visiting cards with the name of "Lora Westmoreland" engraved on them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWD. RANDALL,
Capt. 5th Infty.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 27.]

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SPRING COTTAGE, NEAR BURNLEY,
30th November, 1891.

SIR: Your favor of the 18th, received this morning, distressed but does not at all surprise me after my son Edward's conduct during the past seven years.

All I can do is to order my bankers to pay to you the next and all succeeding installments of his monthly allowance of $30 from me, until the sum of three hundred dollars is repaid to Private August J. Sunder, whose good-natured credulity I much regret.

For many years past I have had to decline all responsibility for the young man's debts and obligations, or I might be paying large sums every month. I have given the requisite instructions this day to my bankers here to pay the small monthly amount to yourself (Captain Edw. Randall, 5th U. S. Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas), till the sum of $300 is made up.

Kindly advise me of this being commenced and completed, and oblige, sir,

Yours, very truly,

W. F. ECROYD.

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[Inclosure 5 in No. 27.]

Descriptive list and account of pay and clothing of Edward Ecroyd, a private in Company 2, 5th Reg't of Infantry.

Age at enlistment, 26 4; height, 5′ 9½″; complexion, fair; eyes, light brown; hair, auburn; born, Lancashire, England; occupation, bookkeeper; enlisted Feb. 11, 1891, at St. Louis, Mo., by Capt. Kauffman, for five years; last paid by Maj. Creary, to June 30, 1891.

Personal marks: 3 vac. scars on left arm. Skull and crossbones tattooed on right forearm; indistinct tatto. marks on left forearm. Scar inside left leg below knee; scar on right buttock.

Deserted the service while absent with leave for four days, October 23, 1891. Probable cause of desertion, fear of being convicted for forgery, having swindled a soldier of the company out of $254.10.

Due soldier for retained pay at date of desertion, $33.60; due United States for clothing overdrawn, $25.91, and for subsistence stores, $11.67.

Character, ———; married or single, ———; physical condition, ———.

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(28)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.
New York City, April 25, 1892.

Mr. W. F. ECROYD,
Spring Cottage, near Burnley, Lancashire, England.

SIR: In November last a check was presented at this office purporting to have been drawn by Captain J. W. Summerhayes, of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, payable to Edward Ecroyd, for $300. The check was collected through some Canadian concerns and finally paid to a bank in this city. In January last it was discovered that the signature of Captain Summerhayes was forged

to this check, and facts subsequently reached this office which prove that the forgery was committed by Edward Ecroyd, the payee of the check, who it appears while an enlisted man in the United States Army acted as a clerk to the quartermaster, from whose check book he abstracted the blank check and uttered the same after deserting from the Army. Through Canadian banks and a banking house in this city it has been ascertained that remittances are sent to Ecroyd regularly, and from correspondence with Captain Randall, of the regiment to which Ecroyd belonged, your address was to-day obtained. Before taking further steps in the matter I, therefore, write to inquire whether the relatives of the payee of the check would not prefer under the circumstances to make good the amount thereof to this office.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer U. S., N. Y.

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(29)

CREDENHILL COURT, NEAR HEREFORD, *9 May, 1892.*

E. H. ROBERTS, Esq., *U. S. Treasury:*

SIR: I learn with the utmost pain and regret the statement of the misconduct attributed to my youngest son, Edward Ecroyd, as contained in your letter of the 23d ult.

At his own urgent wish I placed him in 1884 (he was then just over 20 years of age) with a farmer in southern Minnesota. On two or three subsequent occasions I furnished him with money to go into business or partnerships in the United States.

But for the last 5 or 6 years he has rejected all advice from his friends, and pursued a course of gambling and dissipation, and has obtained, or endeavored to obtain, money in this country by misrepresentation. How far he may have succeeded I do not know, as he has been in communication with an unscrupulous class of money lenders in London, who have tried to obtain information as to his expectations, which are practically nil.

I believe he has been for some years a U. S. citizen, and lately in the Army. The officer of his regiment at Fort Leavenworth wrote to Novr. or Decr. last to inform me that he had decamped, after borrowing $300 from a comrade, a decent fellow, who could ill afford to lose the money. On this I at once directed that the allowance of $30 a month, which I have had paid to my son's order for some time past, should be paid through his officer to the comrade in question until he was refunded. Neither I nor any of his family will interpose to shield him from prosecution and punishment for such a crime as you mentioned, if he has really committed it, however humiliating for us such a result may be.

He is entirely out of our control or cognizance, being now nearly 28 years of age, and having for many years gone directly contrary to my advice and admonition. Should he apply for a renewal of his allowance, I have no intention to comply, nor can I assume any responsibility for his debts or possible defalcation.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

W. FARRAR ECROYD.

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(30)

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
New York City, April 25, 1892.

Honorable SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department letter of the 23rd instant, enclosing copies of papers in relation to the check purported to have been drawn by Captain J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., U. S. A., for $300, in favor of Edward Ecroyd, paid at this office on the 14th of November, 1891; which check is believed to have been forged by said Ecroyd.

Referring to a letter, embraced in the papers, from the Adjutant-General's Office to Captain Randall, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, directing the latter to "hold until otherwise advised all fund drafts or checks coming into your possession, which are in favor or intended for one Ecroyd," I have the honor to inquire whether the funds referred to have been so held by Capt. Randall and whether they may not be applied to replace the amount of the forged check.

Very respectfully,

E. H. ROBERTS,
Assistant Treasurer U. S., N. Y.

(31)

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 6, 1892.*

Sir: Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the check purporting to have been drawn by Captain J. W. Summerhayes, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., for $300, in favor of Edward Ecroyd, private, Company A, 5th Infantry, paid at your office, which check is believed to have been forged by Ecroyd, and referring especially to your letter of April 25th last, referred by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury to this Department, in which you inquire whether the funds coming into the possession of Captain Edward Randall at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which are intended for Ecroyd, and which the former was directed to hold until otherwise ordered, may not be applied to replace the amount of the forged check, I have the honor to advise you that upon reference of your letter to Captain E. L. Randall, 5th Inf., he reported thereon as follows:

"Respectfully returned with the information that since the date of my report of the subject no drafts, checks, or funds have come into my possession in favor of Edward Ecroyd." "The father of Ecroyd still continues the payment of the money due Private Sunden as heretofore reported—$150 having been paid and one check received yesterday in addition, making in all $180. I beg leave to again invite attention to the fact heretofore reported that I have in my hands sealed letters directed to Ecroyd which may contain drafts, etc., these letters having been received soon after Ecroyd's desertion. A corporal of Co. A, 5th Inf., informs me that he has received a letter from Ecroyd written in Australia."

Very respectfully,

L. A. GRANT,
Asst. Secretary of War.

The ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
New York City.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 38.

[Report No. 2190.]

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

DECEMBER 21, 1892.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HERBERT submitted the following

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
December 15, 1892.

Mr. HERBERT submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Whereas there are constantly before Congress numerous bills dealing with the question of rank and pay in the Navy, and other matters concerning the personnel of the same; and

Whereas the present laws relating to this subject are in many instances inconsistent, unjust, and the result of piecemeal legislation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States (the Senate of the United States concurring), That a special joint committee, consisting of three members of the House who have been elected to the Fifty-third Congress and three members of the Senate who will continue Senators during such Congress, be appointed respectively by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to fully investigate and consider the entire subject of the rank, pay, and all other matters relating to the personnel of the Navy; to have power to send for persons and papers, sit during the recess of both Houses, and to report to the next Congress, as soon after it convenes as may be convenient, what legislation, if any, is necessary in the premises; any bill so reported by them shall simplify, codify, and revise existing laws relating to the personnel of the Navy, so far as may be found possible. And said commission is hereby authorized to employ a clerk at $6 per day and a messenger at $3 per day while employed, and any expenses incurred by said commission in performing the duties herein required shall be defrayed equally from the contingent funds of the two Houses.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 39.

REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION RESPECTING VACANCY IN BOARD OF REGENTS.

DECEMBER 22, 1892—Referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 16, 1892.

SIR: Permit me to say that the term of office, as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, of Dr. James B. Angell, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will expire on January 19, 1893, and that as I believe it will be agreeable to the Board to have him continue in that capacity, I beg, with your permission, to inclose a draft of the usual joint resolution providing for his reappointment, requesting your kind offices in placing it before the House.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOINT RESOLUTION to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the reappointment of James B. Angell, of Michigan, whose term of office expires on January 19, 1893.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 44.

WILLIAM IRWIN, DECEASED.

Letter from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the finding of the court in the case of William Irwin, deceased, against the United States.

JANUARY 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 23, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims.—Congressional, No. 7233, Caty Jones, administratrix, *et al.*, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Irwin (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 14, 1892.

[Congressional—Facts and Loyalty. Court of Claims, No. 7233. Caty Jones, Administratrix of Estate of William Irwin, deceased, *vs.* United States.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 22d day of January, 1890.

Chas. and Wm. B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 14th day of March, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of June, 1892. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to William Irwin was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said Army, the date, place and command being particularly stated below:

In Hawkins County, in the State of Tennessee, on or about the 1st day of January, 1863, by the forces of the United States, namely, Gen. Carter's command, to wit: 1 bay mare, $125.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

At the time and place alleged in the petition of claimant the military forces of the United States took from the said decedent one horse, as alleged in said petition, which, at the time of taking, was reasonably worth the sum of $125.

II.

No payment has been made to any person for said horse.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 13, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 23d day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 45.

REUBEN CLAYPOOL, DECEASED.

Letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Reuben Claypool, deceased, against the United States.

JANUARY 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 23, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7629. George W. Claypole, administrator of Reuben Claypole, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Reuben Claypole, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 21, 1891.

[Congressional. Facts and loyalty. Court of Claims, No. 7629, George W. Claypool, administrator of estate of Reuben Claypool, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 10th day of October, 1892. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is the administrator of Reuben Claypool, deceased, appointed on the 11th day of October, 1876, by the probate court in and for the county of Greene and State of Missouri, his warrant of authority being herewith brought into court; that said decedent was, during the late war, a resident of the State of Missouri, and did not give any aid or comfort to the said rebellion, but was throughout that war loyal to the Government of the United States.

That the following property belonging to Reuben Claypool was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Greene County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the dates and by the United States forces hereinafter specified, to-wit:

Taken in the fall of 1861 or 1862 by Capt. Crockett, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteers:

1. Four horses, worth $125 each	$500.00
2. One wagon and 2 sets of harness	150.00
3. One saddle and bridle	20.00
Taken in the spring of 1864 by Lieut. Mannville, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteers:	
Corn and hay	100.00
Total	$770.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There was taken from the farm of the decedent, Reuben Claypool, in Greene County, Missouri, during the month of November, 1861, by military authority, for the use of the Army, the stores and supplies above described, the fair and reasonable value of which at the time of taking was $607.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 14, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 23d day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 46.

S. M. TURNER, DECEASED.

Letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of S. M. Turner, deceased, against the United States.

JANUARY 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 23, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7270. Estate of Sterling M. Turner *vs.* the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Sterling M. Turner, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 2, 1892.

[Congressional—Facts and loyalty. Court of Claims. No. 7270, Mary Turner, administratrix of the estate of Sterling M. Turner, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 17th day of February, 1890.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant; and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to Sterling M. Turner was taken from him by the United States Army, and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Sebastian County, in the State of Arkansas, on or about the 1st day of January, 1864, by the forces of the United States, namely, the army of the frontier, to wit:

600 bushels of corn	$600.00
300 bushels of corn	300.00
10 pork hogs	150.00
3 mules	325.00
Fence rails	20.00
Total	1,395.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's intestate, at the place and times mentioned, by the military authorities of the United States, for army use, stores and supplies they reasonably worth the sum of $560.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 24, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 23d day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 47.

WM. H. LEWIS, DECEASED.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Wm. H. Lewis, deceased, against the United States.

JANUARY 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 30, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2386. Elizabeth M. Patteson, (formerly Lewis) vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Elizabeth M. Lewis (now Patteson) the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 31, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Cong. No. 2386. Elizabeth M. Patteson (formerly Lewis) in her own right and as administratrix *de bonis non* of William H. Lewis, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 10th day of February, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General by Henry M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 31st day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 22d day of June, 1892. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky; that she resided during the war of 1861, in the county of Hart, and State of Kentucky, and that she was the widow, and is the administratrix *de bonis non* of the estate of William H. Lewis, deceased, who departed this life in 1854; that she has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the army of the United States for army use during the late rebellion, at her said residence, and said claim arises as follows:

That her first husband, William H. Lewis, died in Hart County, Ky., in November, 1854, testate, and by his last will and testament your petitioner was named as an executrix of his estate, and that she qualified as such together with her co-executors, Thomas Mayfield, John W. Rowlett and John D. Brent, and that she resided upon and cultivated the lands of her said husband and testator, for the benefit of herself and her children by said Lewis, until her remarriage to Charles E. Patteson, on December 11, 1866, and that during the entire war of the rebellion, the estate was in her sole care, control and custody, and that she had entire possession thereof, and that she had control of said estate at the time the stores and supplies charged for in this claim were taken, the same being taken from her.

That the farm upon which she resided during the rebellion was devised to her by her said husband and testator for her use for the benefit of herself and the children of testator by her, and that when the property charged for in this claim was taken, she was in the enjoyment and possession of said farm under said devise, and was carrying on the farm for the benefit of herself and the children as aforesaid.

That her farm is located in Hart County, near south end of Green River Bridge, and that in December, 1861, and January and February, 1862, the United States forces under Gen. McCook and Gen. Mitchell, belonging to Gen. Buell's army, encamped on and around her lands, and while so encamped took from her farm rail fencing, straw and corn, and cut down and used as fuel and for building fortifications large quantities of her standing timber, and that in October, 1862, the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of Gen. McCook's Division, took and used her corn, and that in December, 1864, the said United States forces took and used her fodder.

That the standing timber was used by the United States forces under various officers of Gen. Buell's army, among whom were Gen. W. T. Ward, Col. J. T. Wilder, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, Col. C. D. Pennebaker, Twenty-Seventh Kentucky Infantry, Col. C. L. Dunham, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, Gen. Mitchell, Gen. McCook, and that such use of said timber began early in 1862 and continued until the timber had all been taken.

Wherefore your petitioner states her claim against the United States as follows:

560 cords of wood (rails) at $3	$1,680.00
15 tons straw at $10	150.00
2900 bushels corn at 50 cents	1,450.00
1500 pounds corn fodder at 1 cent	15.00
3250 cords wood (standing timber) at $1	3,250.00
Total	6,545.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

At the time and place alleged in said petition the military forces of the United States, for the use of the army, took from the said claimant of her own property stores and supplies of the kind and quality alleged which at the time of taking were reasonably worth to the defendants the sum of $2,825.

No allowance is made to claimant as executrix.

II.

It does not appear that any payment has been made for any part of said property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 13, 1892.

A true copy.

Test, this 30 day of December, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 48.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association against the United States.

JANUARY 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 31, 1892.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.

J. RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 7226. Odd Fellows' Hall Association v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim or matter in the above-entitled case was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 1st day of March, 1889.

Jerome F. Manning, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case was brought to a hearing on the 16th day of February, 1892.

The claimant, in his petition, alleges as follows:

"Your petitioner, the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, respectfully represents that the said association was duly and lawfully organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Louisiana by a charter from said State, and an act of incorporation by the legislature of said State, signed February 20, A. D. 1849.

"That said charter, or act of incorporation, was duly and lawfully amended October 24, 1849; that said amendment was duly approved October 24, 1849, by M. M. Reynolds, district attorney for the parish of Orleans, in said State of Louisiana, and was duly concurred in November 13, 1849, and was duly enrolled in the office of secretary of state for said State of Louisiana, and enrolled therein November 14, 1849; and that the said charter or act of incorporation was duly and lawfully amended on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1860, and that the same was duly approved February 18, 1860, and duly enrolled in the office of said secretary of state March 9, 1860.

"That said association was the owner in fee and proprietor of a building and land

whereon the same was situate, and therewith and thereto appurtenant and belonging, and was situate on the corner of Camp and Lafayette streets, in said city of New Orleans, at the outbreak of the late rebellion and during the continuance thereof.

"That said building and the premises thereto belonging and appurtenances were furnished and equipped with all suitable and proper fittings, furnishings, appliances, and paraphernalia by the said association at its expense, and were its sole and exclusive property at the time of the commencement and during the continuance of the late civil war.

"That the said building, premises, furnishings, equipments, and paraphernalia were taken from its (the said association's) custody and control at said times by duly authorized officers of the Army of the United States, and were used by said Army during said rebellion or civil war and thereafter, and was and were used solely and exclusively during said periods by the Army of the United States for the use and benefit of said Army.

"And that said property taken, and conversion, use, and occupancy, were fairly and reasonably worth the sum of $109,572.33, and the items of said claim are substantially as follows, to wit:

"(1) Occupation of the building known as Odd Fellows' Hall, situated on Camp street, city of New Orleans, La., from May 3, 1862, to November 10, 1865, being three years, six months and seven days, including ball, lecture, and supper rooms, ladies' parlors, and stores of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, at the rate of $1,600 per month for three years, six months and seven days, $67,573.

"(2) Store No. 3, occupation of from May, 1862, to November 10, 1865, three years, six months and seven days, at $100 per month, $4,224.33.

"(3) Store No. 6, from July 15, 1863, to November 7, 1865, two years, three and three-quarter months, at $100 per month, $2,775.

"(4) Loss of furniture, chairs, mahogany settees, carpets, etc., $25,000.

"(5) Damage to building, $10.000.

"Total amount claimed, $109,572.33.

"Said seizure, occupancy, and possession by the Army of the United States, beginning on the 3d day of May, 1862, and was by a general order of Col. and acting Brig. Gen. Shepley, then military commandant, and by virtue of said order the following troops and forces of the Army of the United States took possession of and occupied the said buildings and premises, to wit, the Thirtieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Dudley, commanding; Fourteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, Col. Nickelson, commanding; Twenty-sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Farr, commanding; Ninth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Cahill, commanding, and the First United States Infantry, under command of Maj. Maloney, all said regiments were in the employ and pay of the Government of the United States, and other troops and forces of the United States.

"And your petitioner further avers that it did not give any aid or comfort to the late rebellion, but was, during that period, loyal to the Government of the United States; that said claim has been duly presented to the United States by and through the officers of the said association, and payment asked therefor, but no payment thereon has been made; that said claim was presented by petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States during the first session of the Fiftieth Congress praying payment of said claim; that said petition and a bill, No. 9097, accompanying the same, was duly referred to the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives April 2, 1888, and was by said committee referred to this court for a finding of the facts under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883.

"Therefore your petitioner prays the sum of $109,572.33, and lawful interest thereon, and prays that the court will find the facts above stated and such other facts as may appear to be material from the evidence, and report the same to the committee by which the claim was transmitted to this court."

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, finds the facts to be as follows:

I.

The claimant is a corporation under the laws of Louisiana, the objects and purposes of which are the aid and relief of widows, orphans, and distressed persons.

II.

The corporation was the owner of the property described in the petition as therein stated.

III.

Said property was taken possession of by the Army by general order of the military commandant May 3, 1862, and was so held and occupied by military authority to November 10, 1865.

IV.

The reasonable value of said premises, which were so held by the military, including repairs, was $14,000 per year.

V.

The furniture was injured and disappeared and it does not appear that the United States received any benefit from it or what became of it or what was its real value.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 14, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1892.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 49.

W. L. CONNALLY, ET AL.

Letter from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: W. L. Connally, H. J. Lowman (deceased), J. L. Roberts, Henry Wade (deceased), Jno. A. Wade (deceased).

JANUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings by the court in each of the annexed cases, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4973. William L. Connally *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William L. Connally, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 6, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 4973, Congressional. William L. Connally *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of House of Representatives on the 10th day of July, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary injuiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he was the owner or possessor at the times hereinafter stated of the following stores or supplies taken for the military use of the United States at or near Cassandra, in the county of Walker and State of Georgia, that is to say:

Item 1, 500 bushels corn, at 75 cents	$375.00
Item 2, 20 hogs, 3,000 pounds, at 6 cents	180.00
Item 3, 40 bushels sweet potatoes, at 50 cents	20.00
Item 4, roughness of crop	50.00
(All taken September 11 and 12, 1863, by Gen. Rosecrans.)	
Item 5, 1,500 pounds bacon, at 10 cents	150.00
(Taken March 27, 1865, by Gen. Thomas.)	
Total	775.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States, and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $670.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 1, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1316. Henry J. Lowman *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Henry J. Lowman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 1, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 1316, Congressional. Benjamin F. Middlekauff, administrator Henry J. Lowman, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of House of Representatives on the 24th day of January, 1887.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he, as administrator of Henry J. Lowman, deceased, has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for army use, at or near Jones Cross Roads, Washington County, Md.,

at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

Item 1, 1 halter	$1.50
Item 2, 1 saddle	20.00
Item 3, 5 bushels oats, at 40 cents	2.00
Item 4, 5 bushels corn, at 75 cents	3.75
Item 5, 2 grain bags, at 50 cents	1.00
Item 6, 10 bushels wheat, at $1.25	12.50
Item 7, 1 blind bridle	2.00
(All taken in September, 1862, by Capt. Palmer, of Gen. Wilson's command.)	
Item 8, 77 cords wood, at $3	231.00
Item 9, 76 rods fencing	76.00
Item 10, 250 bushels wheat, at $1.25	312.50
Item 11, timber cut	100.00
(All taken in July, 1863, by Gen. Slocum's Twelfth Army Corps.)	
Total	762.25

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

That there were taken from claimant's intestate as alleged, during the late war by the military forces of the United States and appropriated to army use, stores, and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $350.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, Nos. 4711-12. Joseph L. Roberts *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Joseph L. Roberts, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

Filed June 6, 1892.

BY THE COURT.

[Court of Claims. Nos. 4711, 4712, Congressional. Joseph L. Roberts *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of House of Representatives on the 14th day of June, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 6th day of June, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 11th day of October, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for army use, at or near Kearneysville, Jefferson County, W. Va., at the times hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

Item 1, 1 horse	$150
(Taken in April, 1863, by Lieut. H. S. McNair, of P. H. B., Md. Cav.)	
Item 2, 200 bushels potatoes, at $1	200
Item 3, 4,500 pounds hay, at $1 per hundred	45
Item 4, 1 horse	100
(Taken in September, 1864, by Gen. Averill's command.)	
Total	495

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There was taken from claimant's farm, near Kearneysville, W. Va., during the month of September, 1864, by military authority for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $395.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6585. Heirs of Henry Wade *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 25, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 6585, Congressional. Eli Wade, William Wade, Mary E. Wade, Susan C. Wade, Elizabeth J. Hoffman, *née* Wade, heirs of Henry Wade, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of House of Representatives on the 16th day of October, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 25th day of February, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th of April, 1892. The claimants, in their petition, make the following allegations:

That they have a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for army use, at or near Antietam

Furnace, Washington County, Md., at the times hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

Item 1, 32,000 rails, 400 cords wood, at $3 per cord	$1,200
Item 2, 3,000 cords timber, at $1 per cord (Taken from "Home Farm.")	3,000
Item 3, 50,000 rails, 625 cords wood, at $3 per cord (Taken from "Antietam Farm.")	1,875
Item 4, 20,000 rails, 250 cords wood, at $3 per cord (Taken from "Upper Farm.")	750
Item 5, lumber and material in two frame houses (Taken from "Home Farm.")	600
(All taken in September and October, 1862, by Gens. Cox, Wilcox, Sturgis, and other officers of Gen. Burnside's command.)	
Total	7,425

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in said petition there were taken from the original claimant, Henry Wade, by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general qualify alleged in said petition, which were reasonably worth the sum of $2,902.

It does not appear that any payment has been made for any part of said property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 13, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. No. 6586, Congressional. Eli Wade, administrator John A. Wade, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of October, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 25th day of February, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of April, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States by John A. Wade, for army use, at or near Antietam Furnace, Washington County, Md., at the times hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

Item 1, 2,600 bushels corn, at 50 cents	$1,300
Item 2, 30 loads fodder, at $5	1,500
Item 3, 700 bushels wheat, at $1.30	910
Item 4, 5,000 rails, 62 cords wood, at $3	186
Item 5, 200 cords timber, at $1	200
(Taken in September and October, 1862, by Gens. Cox, Wilcox, Sturgis, and other officers of Gen. Burnside's command.)	
Total	2,746

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, make the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

At the time and place alleged in said petition there were taken from the claimant's decedent by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general quality alleged in said petition, which were reasonably worth the sum of $1,755.

II.

No payment appears to have been made of any part of said claim.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 13, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL]

JOHN RANDOLPH.
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 50.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

Letter from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting copy of the findings of the court in the case of George W. Smith against the United States.

JANUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6349. George W. Smith vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George W. Smith, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 27, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 6349, Cong. George W. Smith vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 7th day of September, 1888. C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of June, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 10th day of October, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Hardin, State of Kentucky; that he resided during the late war of 1861 in the county of Hardin, State of Kentucky, and that he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States as follows, to wit:

January 22, 1863, 116 bushels corn, at 40 cents	$46.40
February 5, 1863, 1,200 pounds hay, at 50 cents per hundred	6.00
February 5, 1863, 29 bushels corn, at 40 cents	11.60
February 5, 1863, 531 feet lumber, at $1.50 per hundred feet	7.96
February 23, 1864, mare	200.00
February 4, 1863, 20 bushels corn, at 70 cents	14.00
December 28, 1863, 1,200 pounds hay, at $1	12.00
November 10, 1863, 500 bushels corn, at $1	500.00
November 10, 1863, 22 tons hay, at $25	550.00
November 10, 1863, 1,250 feet lumber, at $2 per hundred feet	25.00
August 15, 1864, 500 pounds hay, at $1	5.00
Total	1,377.96

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

At the time and place alleged in the petition the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, took from the petitioner stores and supplies of the kind alleged, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $667.

II.

No payment has been made for any portion of said supplies.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 13, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 51.

BETTIE A. ALDRICH.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Bettie A. Aldrich against the United States.

JANUARY 9, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 7, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3444. Bettie A. Aldrich vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Bettie A. Aldrich, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 11, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 3444, Congressional. Bettie A. Aldrich *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

Jones and Voorhees, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by E. C. Brandenburg, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 11th day of April, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 5th day of December, 1892. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Natchez, State of Mississippi; that she resided during the late war of 1861 near Egg Point, in the county of Washington and State of Mississippi, and that her post-office address was said Egg Point; that she has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by the Army of the United States for army or navy use, under command of Col. E. D. Osband and Gen. Ransom, at or near said Egg Point, in said county, stated at $4,605, viz:

14 mules, at $150	$2,100
1 riding horse	300
1 buggy horse	180
2 carriage horses	400
20 plows, at $5	100
Gearing	75
25 head of cattle	1,000
40 head of hogs, at $5	200
1 buggy	250
Total	4,605

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

At the time and place alleged in said petition the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, took from said claimant stores and supplies of the kind described, which were reasonably worth the sum of $2,605.

II.

It does not appear that any payments have been made for any of said property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed.
A true copy.
Test this 7th day of January, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH.
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 52.

A. M. CARTMELL AND GEORGE LEONHART.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: A. M. Cartmell, George Leonhart.

JANUARY 9, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 7, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2389. Ahijah M. Cartmell vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Ahijah M. Cartmell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 7, 1892.

[Congressional—Facts and Loyalty. Court of Claims, No. 2389. Ahijah M. Cartmell vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 14th day of February, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 7th day of November, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 7th day of December, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Nelson County, Ky., and that in the year 1862 the United States troops took from him for Army use stores and supplies as follows:

12 cords wood, at $3	$36.00
3 cords wood, cedar posts, at $6	18.00
4 blind bridles, at $2	8.00
Riding saddle	15.00
3 set trace chains, at $1.25	3.75
2,000 pounds hay, at 75 cents	15.00
100 bushels corn, at 50 cents	50.00
2,000 feet of lumber, at $20	40.00
300 bushels corn, at 50 cents	150.00
3,200 pounds hay, at $1.25	40.00
40 cords wood, at $3	120.00
1,100 feet of lumber, at $20	22.00
6 cords wood, cedar posts, at $6	36.00
Total	553.75

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

That during the late rebellion the United States forces took from claimant for Army use, as alleged by him in his petition, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $449, for which no payment has been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6334. George Leonhart vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George Leonhart, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 11, 1892.

[Congressional. Facts and loyalty. Court of Claims, No. 6334. George Leonhart vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for use and occupation of real estate and for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 7th day of September, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 11th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of December, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, and that during the late war of the rebellion he resided in Campbell County, Ky.; and that he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken for Army use in the year 1862 by the United States troops, said claim being as follows:

For rent of hotel	$1,550
10,500 feet lumber	315
4 tons hay	100
60 bushels corn	60
50 bushels oats	35
Total	2,060

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

During the years 1862 and 1863 the claimant owned and kept a tavern near Newport, Ky., which was partly occupied as the headquarters of Army officers in the fall of 1862; and the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army at said place and time, took from claimant stores and supplies of the kind described in the petition. The reasonable value of the rent, stores, and supplies was at the time the sum of $410.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 53.

JOHN H. WEST.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims, in the case of John H. West against the United States.

JANUARY 11, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 10, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3110. John H. West *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John H. West, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 21, 1892.

[Congressional—facts and loyalty. Court of Claims, No. 3110. John H. West *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 6th day of March, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 21st day of November, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the —— day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in La Rue County, Ky., and that he has a claim against the United States for the value of one bay mare which was taken on November 20, 1864, for army use by the United States forces under Col. John K. Faulkner, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers, said mare being then worth $150.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

That in November 1864, the United States troops took from claimant for their use, as alleged in the petition, a bay mare then worth the sum of $150, for which no payment has been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 5, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 54.

C. F. F. ROSENTHAL AND J. T. JENKINS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the following-named persons against the United States: C. F. F. Rosenthal, J. T. Jenkins.

JANUARY 12, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4737. Rosenthal *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Charles F. F. Rosenthal, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 11, 1889.

[Congressional—Facts and loyalty. Court of Claims, No. 4737. C. F. F. Rosenthal *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 19th day of June, 1888.

Charles and Willim B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 11th day of November, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of December, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he was, during the late war, a resident of the District of Columbia, and that the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below.

In the District of Columbia:

For rent of 12 acres of land from September, 1863, to November, 1865, two years, at $500 per year	$1,000
Stores taken during this time by the Fifteenth and Fourteenth Corps, of Sherman's army, as follows:	
4,000 heads of cabbage, at $12 per hundred	480
One-eighth acre of onions	70
One-quarter acre of peas	50
A large quantity of tomatoes	100
Total	1,700

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The said claimant, during the years 1863 and 1864 and part of 1865, was possessed of 12 acres of land near the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on which the military authorities of the United States erected targets for artillery practice, and during said time used said 12 acres of land for military purposes, to the exclusion of said claimant. The said land up to the time of its occupation as aforesaid was used by said claimant as a market garden, and during said time he was deprived of the use of said land for said purposes. The reasonable rental of the same for said time was the sum of $500.

No allowance is made for other items.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 9, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 11th day of January, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4738. Joseph T. Jenkins *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Joseph T. Jenkins, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 24, 1890.

[Congressional—Facts and loyalty. Court of Claims, No. 4738. Joseph T. Jenkins *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores and rent, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives of the Fiftieth Congress on the 19th day of June, 1888.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 24th day of November, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of December, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to Joseph T. Jenkins was taken from him by the United States Army and used by said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Washington County, in the District of Columbia, from October, 1861, to October, 1865, the forces of the United States, namely, Gen. Sickles's brigade and other United States troops, to wit:

For rent of 16 acres of land from October, 1861, to October, 1865, four years, at $300 per year	$1,200.00
For rent and taking the boards off of a barn	200.00
212 panels post-and-rail fence, four rails, $1.60 per panel	329.20
4 acres of timber, 40 cords per acre, $3 per cord	480.00
Meals to soldiers, by order Gen. Sickles	5.00
Board for two telegraph operators from September 12 to September 30, inclusive, nineteen days	38.00
40 meals to troopers between August 20 and September 28, by order of Gen. Sickles	40.00
Suppers for 12 troopers, 25 cents each, by order of Gen. Sickles	3.00
Room for court-martial for fifteen days, $10 per day	150.00
Room for court-martial for ten days, $10 per day	100.00
Board for telegraph operator for twenty-four days	24.00
Rent Good Hope Hotel for hospital from October 24 to December 14, 1861	200.00
Supper for 10 men in hospital	2.00
Bottle of whisky for hospital	1.00
Forage for two horses	1.00
Breakfast for 10 men in hospital	2.00
Forage for two horses	1.00
Bottle of brandy for hospital	2.00
8½ cords seasoned wood, $8.50 per cord	72.25
One-half ton best timothy hay	17.50
6 bushels of oats, 60 cents per bushel	3.60
Furniture taken from the hotel when used as a hospital	150.00
Rent of stable from August 8 to October 24, 1861	50.00
Replacing 250 panels post-and-rail fence, used hy the military, at $1.60 per panel	400.00
Rent of room and cost of light used for telegraph office from August 29 to October 5, 1861, $20 per month	25.33
Total	3,465.88

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

The court finds that the value of the use and occupation of the claimant's realty for a telegraph office, court room, hospital, stable, and camping ground, and the value of the timber cut and used, not heretofore paid for, was $1,517.

II.

The court also finds that the other claims embrace property which was paid for, and property furnished to individual officers, soldiers, and telegraph operators, and was not for the use of the Government. The court has therefore excluded them from the estimate of damages set forth in the first finding.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 9, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 11th day of January, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 55.

JOHN WALDRON, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John Waldron deceased, against the United States.

JANUARY 12, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 835. John Waldron *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Waldron, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 4, 1893.

[Congressional—Facts and loyalty. Court of Claims. No. 835. John Waldron *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 14th day of May, 1886.

Charles and Wm. B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Wm. J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That about the month of December, 1863, he was the owner of a large quantity of tobacco, amounting to about 7,315½ pounds, worth $6,984, which was stored at the

Sweet Chalybeate Springs, in the State of Virginia, and that said tobacco was at said time taken from him by the United States Army, by order of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

During the year 1863 John Waldron, then a resident of Greenbriar County, Va., purchased tobacco from various parties, chiefly at Lynchburg, Va., for himself and Elizabeth Mulvehill for which he furnished a portion of the money. The original bills of purchase show the weight of all the tobacco to be 12,003 pounds and the cost $11,448.97.

The claimant handed to said Mulvehill a part of these bills of purchase, amounting to $4,464.77, as the part purchased with her money, leaving as belonging to himself $6,984.20.

II.

The claimant soon after was ordered outside the Confederate territory on account of his loyal sentiments and expressions. Before leaving he stored the tobacco with John Kelly at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, in Alleghany County, Va. On or about November 15, 1863, this was taken by United States troops under command of Gen. William W. Averell in the daytime and carried away.

III.

Claimant has never received pay or compensation for said tobacco from any source or for any part thereof. The reasonable value of said tobacco was $6,984.20.

BY THE COURT.

A true copy.
Test, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 56.

PETER COOK.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Peter Cook against the United States.

JANUARY 12, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 230. Peter Cook vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Peter Cook, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 29, 1889.

[Congressional—Facts and loyalty. Court of Claims, No. 230. Peter Cook vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 23d day of January, 1885.

J. W. Smith, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 4th day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Lonoke County, State of Arkansas, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion.

That the following stores and supplies were taken from him in the years 1863 and 1864 for the use of the U. S. Army:

800 bushels of corn, at $1	$800
22,500 pounds live pork, at 10 cents	2,250
14,400 pounds beef, at 5 cents	720
4 horses, at $150	600
1 mule	175
18 head of fat sheep, at $3	54
4,000 bundles sheaf oats, at 4 cents	160
100 bushels sweet potatoes, at $1	100
Total	4,859

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There was taken from the claimant, from his farm in Lonoke County, Ark., during the years 1863 and 1864, by military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the kind above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $904.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 9, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 57.

CATHERINE MURCHISON.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Catherine Murchison against the United States.

JANUARY 12, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1883.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1918. Catherine Murchison vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Catherine Murchison, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 21, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 1918. Catherine Murchison vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 4th day of March, 1887.

S. P. Knut, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 21st day of November, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 15th day of December, 1892. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she was a resident of Hinds County, State of Mississippi, during the war, and that on or about May 16, 1863, there were taken from her plantation by troops of the army of Gen. Grant, by direction of the officers thereof, for the use of the said troops, the following articles, being of the values set opposite each:

7 mules, at $175	$1,225
2 horses, at $300	600
1 blooded mare	500
3 heifers	150
1 ox	40
12 head sheep with wool	96
1 set buggy harness	25
6 bridles (work)	6
6 bushels corn	6
6 riding bridles	9
100 chickens, at 50 cents	50
10 hens	10
1,000 pounds bacon, at 20 cents	200
Total	2,917

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING:

There was taken from claimant, from her plantation in Hinds County, Miss., in May, 1863, by military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the kind above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $1,461.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 9, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 58.

PLEASANT OWEN.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: Pleasant Owen, C. A. Tenge, deceased.

JANUARY 13, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 12, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3933. Pleasant Owen *vs.* the United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Pleasant Owen, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 17, 1892.

[Congressional—Facts and loyalty. Court of Claims. No. 3933. Pleasant [Owen *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 17th day of April, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 17th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 1st day of December, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Knox County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and supplies of the value of $602, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

325 bushels of corn	$325
40 dozen sheaf oats	16
10,000 pounds hay	90
32 sheep	96
1 beef cow	20
100 pounds bacon	20
700 pounds pork	35
Aggregating	602

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

That there was taken by the United States during the war of the rebellion by proper military authority for the use of the U. S. Army from the claimant, Pleasant Owen, of Knox County, Tenn., stores and supplies amounting in value to $311, and it does not appear that the claimant was ever paid anything therefor.

BY THE COURT

Filed December 5, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5708. Estate of Charles A. Tenge *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Charles A. Tenge, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 23, 1891.

[Congressional—Facts and loyalty. Court of Claims, No. 5708-7069. Eliza H. Tenge, administratrix Charles A. Tenge, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 8th day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of March, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 28th day of November, 1892. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States residing in Lauderdale County, State of Alabama, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from

decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,026, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

1,000 pounds of beef, at 15 cents	$150
200 pounds pork, at 30 cents	60
1 heifer	50
800 pounds pork (1 sow and 10 shoats), at 30 cents	240
400 pounds flour, at $6 per C	24
8 bushels of meal, at $2	16
600 pounds bacon, at 30 cents	180
1 bale chewing tobacco	50
6 barrels of corn, at $10	60
Amount of account attached, marked B	196
Fall of 1864:	
Feeding 120 United States soldiers (dinner), prisoners taken by Gen. Forrest, C. S. A., and passing through Florence on their way to Cherokee, in Lauderdale County, Ala., hungry and without rations, at 50 cents...	60
Total	1,086

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

That there was taken by the United States during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, from Charles A. Tenge, of Lauderdale County, Ala., stores and supplies amounting in value to $315, and it does not appear that the claimant has been paid therefor.

II.

The court further finds that during the war of the rebellion the deceased claimant boarded one hundred and twenty Union prisoners of war captured by the Confederate forces under the command of Gen. Forrest, being dinner for each one, and that the same was reasonably worth $36, but such boarding was not done by the authority of the United States.

III.

The court further finds that during said war said deceased claimant also boarded at different times for a few days about twelve Union soldiers and nursed and cared for two of them in sickness and defrayed the funeral expenses of one, and that such board, nursing, and funeral expenses are reasonably worth $150, but by what authority such boarding, nursing, and funeral expenses were so furnished and paid does not appear.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 5, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 59.

JOHN DEATON.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John Deaton against the United States.

JANUARY 14, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 13, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims. House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 964. John Deaton *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said John Deaton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 20, 1892.

[Congressional—Facts and loyalty. Court of Claims, No. 964. John Deaton *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, on the 2d day of June, 1886.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of November, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Chester County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from your petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $150 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows: 1 horse, $150.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimant's place in Chester County, Tenn., during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which, at the time and place of taking, was $125.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 5, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

ECKINGTON AND SOLDIERS' HOME RAILWAY COMPANY.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ECKINGTON AND SOLDIERS' HOME RAILWAY COMPANY, TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE STOCKHOLDERS AND THE AMOUNT OF STOCK HELD BY EACH, AND THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSMENTS OF SAID COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892.

JANUARY 16, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with section 2 of the act incorporating the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company of the District of Columbia, approved June 19, 1888, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the names of all the stockholders and the amount of stock held by each, together with a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31, 1892, duly verified by affidavit of the president and secretary of the company.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. TRUESDELL,
President Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

List of stockholders January 1, 1892.

Name.	No. of shares.	Name.	No. of shares.
Abert, Dr. Charles, jr.	6	Bear, Mrs. Kate	3
Abert, S. Thayer	55	Bear, Miss Emogene	3
Ambler, Edward	1	Behrend, Albert	20
Arms, John T.	73	Belt, S. Sprigg	25
Austin, Emma	9	Blair, Woodbury	20
Abert, Wm. B	10	Bradford, Elisha H.	14
Baker, R. F.	16	Bradford, James T.	16
Barnard, Amelia P.	7	Bradford, Lincoln S.	6
Barnett, Mrs. Mary	1	Bradford, Mrs. Luzerna A.	6
Barbour, James L	16	Britton, A. T.	30
Barnum, Wm	55	Browne, A. B	5
Barrick, Chas. M	20	Browning, Horatio	16
Barrick, Henry S.	8	Bryan, Dr. Joseph H.	16
Barthell, John G.	26	Bryan, W. B.	10
Barker, Wm. E.	32	Burdette, Samuel S.	5
Baldwain, Fannie S	3	Burgdorf, Agustus	16
Baum, Chas	160	Bryan, Ellen	16
Beall, John E.	10	Busey, Samuel S.	20
Beall, Mattie	3	Callam, Michael P.	2
Beall, Nettie	3	Camp, Miss E	3
Beall, Nettie and Mattie	1	Carragan, Fredrick	13

List of stockholders January 1, 1892—Continued.

Name.	No. of shares.
Catholic University of America	32
Catlin, Mary L	10
Chase, Susie G	1
Church, W. A. H	56
Corburn, Frank	17
Cochran, E. S	2
Cochran, R. M	3
Conner Michael	16
Conradis, Henry	10
Cranford, Henry L	100
Crammer, Blanch T	24
Crenshaw, M. M	7
Creswell, H. J. R	16
Cunningham, Lewis	55
Curtis, George E	6
Devlin, Luke	8
Donn, Oliver P	16
Duncanson, C. C	174
Dunn, Thomas	5
Dimmick, R. E	3
Edson, John Joy	16
Emmert, George C	5
Esher, George C	5
Eliot, Lemuel J	3
Fishman, Solomon	16
Fague, Gilman M	5
Franz, Jacob	8
Fraser, James	4
Frost, John W	41
Forwood, W. H	20
Gibbs, James T	8
Gibson Brothers	10
Gilman, Thomas W	7
Golden, Robert A	16
Grantham, Mrs. M. A	10
Grages, August	40
Gramlich, Sarah J	2
Green, O. C	5
Green, James M	25
Graflin, Annie E	1
Giesy, S. Herbert	3
Groot, S. J., trustee	8
Gulentz, Chas	5
Gundling, Louis	2
Gurley & Stevens	20
Hamlin, James H	5
Handy, Chas. W	10
Harvey, Evert L	3
Harwood, Daniel J	5
Heitmueller, Pauline	2
Henderson, Alexander	43
Hechinger, J. W	20
Herman, Bernard	2
Herman, Miss Cora	2
Herman, Mrs. Monie	8
Herman, Eveline von	7
Herron, J. White	8
Hick, John T	12
Hill, Allen E. H	52
Hill, James G	118
Hildebrand, Adolph	10
Holtzman, R. O	20
Holton, Mrs. J. M	2
Horwitz, Mrs. Ella	3
Hoyt, Alfred M	50
Hubbard, Miss A. C	2
Hughes, Percy M	10
Hyler, O. D	8
Holton, Frederick A	3
Jenks, Helen M	2
Jenks, Holland W	2
Jenks, Mary H	1
Jenks, Winfield S	9
Jackson, William B	80
Johnson, A. G	16
Johnson, A. L	16
Johnson, E. Kurtz	499
Johnson, J. Harrison	50
Keene, Arthur L	3
Kenney, Miss Dorothy	3
Lacey, Anderson P	10
Lane, John H	215
Lipscomb, Wm. P	16
Lytle, W. M	15
Marconnier, Louisa	5
Massie, John A	4
Magrath, D. W	20
May, Philip	10
Moore, V. A	4
Morgan, Eugene	70
Morris, Mrs. Mary A	6
Morton, Mrs. M. H	5
Mott, F. H	5
McNamara, Denis	32
Mangan, Lawrence	20
Nichols, J. B	4
Noyes, Crosby S	80
Okie, William T	32
Olmstead, Edwin B	7
Palmer, Miss Elizabeth G	3
Parker, M. M	10
Parker, Richard C	10
Parnell, Mrs. R. M	2
Paul, Joseph	20
Pelouze, Frank H	2
Peck, M. D	15
Pettit, R. T	261
Pond, W. G	145
Rawlings, Frank T	80
Reese, Ella	3
Rice, Laura W	19
Richards, William P	17
Ridout, John	64
Riley, William R	8
Rock, Miles	15
Runyan, Elmer G	5
Ryan, William K	20
Sands, Lawrence	25
Samm, Joseph F	16
Saunders, L. M	29
Sautter, Charles A	6
Scammell, Robert S	40
Scammell, Henry W	55
Scribner, Mrs. Hattie L	16
Shafer, Edwin C	18
Searle, Sarah	5
Searle, William D	3
Semmes, J. Hall	11
Sands, Mary O. E	2
Seufferle, Geo. J	40
Severance, Cassel	3
Sensner, G. W	42
Simms, John A	3
Sheridan, Thomas	10
Shields, Charles A	17
Shea, John F	71
Shedd, Samuel S	16
Shoot, F. H	6
Silverman, Mrs. Clara Herman	2
Sloan, Charles G	10
Smith, Emily	5
Smith, James H	25
Smith, Robert M	8
Smith, Thomas W	32
Sondheimer, Julius	32
Somerville, Thomas	80
Speare, Catherine S	3
Speare, Ellis	5
Sprague, William G	24
Stevens, F. C	3
Stiles, Mrs. Maggie W	17
Stewart, William H	8
Stickney, Harriet C	16
Stambough, Geo	2
Stutz, Frederick	64
Talcott, Edmund M	1
Talcott, R. Barnard	2
Talcott, Mrs. Theodosia L	5
Taylor, Charles E	3
Thom, Christopher N	5
Thomson, Julia A	15
Tome, Jacob	160

List of stockholders January 1, 1892—Continued.

Name.	No. of shares.	Name.	No. of shares.
Torbett, J. B.	9	Wilson, B. B.	8
Truesdell, Mrs. Francis M.	100	Whitty, Edward J.	10
Truesdell, Geo.	1,376	Wedderbern, Geo. C., jr.	12
Turton, Sally R.	5	West, G. C.	7
Warner, B. H.	260	Woodbury, Edward C.	8
Watson, Charles J.	16	Woodbury, Miss Sally	3
Willard, H. K.	20	Woodward, S. W.	64
Willard, Henry K.	20	Woodson, Henry	8
Willard, Henry A.	106	Washburn, W. S.	2
Wimsatt, W. A.	42	Young, Thomas H.	10
Wilcox, O. B.	10		

Report of receipts and disbursements of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1892	$516.28
From passenger traffic	61,009.99
From sale of bonds	7,097.49
From dividends of insurance companies	342.18
From accrued interest on bonds sold	1,382.00
From temporary loans	28,600.00
From sale of stock	300.00
From miscellaneous sources	1,001.11
	100,249.05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Operating expenses, including repairs	$59,683.45
Real estate	1,206.37
Interest on bonded indebtedness	10,897.98
Sheet asphalt pavement on New York avenue from North Capitol street to Boundary	7,733.72
Construction and equipment	15,902.28
	95,423.80
Due on individual accounts	2,452.00
Cash on hand	2,373.25
	100,249.05
Total number of revenue passengers carried	1,383,993
Total number of passengers carried on transfers and passes	867,498
Total number of passengers carried during 1892	2,251,485

We hereby certify that the foregoing is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

GEO. TRUESDELL,
President.
JOSEPH PAUL,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1893.
[SEAL.]
THOS. HOPKINS,
Notary Public.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 61.

[Report No. 2263.]

MRS. ANNIE B. WHITE.

JANUARY 17, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.
JANUARY 18, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. BINGHAM submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Mrs. Annie B. White, wife of Alexander H. White, deceased, late an employé in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, a sum equal to his salary for six months; and that the Clerk be further directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, for the expenses of the last illness and funeral of the said Alexander H. White, such expenses, not to exceed $250.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 62.

[Report No. 2264.]

SARAH E. EVANS.

JANUARY 17, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTIVES,
December 22, 1892.

Mr. BROSIUS submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Sarah E. Evans, sister of Linton S. Carey, deceased, late an employé of the House of Representatives, a sum equal to six months' salary as a laborer in the cloak room of the House of Representatives; and that the clerk be further directed to pay out of the contingent fund the expenses of the last illness and funeral of said Linton S. Carey, such expenses not to exceed $200.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.
By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 63.

[Report No. 2265].

WIDOW OF JOHN W. MAUNEY.

JANUARY 17, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June 25, 1892.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to the widow of John W. Mauney, deceased, late clerk of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, House of Representatives, a sum equal to six months of the salary being paid to said Mauney at the time of his death; and that the Clerk be further directed to pay to the widow of said Mauney the expenses of the last illness and funeral of the deceased, said expenses not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Attest:

JAMES KERR, *Clerk.*

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 64.

M. C. BAYLOR AND BENJAMIN BROWN.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: M. C. Baylor, Benjamin Brown.

JANUARY 19, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3894. Moses C. Baylor *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Moses C. Baylor, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies, or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 4, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3894. Moses C. Baylor, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 13th day of April, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of November, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 4th day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Jefferson, State of West Virginia, and has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States, for army use, at or near Smithfield, W. Va., at the times hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given—that is to say:

1,200 bushels of corn, at 80 cents	$960
3 horses, at $100	300
40 sheep, at $5	200
3,850 pounds pork, at $8 per hundred	308
27 tons of hay, at $20	540
300 bushels oats, at 50 cents	150

All the items charged were taken in August and September, 1864, by General Sheridan's men.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in said petition the military forces of the United States, for the use of the army, took from the said claimant stores and supplies of the kind and quality alleged, which at the time were reasonably worth the sum of $1,144.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 9, 1893.

A true copy.

Test, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1893.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[SEAL.]

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 345. Benjamin Brown v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Benjamin Brown, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 20, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 345. Benjamin Brown v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of House of Representatives on the 26th day of February, 1885.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of May, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he has a claim "against the United States for stores and supplies taken or furnished to the army of the United States for army use, at or near Hagerstown,

Washington County, Maryland, at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given; that is to say:

"Five hundred and eleven bushels corn, at 94 cents per bushel, $480.34. Taken in October, 1864, by Capt. Hopkins."

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimant's farm, near Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, in October, 1864, by the military authorities, for the use of the army, stores and supplies of the kind above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $450.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 16, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 65.

DAVID GRAHAM.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of David Graham against the United States.

JANUARY 19, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7896. David Graham v. the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that David Graham, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 27, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 7896. David Graham *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of July, 1890.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States,

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of June, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 9th day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property was taken from him by the U. S. Army in Jackson County, Mo., in November and December, 1863:

1,400 bushels of corn, at 75 cents	$1,050.00
18 tons of hay, at $12	216.00
Total	1,266.00

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in said petition, the military forces of the United States took from said claimants for the use of the Army, stores, and supplies, which at the time were reasonably worth the sum of $550.

BY THE COURT.

A true copy.
Test this 18th day of January, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 66.

F. M. FREEMAN.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of F. M. Freeman against the United States.

JANUARY 19, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE.
Washington, January 18, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

J. RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4880. Francis M. Freeman vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above entitled case, for compensation for services as a scout during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of July, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits, and the court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

The claimant, Francis M. Freeman, resided during the late war in the county of Giles, State of Tennessee, and during the period of five months, commencing in 1864 and ending in September, 1864, under and by the employment of Gen. Starkweather, he acted as scout and guide for the military forces of the United States; and while so employed he was to receive the sum of $100 per month.

II.

It does not appear that any part of said claim has been paid.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.

A true copy.
Test, this 18th day of January A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 67.

CAPITOL, NORTH O STREET AND SOUTH WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE CAPITOL, NORTH O STREET AND SOUTH WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, SUBMITTING A STATEMENT SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF SAID COMPANY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1892.

JANUARY 20, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement showing the operations of this company during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1892.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. WHITE,
President Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Company.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Report of the operations of the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Company for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance, May 1, 1891	$1,187.64
Passengers	125,677.70
Bonds and scrip	240,223.30
Temporary loans	75,000.00
Sale of horses	1,157.50
Sale of old rails, etc	9,682.61
Sale of manure	230.00
Advertising in cars	91.65
Rebate on provender	98.79
Damage to cars	57.75
Miscellaneous sources	112.50
Total	453,519.44

Report of the operations of the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Company for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1892—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and per diem wages	$62,154.71
Provender	21,877.93
Bedding	1,591.37
Pasturage	106.60
General expense	1,881.58
Track rent	836.25
Repairs to roadway and track	587.17
Repairs to cars	1,783.83
Horses	8,984.00
Harness, etc	314.21
Blacksmith's material	1,205.15
Repairs to boiler and engine	58.29
Fuel	411.50
Oil, etc	242.34
Gas	387.63
Office expenses	113.16
Telephones	149.96
Fines	10.00
Stationery and printing	350.80
Damage to persons	25.00
Excess of fares returned to passengers	19.55
Inspectors of election	15.00
Insurance	312.50
Dividends	5,100.00
Permanent improvements	129,595.50
Tools and appliances for laying new track	1,596.50
Purchase of square No 330	94,564.33
Temporary loan notes paid	95,000.00
Interest on temporary loans	2,062.50
Interest on bonds of 1888	3,000.00
Interest on bonds of 1891	4,958.00
Taxes, personal, real estate, water	5,664.38
Ticket exchange	387.75
Donations	137.00
American Street Railway Association dues	25.00
Balance May 1, 1892	8,009.95
Total	453,519.44

Number of shares of stock	10,000
Stockholders	174
Number of passengers carried during the year	2,806,985

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the operations of the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Company for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1892.

H. K. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1893.
[SEAL.]

BRICE J. MOSES,
Notary Public.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 68.

J. M. BELL ET AL.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: J. M. Bell, J. S. Cook, deceased, William York, deceased.

JANUARY 21, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 20, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1755. J. M. Bell *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that J. M. Bell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1888.

[Court of Claims—Congressional. Facts and Loyalty. No. 1755. J. M. Bell *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 24th day of February, 1887. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of June, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 7th day of December, 1892. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Hoover, Vernon County, State of Missouri; that at different periods during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion the United States military forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,760, and appropriated the same to the use of the Army, as follows:

1,600 bushels corn	$1,200.00
8 tons hay	144.00
3 head of horses	300.00
3 cows and calves	75.00
30 bushels wheat	37.50
Total	1,756.50

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

During the late war for the suppression of the rebellion there were taken from the claimant, J. M. Bell, from his farm in Miller County, Mo., by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $755.

No payment appears to have been made of said claim.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 20th day of January, 1893.
[SEAL]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1422. Evan Cook, administrator of John S. Cook, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John S. Cook, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 31, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 1422. Evan Cook, administrator John S. Cook, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 12th day of February, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 31st day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of December, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Hinds County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took

from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $3,260 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

3 horses	$45
3 yoke oxen	300
45 cattle	675
100 sheeep	300
4,000 pounds of bacon	600
300 pounds of lard	45
3 barrels of molasses	60
800 bushels of corn	800
1 saddle	30
Total	3,260

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING.

There was taken from claimant's decedent, from his farm in Hinds County, Miss., during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the kind above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $1,780.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 9, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 20th day of January, 1893.
[SEAL]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3642. William York's administrator *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William York, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 27, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and Loyalty. No. 3642. D. C. York, administrator of William York, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of April, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of April, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of December, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Cotton Plant County, State of Arkansas, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value

of $1,330, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows, taken by Lieut. Whitson, Ninth U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, October, 1864:

300 bushels oats	$300.00
1 brown mule	200.00
1 sorrel mule	150.00
2 mouse-colored mules	300.00
1 black mare	200.00
400 pounds of bacon, 20 cents per pound	80.00
2 fat hogs, at $15	30.00
7 pair bed blankets, at $10	70.00
Aggregate in value	1,330.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

That there were taken from the claimant, William York, now deceased, of Woodruff County, Ark., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion by the defendants, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies amounting in value to $798, and it does not appear that the claimant has been paid therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 19, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 20th day of January, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 69.

BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF SAID COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892.

JANUARY 24, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

JANUARY 10, 1893.

To the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

In accordance with the provisions of the charter of the Brightwood Railway Company, of the District of Columbia, we have the honor to transmit to you for your information—

(1) Since January 1, 1890, the road has been operated by the Metropolitan Railway Company under a verbal lease.

(2) The company contracted with the Judson Pneumatic Street Railway Company for a compressed-air system, and issued stock to the amount of $48,500, in addition to the $60,000 issued in part payment. The said system proved a failure.

(3) The charter was amended July 26, allowing the use of the overhead electric system, and would have been completed and in operation ere this, except for legal proceedings to condemn land through which the road had to pass. That has now been settled, and the road will be completed to the District line and to Takoma Park, and in operation within the terms of the charter.

The stockholders of record of this company at this time are as follows:

Name.	Shares.	Name.	Shares.
A. A. Thomas	3	Central Trust Co., New York, trustees	1,087
A. P. Fardon	1	H. S. Cummings	456
Geo. B. Chittenden	1	A. J. Johnson	100
Fredk. Shets	20	F. W. Huidekoper	58
H. L. Earle	105	C. A. Fon Derasmith	113
E. O. McNair	69	D. A. McNair	100
Chas. P. Williams	53	Harry C. Towers	1
Chas. R. Harban	1	A. P. Brown	1
Walter Hieston	1		

The officers of the company are as follows: H. S. Cummings, president; E. O. McNair, vice-president; Chas. P. Williams, secretary and treasurer. Directors: H. S. Cummings, C. P. Williams, H. C. Towers, E. O. McNair, A. P. Brown, Chas. R. Harban, F. W. Huidekoper, Geo. B. Chittenden, and Walter Hieston.

HORACE S. CUMMINGS.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 70.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Letter from the president of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, transmitting a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of said company for the year ending December 31, 1892.

JANUARY 24, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AND
GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Georgetown, D. C., January 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the treasurer's annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1892; also statement covering the expenditures made on account of the construction of the Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street cable lines to the 31st day of December, 1892.

Very respectfully,

H. HURT,
President.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasurer's annual report, year ending December 31, 1892.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Passengers	$934,530.68	Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street cable	$979,900.00
Bond account	500,000.00	Bond account	500,000.00
Bills payable	200,000.00	Conductors, drivers, and gripmen	200,066.76
Horse account	52,442.00	Dividends	100,000.00
Miscellaneous	24,665.47	Taxes	94,196.81
Real estate	5,500.00	Interest	90,639.46
Ticket account	4,805.24	Pay rolls	43,841.96
Rents	4,578.49	Salaries	40,663.71
Advertising	1,058.20	Corn	18,233.95
Track rent	600.00	Road service	16,013.27
Manure	398.00	Cables	15,681.95
	1,728,573.08	Fuel	14,140.70
		Hay	13,045.95
		Bond account, special	10,900.00
		Accidents	7,882.55
		Car-house service	7,051.30
		Car repairs	7,036.89
		Horse shoeing	6,713.11
		Law expense	6,616.03
		Machine shop	4,878.19
		Bran	4,772.81
		Insurance	3,861.04
		General expense	3,811.56
		Receivers	3,448.00
		Stable expense	3,333.36
		Engineers	3,328.25
		Splicers	3,225.80
		Stationery	3,127.45
		Road repairs	2,886.31
		Alarm punch	2,823.73
		Watchmen	2,747.64
		Firemen	2,468.62
		Machinists	2,442.68
		Grips	2,412.83
		Assistant superintendents	2,332.50
		Oilers	1,984.60
		Gas	1,771.26
		Oil and waste	1,767.43
		Blacksmiths	1,477.51
		Office expense	1,473.37
		Building repairs	1,417.50
		Straw	1,065.35
		Donations	1,057.50
		Assistant engineers	1,039.74
		Engines and boilers	1,014.43
		Profit and loss	1,010.00
		Pulleys	966.06
		Car wheels and axles	904.10
		Iron and steel	874.41
		Tar	582.14
		Salt	579.16
		Electric lights	398.48
		Tools	222.96
		Hardware	141.31
		Harness repairs	93.48
		Driving machinery	60.71
		Mill	60.29
		Sand	41.39
			2,244,528.35
Balance January 1	537,650.55	Balance December 31	21,695.28
Total	2,266,223.63	Total	2,266,223.63

Treasurer's report.—Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street cable construction.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
From treasurer	$2,719,127.07	Real estate	$636,319.64
		Power house	310,859.22
		Interest	215,000.00
		Road construction	203,059.98
		Cars	178,943.55
		Paving	163,559.12
		Rails	137,584.43
		Yokes	83,924.16
		Portland cement	72,122.63
		Mount Pleasant depot	67,072.53
		Navy-yard depot	63,208.92
		Driving plant	57,839.02
		Broken stone	49,075.67
		Salaries	44,409.25
		Boilers	38,144.78
		Moving water pipes	37,266.50
		Machine shop	36,674.74
		Engines	32,634.96
		Cable	24,965.12
		Bolts and tie rods	23,527.94
		Machinery foundations	22,995.71
		Moving wires	22,990.00
		Minor castings	18,934.91
		Moving gas pipes	18,488.84
		Sand	16,073.70
		Pulleys	15,362.58
		"U" frames	13,259.71
		Steam fitting	12,636.67
		Sewers	8,254.00
		Drayage	5,743.40
		Grips	4,497.76
		Tension carriage	3,973.60
		Georgetown depot	2,495.41
		Fuel	1,849.77
		General expense	1,814.85
		Stationery	1,586.45
		Switch work	1,401.61
		Tools	1,305.12
		Iron beams	1,233.53
		Oil and waste	673.73
		Lumber	538.47
		Rent	460.00
		Engineering	255.13
		Tar	172.00
		Electric light	123.72
		Accidents	102.00
		Office expense	57.10
		American cement	13.50
			2,653,575.42
		Balance, December 31	65,551.65
Total	2,719,127.07	Total	2,719,127.07

C. M. KOONES,
Treasurer.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 71.

EUGENE OUBRE, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Eugene Oubre, deceased, against the United States.

JANUARY 31, 1893. -Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 30, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the Act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3166. Eugene Oubre, administrator, vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Eugene Oubre, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 23, 1892.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional—facts and loyalty.) No. 3166. J. A. Oubre, administrator Eugene Oubre, deceased, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of March, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in New Texas County, State of Louisiana; that decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion at Morganza, Pointe Coupee Parish, La.; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $16,923.50 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

3 cabins	$900.00
1 corn mill	1,000.00
1 storehouse	100.00
1 carriage house	150.00
1 kitchen	500.00
1 house	500.00
1 wheelwright shop, tools, and lumber	1,000.00
1 hay house with stables	500.00
1 corn crib with stables	1,000.00
Fencing around 200 acres	3,000.00
1 wagon	155.00
1 horse cart	50 00
1 carryall	100.00
Plantation tools	200.00
600 cords of wood	1,800.00
125 cattle	1,250.00
150 hogs	450.00
2,000 bushels of corn	1,500.00
6 mules	900.00
1 horse and saddle	150.00
15 mares and colts	1,500.00
1 lot of hay and fodder	200.00
48 cords of wood	144.00
4,200 pounds of corn	45.50
425 pounds of beef	34.00
Aggregating in value	16,923.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

That there was taken from Eugene Oubre, of Coupe Parish, La., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies amounting in value to the sum of $6,683, and it does not appear that any payment has been made therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 23, 1893.

A true copy.
Test, this 30th day of January, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 72.

[Report No. 2393.]

PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

FEBRUARY 1, 1893.—Reported, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 2, 1892.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted the following, which was referred to the Select Committee on the Eleventh Census:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on the Eleventh Census is hereby instructed to inquire as to the expediency of the establishment of a permanent Census Bureau and to report to the House during the present session the result of such inquiry by bill or otherwise.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY, TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SAID COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.

FEBRUARY 1, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEAR P STREET BRIDGE AND ROCK CREEK,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1893.

SIR: I herewith inclose a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1892.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. PEARSON,
President.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Receipts and expenditures of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1891	$118,247.17
Passengers	420,885.56
Bonds	100,000.00
Ticket exchange	4,890.25
Horses	2,857.50
Cars	2,760.00
Interest	2,422.74
Old material	1,872.57
Belt Line	1,127.73
Oats	510,02
Belt Line	283.50
Bran	249.27
Manure	204.00
Corn	147.09
Car expense	115.50
T. J. Anderson	96.00
Pay roll	92.84
Rent	71.55
Punches	48.00
General expense	46.10
Road repairs	19.82
Electric equipment	19.81
Accident	15.00
Gas	6.94
Hay	4.19
Blacksmiths' materials	2.00
	656,995.15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Electrical equipment	$136,920.02
Provender	65,915.88
Drivers	62,329.49
Conductors	59,035.26
Dividends	57,457.75
Road repairs	45,503.69
Horses	25,880.00
Stablemen	22,876.00
General tax	15,735.07
Special tax	4,207.97
Interest	15,457.28
Superintendence	12,848.01
Salaries	7,480.00
Premium	5,520.00
Ticket exchange	4,367.25
Blacksmiths	4,118.93
Carpenters	3,989.66
Horseshoes	3,734.60
Car expense	2,718.76
Legal expense	2,702.96
General expense	2,468.28
Straw	2,299.65
Painters	1,954.53
Transfers	1,020.61
Snow sweeper	1,000.00
Accidents	897.50
Harness material	874.67
Electric and gas light	803.67
Coal	793.22
Slip tickets	635.22
Insurance	631.68
Engineer	623.13
Harness-maker	521.12
Paints and varnish	514.95
Horseshoe nails	502.90
Oil, lamps, and shades	421.35
Printing and stationery	390.36
C. B. Robinson	320.00
Medicine	306.45
Repairs to real estate	287.16
Salt	233.65
Brightwood Railroad	225.40
Snow-cleaning	198.85
Hill boys	127.80
Mill repairs	118.05
Brooms and buckets	116.13
Blacksmith's materials	113.94
Stable expense	109.98
Rubber bands	74.50
Hay cutter	74.25
Punches	71.70
Change envelopes	43.68
Car account	40.00
Wagon repairs	37.67
Change room; increase capacity at Ninth street	37.50
Pay roll	9.63
Office expense	5.81
To balance July 1, 1892	79,291.58
	656,995.15

GEO. W. PEARSON,
President Metropolitan Railroad Company.
WM. J. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a notary public, this 7th day of January, 1893, by Geo. W. Pearson, president, and Wm. J. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

[SEAL.]

L. S. FREY,
Notary Public, District of Columbia.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 74.

CONDITION OF ENTRANCE TO FERNANDINA, FLA.

FEBRUARY 2, 1893.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 13, 1892.

Mr. BULLOCK submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors:

Whereas it appears from a communication presented to the House of Representatives from the chamber of commerce of the city of Fernandina, Florida, that a serious danger threatens the entrance to that port; that the unfinished condition of the north jetty of the Cumberland Sound improvement permits the accumulation of sand, drifting from the northeast to the southwest, to encroach rapidly and dangerously upon the present ship channel, threatening the obstruction and possible closing of the channel unless means are speedily taken to arrest the movement: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Secretary of War be requested to ascertain and report the present actual condition of the harbor improvement at Cumberland Sound and the entrance to the port of Fernandina, Florida, and whether any necessity exists for immediate legislation with regard thereto, with such recommendations as he may deem it proper to submit.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.
By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 75.

[Report No. 2420.]

SAMUEL ROBBINS.

FEBRUARY 3, 1893.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, from the Committee on Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 10204.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 10204) for the relief of Samuel Robbins, now pending in the House, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, commonly known as the "Tucker Act," to find and report to the House the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim, and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said act.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 76.

GEORGE W. BEASLEY.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of George W. Beasley against the United States.

FEBRUARY 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 3, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the finding filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 186. George W. Beasley vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, George W. Beasley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 23, 1885.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—facts and loyalty. No. 186. George W. Beasley vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 22d day of December, 1884.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Wm. J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of November, 1885, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of June, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Fayette County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores of the value of $1,102, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in said petition the military forces of the United States took from the said claimant stores and supplies of the general character alleged, for the use of the Army, which were reasonably worth at the time of taking the sum of $618.

Nothing is allowed for damage and destruction of property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 31, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 3d day of February, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 77.

J. H. OWENS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. H. Owens against the United States.

FEBRUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 4, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2722. James H. Owen *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use duriug the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry finds that James H. Owen, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The voucher produced from the Confederate archives does not appear to have been signed by the claimant. It is dated at a place different from the residence of the claimant. Upon the examination of the voucher with the admitted signature of the claimant it is determined that it is not his signature.

BY THE COURT.

Filed, May 19, 1890.

Court of Claims. Congressional—facts and loyalty. No. 2722. James H. Owen *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 14th day of March, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 19th day of May, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were al-

leged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 5th day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Scott County, State of Mississippi, where petitioner resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,437 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows: By General Sherman's command February 1, 1864:

1 colt, $50; mule, $150; 400 bushels corn, $400	$600.00
300 bushels sweet potatoes, $300; 3,000 pounds meat, 12½ cents, $375	675.00
1 yoke steers, $75; 100 pounds sugar, $10; 4,000 pounds fodder, $40	125.00
50 pounds of rice, $5; cooking utensils, $12; 1 cow, $20	37.00
	1,437.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimant's farm in Scott County, Mississippi, during the war of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the army, stores and supplies of the kind above described the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $825.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 31, 1893.
A true copy.
Test: This 4th day of February, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 78.

[Report No. 2442.]

REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT.

FEBRUARY 7, 1893.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 18, 1893.

Mr. PICKLER submitted the following; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be directed to report to the House at as early a day as possible the names and locations of banks, bankers, clearing houses, boards of trade, or other financial or commercial organizations, labor organizations, trades unions, farmers' organizations, or other organizations of whatever kind, that have communicated by letter, telegram, petition, or personal representative with said committee during this session of Congress asking the repeal of the act of Congress of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman silver law.

Attest: JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 79.

T. V. ATCHLEY AND J. W. CLARK.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: T. V. Atchley, deceased; J. W. Clark, deceased.

FEBRUARY 10, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 9, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1126. Thomas V. Atchley's administrator *vs.* the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Thos. V. Atchley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 27, 1892.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional—Facts and loyalty.) No. 1125. E. W. Atchley, administrator of Thomas V. Atchley, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of July, 1886.

Chas. Wm. B. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Wm. J. Rannels, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished

the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That different commands of the United States Army took the following property from decedent in Laclede County, Mo.:

December 27, 1862, 1 stallion	$250.00
In the fall of 1863, 500 bushels of corn	562.50
Total	812.50

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

During the late war there were taken from the claimant's intestate, from his farm in Laclede County, Mo., by the military forces of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies of the value of three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 9th day of February, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7257. Estate of Clark *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James W. Clark (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 28, 1892.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional—Facts and loyalty.) No. 7257. William R. Clark, administrator of James W. Clark, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of February, 1890. Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 24th day of January, 1893. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That the following property, belonging to James W. Clark, was taken from him by the United States Army, and used by the said Army; the date, place, and command being particularly stated below.

In Benton County, in the State of Arkansas, on or about the dates, and by the United States forces hereinafter specified, to wit:

Taken by Gen. Asboth's command on February 18, 1862:	
1 large stock of saddlery and material	$1,000.00
20 beef cattle, at $20 per head	400.00
40 pork hogs, at $6 per head	240.00
75 bushels of wheat, at $1 per bushel	75.00
2,000 bushels of corn, at 50 cents per bushel	1,000.00
40 tons of Hungarian hay, at $8 per ton	320.00
750 bushels of oats, at 50 cents per bushel	375.00
5,000 binds of blade fodder, at $15 per thousand	75.00
1 sorrel mare	50.00
1 bay mare	75.00
3 horses, at $75 each	225.00
1 span bay match mares	250.00
Taken by Gen Sigel's Division in March, 1862:	
500 pounds of leaf tobacco, at 20 cents per pound	100.00
500 pounds of manufactured tobacco, at 50 cents per pound	250.00
Taken by Col. Clond's regiment of Kansas troops in the fall of 1862:	
1,000 bushels of corn, at 50 cents per bushel	500.00
75 bushels of Irish potatoes, at 50 cents per bushel	37.50
2 fine gray mares, at $150 each	300.00
166 bushels of rye, at 50 cents per bushel	83.00
1 feather bed and clothing for the hospital	35.00
Taken by Col. Moonlight:	
1 work mule	100.00
Taken by Col. Phillips's Kansas and Indian troops:	
2 beef cattle, at $20 each	40.00
100 bushels of wheat, at $1.25 per bushel	125.00
50 pork hogs, at $5 per head	250.00
6,000 fence rails, for fuel	180.00
2,000 feet of lumber for coffins, boxes, etc	55.00
4 pony horses, at $25 each	100.00
1 sorrel horse	100.00
1 bay horse	75.00
1,928 feet of lumber	43.38
150 pounds of fresh beef, at 8 cents per pound	12.00
Total	6,470.88

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from James W. Clark, of Benton County, Arkansas, now deceased, by proper military authorities, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies amounting in value to $3,610, for which no payment appears to have been made.

No authority is shown for the taking of the leaf and manufactured tobacco mentioned in items 13 and 14, nor for the taking of the ponies mentioned in item 26, and no proof offered in support of the lumber and fresh beef mentioned in items 29 and 30, and consequently no allowances made therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 6, 1893.
A true copy:
Test, this 9th day of February, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 80.

P. C. CRAFTON AND ELIJAH HOLTZCLAW.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: P. C. Crafton, deceased; Elijah Holtzclaw, deceased.

FEBRUARY 10, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 8, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1575. Paul C. Crafton *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Paul C. Crafton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 18, 1889.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional—Facts and Loyalty)—No. 1575. F. L. Crafton, administrator of Paul C. Crafton, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 24th day of February, 1887. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of March, 1889, found that

the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 5th day of December, 1892. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Gibson County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the petitioner quartermaster stores of the value of $305.75 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1863. By scouts of Gen. Hatch's command on raid—

1 mule	$150.00
1 horse	150.00
1 saddle and bridle	3.75

The court, on a new trial, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in said petition the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army took from the said decedent stores and supplies of the kind alleged, which at the time were reasonably worth the sum of $258.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.
A true copy:
Test, this 8th day of February, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3958. Warren Holtzclaw, administrator of Elijah Holtzclaw, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Elijah Holtzclaw the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 8, 1891.

[Court of Claims. No. 3958. Congressional. Warren Holtzclaw, administrator of Elijah Holtzclaw, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of April, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Phillips County, State of Arkansas, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different

times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of ——, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

4 mules, $200	$800
2 mares, $200	400
1 gray mare	250
1 bay mare	200
	1,650

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

During the late war there was taken from the claimant's intestate, from his place in Phillips County, Ark., by the military forces of the United States, for Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $600.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 19, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 8th day of February, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 81.

WILLIAM C. MOORE, DECEASED.

Copy of the finding of the Court of Claims, in the case of William C. Moore, deceased, against the United States.

FEBRUARY 10, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 9, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2690. William C. Moore vs. the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William C. Moore, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 19, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and Loyalty. No. 2690. Samuel D. Glasscock, administrator of William C. Moore, vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 6th day of March, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant; and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 19th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 4th day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is the legal representative of William C. Moore, deceased, who during the late rebellion resided in Hardin, County, Ky., and that he has a claim against the United States for the value of stores and supplies taken from the said decedent by the military forces of the United States, for army use, during the rebellion, said claim being stated as follows:

800 bushels corn, at $1	$800
2600 pounds pork, at 5 cents	130
60 bushels potatoes, at $1	60
Total	$990

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

That during the late rebellion the military forces of the United States took from decedent claimant, for their use, stores and supplies of the kind charged for in the petition, the reasonable value of which was at the time $530, and for which no payment has been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1893.
[LEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 82.

GEORGE W. PADGETT.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of G. W. Padgett against the United States.

FEBRUARY 13, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 11, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7597. George W. Padgett vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George W. Padgett, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 26, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 7597. George W. Padgett vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 28th day of March, 1890.

A. L. Merriman, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 26th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 26th day of January, 1893 The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That during the late war of rebellion the United States forces took from him, at his farm in Frederick County, Md., for the use of the Army, the following stores and supplies, and also used and occupied portions of the farm and buildings, as follows:

Materials of two warehouses taken in the fall of 1862, and from time to time after that till all was gone	$1,000.00
25 bushels clover seed in clover cut off 25 acres, in fall of 1862	250.00
68 cords of wood (time of taking not stated)	240.00
75 tons of wheat straw (stacked) taken in 1861 and 1862	375.00
5 tons of hay taken from field in summer of 1861	45.00
Wheat taken from field for forage in early part of summer of 1863	300.00
Corn taken from crib in early part of summer of 1863	300.00
Twenty hogs used by the Army in September, 1862, by One hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers	200.00
Oats and wheat in shock taken in fall of 1863	250.00
Rent of two warehouses and dwelling during entire war, Col. Gary, One hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. Williams, Twentieth Michigan Volunteers	3,400.00
Rent of room for hospital for two months in 1863	60.00
Rent of 30-acre field for drilling, etc., six months, on two occasions, making one year	360.00
Rent of 50 acres woodland for company during entire war	900.00
Use of *Sarah F. Trimble* (grain boat) two months for hospital	300.00
Repairs to grain boat	100.00
Total	8,080.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There was taken from George W. Padgett, of Frederick County, Md., during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies and for use and occupation of real estate, amounting in the aggregate to $2,280.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 11th day of February A. D., 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 84.

W. W. MITCHELL, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of W. W. Mitchell, deceased, against The United States.

FEBRUARY 15, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 14, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims, Congressional No. 3333, W. W. Mitchell's administrator vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that W. W. Mitchell, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores or from whom the same are alleged to have taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 26, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3333. W. C. Mitchell, administrator of W. W. Mitchell, deceased, vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

Clarence A. Brandenburg, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 26th day of May, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

This case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 1st day of February, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is the administrator of the estate of William W. Mitchell, deceased.

That in December, 1862, the United States forces, under command of Gen. Washburn, took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $4,612, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1,500 bushels of corn	$2,250.00
100 bushels sweet potatoes	100.00
25 bushels Irish potatoes	50.00
200 hogs, 4,000 pounds	400.00
45 hogs, 4,500 pounds	360.00
1 barrel cordial	50.00
50 pounds bacon	100.00
50 pounds of sugar	12.50
75 pounds of lard	15.00
20 gallons molasses	40.00
5 bushels corn meal	7.50
9 head beef cattle	180.00
4 mules	900.00
1,000 pounds of fodder	12.50
One-half barrel salt	10.00
2 saddles, bridles, and blankets	50.00
1 set buggy harness	25.00
Total	4,612.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There was taken from W. W. Mitchell, now deceased, of Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies consisting of corn, potatoes, hogs, bacon, sugar, lard, molasses, corn meal, cattle, mules, fodder, salt, and saddles, bridles, and blankets of the value of $2,042, for which no payment appears to have been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 14th day of February, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 85.

DRURY COUCH, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Drury Couch, deceased, against the United States.

FEBRUARY 16, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 15, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7462. E. E. Temple, administrator of Drury Couch, deceased, vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Drury Couch, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 9, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and Loyalty. No. 7462. E. E. Temple, administrator of Drury Couch, deceased, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 6th day of March, 1890.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 9th day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 24th day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Lafayette County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the v alue of $2,947, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

4 mules	$600
3,300 pounds of pork	330
35 beef cattle	525
22 sheep	66
12 stacks fodder	96
2,000 pounds bacon	30
1,300 bushels corn	1,300
Aggregating	2,947

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There was taken from claimant's intestate, from his farm in Lafayette County, Miss., during the late war, by military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the kind described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $1,696.

BY THE COURT.

A true copy.
Test: This 15th day of February, 1893.
Filed February 6, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 86.

RICHARD LONGACRE, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Richard Longacre, deceased, against the United States.

FEBRUARY 17, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 16, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No., 8046. Pleasant Longacre, administrator of Richard Longacre, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Richard Longacre, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 11, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 8046. Pleasant Longacre, administrator of Richard Longacre, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress on the 27th day of August, 1880.

Charles and Wm. B. King, esqrs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 11th day of January, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 18th day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to Richard Longacre was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Cass County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the dates specified, to wit:

January, 1862, by Col. Anthony's Seventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry Volunteers:	
1 black horse	$165
1 dark bay horse	160
1 dark bay horse	150
1 chestnut sorrel mare	140
1 dark bay mare	120
1 dark bay mare	145
1 dark bay mare	150
1 black mare	100
1 dark bay mare	125
1 chestnut sorrel mare	160
1 black mule mare	135
1 dark bay mule mare	125
1½ tons of hay	15
1,400 pounds of bacon	42
October or November, 1863, by Capt. Chas. F. Coleman and J. A. Pike, Ninth Regiment Kansas Cavalry Volunteers:	
1,500 bushels of corn, at 75 cents per bushel	1,125
Total	2,857

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in said petition the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, took from said decedent stores and supplies of the value at the time of $1,155.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 13, 1893.

A true copy.
Test, this 16th day of February, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 87.

WILLIAM A. BICKFORD.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William A. Bickford against the United States.

FEBRUARY 21, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 18, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims, No. 3588. Congressional. William A. Bickford *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for use and occupation of real estate by the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of April, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 15th day of December, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Memphis, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the petitioner and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army as follows:

Storehouses 148, 150, 154, 156, 156½, 158, 160, and 166 and occupied the same from January, 1863, to September 23, 1863, eight months, at $100 per month, $6,400.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

During the war the claimant was the owner of eight storerooms in Exchange Block, in the city of Memphis, Tenn.

On the 23d day of January, 1863, the military forces of the United States took

possession of said storerooms and occupied them for a period of eight months for the use of the ordnance department.

During said time the claimant was deprived of the use of the same, except one small room, which he used as an office. The reasonable rental of said rooms during said time, excluding the said room, was the sum of $3,840.

II.

The said claimant was loyal to the United States during the war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 26, 1893.
Test, this 18th day of February, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 88.

CHARLES L. PYLES.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Charles L. Pyles against the United States.

FEBRUARY 21, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 18, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims, Congressional No. 5981. Charles L. Pyles *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Charles L. Pyles the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 4, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 5981. Charles L. Pyles *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of August, 1888. George A. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of April, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 9th day of February, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations: That during the late

war the following property was taken from him by the United States Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Kanawa County, in the State of West Virginia, on or about the dates hereinafter specified, to wit:

Taken October or November, 1863, by the command of Col. Brown, 40 acres of corn, 40 bushels to the acre	$1,600
Taken March 2, 1864, by command of Col. Tolson, 100 bushels of corn	100
Taken November, 1863, 6 tons of hay	120
Taken July, 1863, 1 set blacksmith's tools	50
Taken in 1863, by Col. Brown and Maj. Hall, Thirteenth West Virginia Infantry, the rent of four rooms for three months	60
To Capt. Smith, Thirteenth West Virginia Infantry Volunteers, rent of same four rooms for three months	60
Total	1,990

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged the military forces of the United States for the use of the said Army took from said claimnant stores and supplies and also occupied a portion of the dwelling house of claimant for the use of the soldiers. The reasonable value of the stores and supplies and the rental of said dwelling was at the time the sum of $586.

No allowance is made for the share of the landlord in the crops nor for the tools.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 16, 1893.

A true copy.

Test, this 18th day of February, 1893.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 89.

F. W. KIRTLEY, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of F. W. Kirtley, deceased, against the United States.

FEBRUARY 23, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 21, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8186. St. Clair D. Kirtley and Francis W. Kirtley *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that St. Clair D. Kirtley and Francis W. Kirtley, the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the, same are alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 31, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 8186. St. Clair D. Kirtley and Francis W. Kirtley *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 2d day of March, 1891.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 31st day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimants in their petition make the following allegations:

That they have a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for army use, in Rockingham County, Va., at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

1. 2 carriages, at $700 each	$1,400
2. 2 mules, at $200 each	400
3. 1 four-horse wagon	150
4. 2 sets carriage harness, at $50	100
5. 4 sets wagon harness, at $15	60
6. 1,500 bushels corn, at 75 cents per bushel	1,125
7. 500 bushels wheat, at $2 per bushel	1,000
8. 10 tons hay, at $10 per ton	100
Total	4,335

Taken in October, 1864, by Gen. Sheridan's command.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimants in Rockingham County, Va., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies, consisting of mules, wagon, wagon harness, corn, wheat, and hay, amounting in value to $996, said sum being two-thirds of the value of such articles as found by the court to which said claimants are entitled; the other one-third belonged to their mother.

Items one and four, for carriages and carriage harness, abandoned by the claiments.

BY THE COURT,

Filed February 20, 1893.

A true copy.

Test, this 21st day of February, A. D., 1893.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 91.

M. E. LANGSTON.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the following-named persons against the United States: W. E. Langston, William Thixton, deceased.

FEBRUARY 25, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 24, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims,

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7298. Mangram E. Langston v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Mangram E. Langston, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 21, 1892.

[In the Court of Claims, December term, 1892. No. 7298. Congressional. Mangram E. Langston v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the United States Army and used by said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below.

In Howell County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the 15th day of February, 1863, by the forces of the United States, namely, Gen. Davidson's command, to wit:

1 iron-gray horse, 3 years old	$100.00
400 bushels of corn, at 75 cents per bushel	300.00
1,000 pounds of hay, at 50 cents per 100	5.00
500 binds of fodder, at $1 per 100	5.00
Total	410.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from claimant, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $350.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 24th day of February, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3053. William C. Kennedy, administrator of William Thixton, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Thixton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 13, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 3053. William C. Kennedy, administrator of William Thixton, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

George A. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 13th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 16th day of February, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to Elizabeth Thixton, intestate William Thixton, was taken from him by the United States Army, and used by the said Army, the date, place and command being particularly stated below.

In Jefferson County, in the State of Kentucky, on or about the 2d day of October, 1862, by the forces of the United States, namely, Lieut. J. S. Orr, Forty-second

Indiana Infantry, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General to Maj. Gen. Crittenden, commanding the Second Corps, Army of the Ohio, to wit:

70 cords of wood, at $4 per cord	$280
200 bushels of corn, at 70 cents per bushel	140
27,000 pounds of hay, at 90 cents per hundred	243
Total	633

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There was taken from William Thixton, now deceased, of Jefferson County, Ky., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies consisting of wood, corn, and hay, amounting in value to $430.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 20, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 24th day of February, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 92.

[REPORT No. 2595.]

VENTILATION OF DINING ROOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 28, 1893.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 16, 1893.

Mr. Durborow submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics:

Resolved, That the Committee on Acoustics and Ventilation are hereby authorized to examine and report what measures are necessary to increase the size of the members' dining room connected with the House restaurant in order to insure proper light and ventilation.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.
By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 93.

REINSTATEMENTS IN THE CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

Communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to House resolution dated February 2, 1893, information relating to clerks reappointed under Department rule No. 10 since March 4, 1885.

MARCH 1, 1893.—Referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1893.

SIR: The Commission submits the accompanying information relative to reinstatements in the classified departmental service since March 4, 1885, in response to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the United States Civil Service Commission be directed to furnish to the House the names of all appointees reinstated in the classified service of the Government under the provisions of departmental rule ten since the 4th day of March, 1885, the dates when such appointees were dismissed or resigned from the service, the States to which they were charged at the time of their separation, the dates of their reinstatement, the Department in which they were reinstated, and the States to which they were credited upon their reinstatement.

The civil-service rule governing reinstatements, and under authority of which the certificates of the Commission were issued on March 4, 1885, reads as follows:

RULE XVI.

* * * * * * *

5. Any person appointed or employed in any part of the classified service, who shall be dismissed or separated therefrom without fault or delinquency on his part, may be reappointed or reëmployed in the same part or grade of such service in the same department or office, within one year next following such dismissal or separation, without further examination, on such certification as the Commission may provide.

On November 27, 1885, the President amended the rule as shown below. The words struck out by the amendment are put in *italics within brackets*, and the words inserted or added, or substituted for words struck out, are put in SMALL CAPITALS.

RULE XVI.

* * * * * * *

5. Any person appointed to or employed in any PLACE IN (*part of*) the classified service, who shall be dismissed or separated therefrom without fault or delinquency on his part, may be reappointed or reëmployed in the same (*part or grade of such service in the same*) department or office, AT A GRADE FOR WHICH NO HIGHER EXAMINATION IS REQUIRED THAN FOR THE POSITION HE LAST HELD, within one year next following such dismissal or separation, without further examination, on such certification as the Commission may provide.

On February 2, 1888, the President promulgated a revision of the civil-service rules to take effect March 1, 1888, revoking the previous rules. Under this revision, the rule governing reinstatements in the classified departmental service declared:

DEPARTMENTAL RULE X.

Upon the requisition of the head of a department, the Commission shall certify for reinstatement in said department, in a grade requiring no higher examination than the one in which he was formerly employed, any person who, within one year next preceding the date of the requisition, has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from the classified service of that department.

On June 18, 1889, the President amended the rule by adding a proviso abolishing the time limit for the reinstatement of soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The proviso is as follows:

Provided, That certification may be made, subject to the other conditions of this rule, for the reinstatement of any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom, without regard to the length of time he has been separated from the service.

On September 23, 1892, the President amended the above proviso by the addition of the words in small capitals, as follows:

Provided, That certification may be made, subject to the other conditions of this rule, for the reinstatement of any person who served in the military or naval service in the late war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged therefrom, OR THE WIDOW OF ANY SUCH PERSON, without regard to the length of time he OR SHE has been separated from the service.

The resolution calls for the States to which the persons reinstated "were charged at the time of their separation" and the "States to which they were credited upon their reinstatement." In all cases where the person reinstated entered the service through the examinations of the Commission the name of the State in which his legal residence was tested and to which his appointment was charged is shown. In other cases where the Department in its request for the certificate of reinstatement has named the State it is also given; but in issuing its certificate the Commission has no authority to take any consideration of the legal residence of the person whose reinstatement is requested, and in none of these cases has it tested the residence. The civil-service act only requires an apportionment of appointments made after examination, subsequent to July 16, 1883. Where the records show that a person reinstated has acquired a residence in a different State than that from which he entered the service it is explained in a foot-note, but such a change of residence does not affect the apportionment and is not tested by this Commission.

The notes show whether the person reinstated originally entered the service (1) through examination under the civil-service act and rules, or (2) was already in the service on July 16, 1883, when the provisions of the civil-service act respecting examinations took effect, or was brought into the classified service by a revision of classification. The second class of persons are entitled to all the rights and privileges as the first, just as though they had been appointed after examination under the act.

In some instances, not falling under the proviso of the rule, the date of reinstatement is more than one year subsequent to the date of separation. In these cases the Commission assumes that the delay in making the appointment after the issuance of the certificate authorizing it was only such as was incident to the proper consideration of such a

question. It will be noticed that the rule does not require that all the proceedings shall be completed and the person actually enter on duty within one year, if at all, but that the Department shall make request for the reinstatement within that period.

This Commission has uniformly held that a person can not be reinstated under Departmental Rule X, upon a condonation of delinquency or misconduct that occasioned his separation from the service. The officer making the requisition for reinstatement must state, in the terms of the rule, that the separation was "without delinquency or misconduct." Of course this does not prevent the reinstatement of an employé dismissed upon charges if subsequent investigation shows the charges to have been unfounded, and the dismissal therefore to have been without delinquency or misconduct.

The appointing officer alone is the judge whether the removal was for delinquency or misconduct. It is not the province of the Commission to consider evidence in such cases, and its certificate for reinstatement has been issued or withheld according as the appointing officer has concluded, upon investigation, that the dismissal was or was not without delinquency or misconduct.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. LYMAN,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
GEO. D. JOHNSTON,
Commissioners.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	State.	Department.	Date of separation.	Date of reinstatement.
T. B. McFallst		War	Oct. 6, 1884	Nov. 16, 1885
James G. Nokest		do	June 30, 1885	Nov. 20, 1885
Archibald Youngt	Arkansas	Interior	Oct. 31, 1884	Oct. 31, 1885
Charles Schlaart		Treasury	July 5, 1884	July 4, 1885
Richard M. Sparkst		War	Nov. 2, 1885	Mar. 2, 1886
H. E. Woodwardt		do	June 30, 1885	Mar. 22, 1886
Thomas F. Madden*		do	Feb. 28, 1886	Mar. 26, 1886
Lyman Ballard*	New York	do	Sept. 22, 1885	May 18, 1886
J. Vinson Wiggins*	Texas	do	Sept. 2, 1885	Aug 4, 1886
William F. Winanst		do	June 30, 1885	May 22, 1886
Charles F. Nichols*		Interior	do	Dec. 31, 1885
Edward W. Oyster*	Pennsylvania	do	Mar. 19, 1885	Mar. 3, 1886
Andrew D. Wilcox*	Texas	do	Mar. 18, 1886	May 24, 1886
Dwight M. Hamlin*	Illinois	do	Oct. 31, 1886	Dec. 1, 1886
Nathan A. C. Smith*		Post-Office	June 28, 1885	Feb. 20, 1886
D. J. Evans*	Kansas	Navy	Sept. 1, 1885	Mar. 19, 1886
Ellen M. Turner*		Treasury	June 30, 1885	July 23, 1886
Andrew D. Pryal*	California	War	June 8, 1885	July 11, 1885
Augustus Hubbellt	Georgia	do	June 30, 1885	Oct. 22, 1885
Madison Sallade*		do	July 31, 1886	Oct. 4, 1886
Wiley Britton*		do	do	Do.
Thomas J. Hogan*	Georgia	Interior	do	Oct. 19, 1886
Chas. R. Hodges*	Texas	Post-Office	Feb. 7, 1887	Mar. 7, 1887
John Bakert		do	July 31, 1886	May 31, 1887
Dennis O'Connort		War	Jan. 22, 1887	June 16, 1887
John J. Veazie†		do	Mar. 28, 1887	June 27, 1887
James W. Hester†		do	Feb 28, 1887	Do.
John A. Hasson†		do	do	Do.
Gorham P. Hopkins*	New York	Interior	June 30, 1886	June 28, 1887
Joseph Livsey†		War	June 30, 1887	July 15, 1887
Priscilla Hebb†		do	do	Do.
Joanna W. Turner†		do	do	July 23, 1887
Charles L. Grannis†		do	Aug. 4, 1886	Aug. 5, 1887
Timothy Quinn†		do	June 30, 1887	Do.
Miss Minnette Thompson*	Massachusetts	Interior	July 1, 1887	Aug. 10, 1887
Mrs. Palmer* (formerly Mrs. Mary T. Kelly.)	Indiana	do	do	Sept. 12, 1887
Edward McLaflin*	California	do	July 15, 1887	Sept. 22, 1887
William B. Benham*	New York	do	Aug. 27, 1887	Oct. 14, 1887
Miss Nettie C. Jennings*	Wisconsin	do	July 1, 1887	Dec. 2, 1887
Marcus A. Reno*	Illinois	do	Aug. 13, 1887	Dec. 29, 1887

*Appointed under examination. †Appointed before July 16, 1883.

Name.	State.	Department.	Date of separation.	Date of reinstatement.
Miss Rosa Browne*	District of Columbia	Interior	July 1, 1887	Feb. 23, 1888
Ada Connelly†		do	Feb. 11, 1887	Mar. 5, 1888
Eugene Wells†		War	Jan. 16, 1888	Mar. 7, 1888
Joseph S. Moss†		do	Feb. 17, 1888	Mar. 9, 1888
Mrs. Nettie A. Cheeks†	Kentucky	Treasury	June 3, 1887	Jan. 12, 1888
William B. Stokes†		War	Aug. 13, 1887	Mar. 9, 18-8
Charles C. Casey†		do	July 31, 1887	Mar. 13, 1888
Loren H. Milliken†	Maine	Treasury	Oct. 3, 1887	Apr. 6, 1888
Edward C. Stackpole†	California	War	July 22, 1887	Mar. 23, 1888
Henry Fitch*	Indiana	Treasury	July 7, 1887	Apr. 19, 1888
John A. Lacey‡	Missouri	Interior	June 30, 1888	July 2, 1888
Miss Caroline Childs*	Nebraska	Post-Office	June 21, 1887	July 12, 1888
A. H. Giles*	New York	Treasury	Jan. 9, 1888	July 5, 1888
Miss Nannie J. Coleman†	Ohio	Interior	June 30, 1887	July 6, 1888
Edward M. Stratton*	Arkansas	War	Jan. 31, 1888	July 10, 1888
George C. Rice†	Illinois	Treasury	July 10, 1888	July 18, 1888
George W. Taylor†		do	do	Do.
Michael Manning†		War	July 18, 1887	July 19, 1888
Miss M. L. Hallett§	District of Columbia	Treasury	July 10, 1888	Aug. 2, 1888
J. F. Sawyer*	Minnesota	Post-Office	May 22, 1888	July 20, 1888
Charles T. Davis†		Labor	June 30, 1888	Aug. 4, 1888
Mrs. Virginia L. Moore‡	Texas	Interior	July 20, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888
Thomas H. Smith*	Virginia	Treasury	Aug. 14, 1888	Aug. 21, 1888
Mrs. Tonina Korhammer†	District of Columbia	do	Aug. 17, 1888	Aug. 30, 1888
William R. Page*	Ohio	Interior	June 30, 1888	Sept. 25, 1888
Leon Adler‡	Missouri	do	do	Sept. 12, 1888
Priscilla L. B. Goldsborough‡	Maryland	do	do	Sept. 14, 1888
Richard H. Gorgas*	Alabama	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Sept. 15, 1888
C. H. Babbitt†	Iowa	do	Nov. 30, 1887	Sept. 26, 1888
William H. McNeil*	Texas	Treasury	Mar. 7, 1888	Oct. 15, 1888
Melville C. Davis†		Interior	Dec. 1, 1887	Oct. 3, 1888
William H. Wood‡		Post-Office	June 30, 1888	Oct. 19, 1888
Alfred B. C. Clement*	New York	War	Sept. 30, 1888	Oct. 23, 1888
Michael P. Carroll†		Post-Office	June 30, 1888	Nov. 10, 1888
George A. Wight†		War	Aug. 18, 1888	Do.
Louis M. Fitch†		do	June 30, 1888	Nov. 2, 1888
M. Emmet Urell†		do	June 19, 1888	Do.
Asbury N. Thompson†		do	Feb. 18, 1888	Nov. 2, 1888
Abram S. McCoy†	District of Columbia	Interior	July 16, 1888	Nov. 19, 1888
Anna B. Newton†	Vermont	do	Dec. 31, 1887	Dec. 1, 1888
George C. Rogers‡	Kansas	do	Sept. 25, 1888	Nov. 23, 1888
Charles O. Pierson†		War	Aug. 31, 1888	Do.
Mrs. Floretta J. Laporte‡	District of Columbia	Interior	June 30, 1888	Nov. 28, 1888
Mrs. Jennie Brown‡	Ohio	do	do	Nov. 25, 1888
Miss Mittie Hodges†	Maryland	do	July 20, 1888	Dec. 1, 1888
Mrs. Mary T. Palmer (formerly Mrs. Mary T. Kelley)*	Indiana	do	Mar. 2, 1888	Dec. 3, 1888
John M. Dwyer†		War	Oct. 31, 1888	Dec. 11, 1888
Mrs. Mary R. Sweeney‡		Treasury	May 17, 1888	Dec. 29, 1888
Mary Desha*	Kentucky	Interior	Aug. 31, 1888	Dec. 25, 1888
Mrs. M. S. Phillips‡		do	July 20, 1888	Dec. 22, 1888
Thomas Keet	Wisconsin	Treasury	June 30, 1888	Dec. 29, 1888
Miss A. Jannetta Johnson‡	District of Columbia	Interior	do	Jan. 4, 1889
Miss Madeline A. Palmer‡		do	July 12, 1888	Do.
George W. Roby†	Maryland	War	Oct. 31, 1888	Jan. 3, 1889
Mrs. Sarah L. Wolfe‡	Massachusetts	Interior	June 30, 1888	Jan. 7, 1889
David H. Alexander‡	Indiana	do	Mar. 1, 1888	Jan. 17, 1889
William T. Morrison*	Kentucky	War	Dec. 15, 1888	Do.
Edmund Winnet §	Illinois	Treasury	Feb. 28, 1888	Feb. 28, 1890
Miss Alice M. Haydon‡	Tennessee	Interior	June 30, 1888	Jan. 21, 1889
Thomas N. Magee*	Pennsylvania	do	Dec. 31, 1888	Jan. 23, 1889

* Appointed under examination.
† Appointed before July 16, 1883.
‡ Brought into classified service by revision of classification.
§ The Department explained the length of time elapsing after the issuance of the certificate of reinstatement and the appointment of Mr. Winne by stating that "as there was no limit as to time stated in your certificate for his reinstatement, and as all eligible lists hold good for one year and the action of the Department was taken within one year of the date of your certificate, it is the opinion of the Department that its action in this case was proper." The Commission informed the Department in reply that in its view "the head of a Department can properly make a requisition for a certification upon which to base an appointment only when there is an existing vacancy to be filled by such certification. The limitation of one year provided by the rule, while in terms applying to the date of the requisition of the Department, must be construed as extending the privilege of appointment no longer than is reasonably required by the steps to be taken in filling the vacancy. Your remark that all eligible lists were good for one year is not applicable, since the period of eligibility has reference to the time elapsing before certification. The period of eligibility for the reinstatement of Mr. Winne expired one year after his separation from the service, on February 28, 1888. It is therefore clear that there is no authority under Departmental Rule X for holding that a new term of one year begins after the certificate for reinstatement is issued. Under the construction assumed by your letter, the head of a Department might defeat the time limitation of the rule by calling for certificates for reinstatement at the expiration of the year, with no present purpose of acting upon them but merely of keeping open the door twice the length of time fixed by the rule for reëntry to the service."

Name.	State.	Department.	Date of separation.	Date of reinstatement.
Miss Mary S. Kendrick*.....	Mississippi.....	Interior.....	June 30, 1888	Jan. 28, 1889
Guy G. Rodgers*.....	.....	War.....	....do	July 1, 1889
Sidney A. Shipman†.....	Kansas.....	Interior	June 4, 1888	Feb. 11, 1889
Mrs. Willie A. Rider*.....	Maryland.....	....do	June 30, 1888	Feb. 12, 1889
Miss Ginerva Williams†....	.....	Treasury	July 10, 1888	Feb. 29, 1889
William M. Van Dyke†.....	Indiana.....	Interior.....	Mar. 10, 1888	Feb. 27, 1889
Charles F. Hill†.....	New York	....do	Mar. 13, 1888	Mar. 12, 1889
B. W. Hanna*.....	.....	Navy	Mar. 13, 1889	Apr. 4, 1889
Alexander Hunter†.....	Virginia.....	Interior.....	Sept. 6, 1888	Mar. 14, 1889
Aaron A. Owen†.....	North Carolina	....do	Mar. 13, 1888	Mar. 15, 1889
Samuel M. Cutler‡.....	Kansas	....do	Aug. 20, 1888	Mar. 18, 1889
Thomas A. Mayes†.....	Indiana.....	....do	Apr. 30, 1888	Do.
William T. Robbins*.....	.....	Post-Office	Dec. 31, 1888	Mar. 2, 1889
Patrick Fahey*.....	.....	....do	....do	Do.
Eugenie Fedon*.....	District of Columbia..	Treasury	Mar. 31, 1888	Apr. 15, 1889
James M. Sprowls‡.....	Iowa	....do	Oct. 12, 1888	Apr. 4, 1889
George B. Hoyt‡.....	Massachusetts.....	War	Dec. 31, 1888	Apr. 2, 1889
E. H. Baldwin*.....	.....	....do	Apr. 30, 1888	Apr. 13, 1889
Newton T. Colby‡.....	Pennsylvania.....	Interior.....	Feb. 28, 1889	Apr. 11, 1889
Albert J. Tolman*.....	Massachusetts.....	Treasury	Apr. 10, 1888	Apr. 10, 1889
Edwin J. Richardson‡.....	Indiana.....	Interior.....	June 30, 1888	Do.
Theodore Smith†.....	New York	....do	Aug. 22, 1888	Apr. 13, 1889
Mr. J. H. Barnard†.....	.....do	....do	Dec. 20, 1888	Do.
Miss Lucia M. Delano†.....	Massachusetts.....	....do	Jan. 25, 1889	Apr. 19, 1889
Charles H Brown†.....	Connecticut	Treasury	July 10, 1888	Apr. 20, 1889
Mrs. Margaret F. Ogden†....	.....	....do	July 31, 1884	Apr. 27, 1889
George D. Sidman†.....	Michigan	Interior.....	Apr. 3, 1889	May 3, 1889
W. C. Baird*.....	.....	Post-Office	June 30, 1888	Apr. 26, 1889
J. O. Culver*.....	.....	....do	....do	May 4, 1889
J. D. King*.....	.....	....do	....do	Apr. 25, 1889
Mrs. Agnes Chapman*.....	New York	Treasury	Dec. 1, 1888	May 2, 1889
Mrs. Ann E. Gridley†.....	Michigan	Interior	July 10, 1888	May 2, 1889
Curtis Cheyney†.....	Pennsylvania.....	....do	Apr. 30, 1888	May 3, 1889
Hugh N. Patton‡.....	Ohio	....do	June 30, 1888	May 7, 1889
John C. Horgan†.....	Minnesota.....	....do	Feb. 28, 1889	Do.
Miss Julia P. Hudd*.....	Wisconsin.....	....do	Apr. 25, 1889	May 11, 1889
John M. Welty†.....	Illinois	....do	July 7, 1888	May 21, 1889
Mrs. Sarah C. Robinson.....	New York.....	Treasury	June 30, 1888	June 1, 1889
Thomas I. Gaut†.....	Tennessee	....do	Feb. 28, 1889	May 25, 1889
Rodney Chipp†.....	New Jersey	Interior	Sept. 5, 1888	May 29, 1889
George N. Smith†.....	New York.....	....do	Nov. 4, 1888	Do.
John M. Bishop†.....	Tennessee	Treasury	Sept. 30, 1888	June 1, 1889
George W. Booth*§.....	New York.....	....do	May 7, 1888	June 5, 1889
John M. Nesbitt†‖.....	.....	War	Oct. 13, 1888	June 7, 1889
John Edward Mason†.....	New Hampshire	Interior	July 12, 1888	June 10, 1889
Matthew Tierney‡.....	Florida	....do	May 7, 1888	Do.
Abram Myers‡.....	Illinois	....do	Apr. 25, 1889	Nov. 4, 1889
Philander C. Cronkhite‡.....	.....do	....do	June 15, 1889	June 22, 1889
Wendell A. Smith†.....	Pennsylvania.....	....do	July 10, 1888	June 27, 1889
Henry A. Cobaugh†¶.....	.....do	Treasury	Mar. 3, 1885	June 22, 1889
Hannibal D. Norton*¶.....	.....	Post-Office.....	July 11, 1886	Do.
Thomas H. McBride†¶.....	Illinois	Interior	Sept. 9, 1887	July 5, 1889
Israel S. Smith†.....	Pennsylvania.....	Treasury	June 30, 1888	June 29, 1889
Arthur H. Conklin‡.....	New York.....	Interior	June 15, 1889	Do.
William A. Robinson*¶.....	.....	Post-Office.....	1886	June 19, 1889
S. P. Childs*¶.....	Illinois	....do	June 30, 1886	July 2, 1889
John A. Lacey*.....	Missouri.....	Interior	June 30, 1889	July 5, 1889
Miss Amelia Lewis ¶	Indiana.....	Agricultural.....	May 15, 1889	July 1, 1889
William Schofield †.....	Mississippi	Post-Office.....	Sept. 29, 1888	July 5, 1889
Edward Spear, jr*¶.....	Minnesota	....do	Mar. 12, 1885	July 6, 1889
Andrew O. Nash*.....	New Jersey	Agricultural.....	July 31, 1888	Do.
John J. Hawes i¶.....	Indiana.....	Interior.....	May 15, 1885	Do.
George M. Swain ‡.....	Iowa.....	....do	June 30, 1889	July 10, 1889
George H. Hildreth†.....	.....do	....do	Oct. 9, 1888	Do.
Thomas B. O'Connor†¶	Alabama	Treasury	Oct. 28, 1887	Do.
W. T. Berry*.....	.....	War	Apr. 24, 1889	July 11, 1889
R. W. Thomas*¶.....	Missouri.....	Post-Office	June 20, 1886	July 12, 1889
Holland S. Willis*¶	New Hampshire.....	....do	Mar. 3, 1885	Do.
Cornelius W. Okey†¶.....	Wisconsin.....	Interior	June 15, 1885	July 16, 1889
Michael A. Gelwicks†¶	Indiana.....	....do	Nov. 10, 1886	July 20, 1889
George W. Carr, jr.†¶.....	Kansas	....do	Apr. 25, 1887	Do.
John W. Wheeler†¶	Ohio.....	....do	Mar. 20, 1886	Do.
Alex. R. P. Toncray†¶	Tennessee	....do	Nov. 30, 1886	Do.
Francis P. Bishop†¶.....	.....do	....do	Aug. 31, 1887	Do.
O. J. Bixby*¶.....	Dakota	Post-Office	July 4, 1886	July 27, 1889
Charles E. Behle†¶.....	District of Columbia .	Interior.....	July 9, 1887	July 22, 1889

* Brought into classified service by revision of classification.
† Appointed before July 16, 1883.
‡ Appointed under examination.
§ Removed May 7, 1889 to take effect June 5, 1889.
‖ To allow him to resign, to take effect Oct. 13, 1888, date of his discharge.
¶ Soldier or sailor of rebellion.

Name.	State.	Department.	Date of separation.	Date of reinstatement.
William T. Sullivan *†	Missouri	Interior	Apr. 30, 1885	July 23, 1889
Redfield Duryee *†		War	July 31, 1885	July 24, 1889
James H. L. Eager *†	Missouri	Interior	Apr. 30, 1887	July 23, 1889
Morris Curry *†	District of Columbia	do	Feb. 28, 1886	July 24, 1889
John R. Wolston *†	Maine	do	June 15, 1885	Do.
B. H. Camp †‡	Massachusetts	Post Office	June 12, 1884	July 27, 1889
D. Stewart McIntyre†§	Illinois	do	June 30, 1887	July 24, 1889
Henry H. Swearingen§	Georgia	do	June 30, 1889	July 25, 1889
Watson A. Cook§	Wisconsin	do	June 10, 1889	July 26, 1889
Jas. A. Graham §‡	North Carolina	do	June 30, 1889	July 29, 1889
William L. Foulke†§	Illinois	do	June 30, 1885	Do.
Oliver C. Terry*†	Indiana	do	do	Do.
Webb C. Wilkinson *	Illinois	do	Sept. 15, 1888	Do.
Melbourne M. Lewis*†	Colorado	do	Nov. 20, 1886	Do.
August Donath*†	Pennsylvania	do	Mar. 12, 1888	Do.
S. Willard Saxton*†	Massachusetts	Treasury	June 30, 1886	Aug. 3, 1889
Martin A. Watson*†	Michigan	Interior	June 30, 1885	July 29, 1889
Benjamin F. Hawkes*†	Ohio	do	May 20, 1885	July 31, 1889
Abraham B. Hiltman*	New York	do	Apr. 30, 1889	Aug. 1, 1889
A. H. Shattuck*†	Massachusetts	Treasury	June 30, 1886	Sept. 6, 1889
Edwin M. Clarke*†	Florida	Interior	Mar. 15, 1887	Aug. 2, 1889
C. G. Conover*†		Treasury	May 14, 1886	Sept. 5, 1889
Stephen A. Swails*†	South Carolina	do	Mar. 1, 1885	Aug. 11, 1889
Charles E. Lewis*†	New York	do	June 2, 1885	Aug. 7, 1889
Joseph T. H. Hall†§	do	do	Dec. 22, 1886	Aug. 3, 1889
Commodore P. Eppert*†	Indiana	do	Oct. 22, 1886	Aug. 5, 1889
Harmon L. Miller*†	do	do	Mar. 3, 1887	Aug. 3, 1889
Edwin N. Fussell§	Pennsylvania	Post-Office	Nov. 30, 1888	Aug. 6, 1889
Theodore F. Willsey*†		War	Sept. 15, 1884	Do.
William W. Lesh*†	Pennsylvania	Treasury	Oct. 23, 1885	Aug. —, 1889
Ferdinand D. Stephenson*†	Illinois	Interior	June 15, 1885	Aug. 6, 1889
Jacob Foster†§	Michigan	do	June 15, 1886	Aug. 5, 1889
James J. Hanna†‡	Missouri	Post-Office	Apr. 30, 1885	Aug. 6, 1889
Mrs. Julia V. Palazotto*	Iowa	Interior	Feb. 3, 1889	Do.
George W. Morse *†	Pennsylvania	do	Aug. 31, 1887	Do.
Augustus S. Bryan *†	do	Treasury	Apr. 30, 1886	Do.
Miss M. A. Austin*		Navy	Oct. 10, 1888	Aug. 9, 1889
Thomas R. Fawcett §	Illinois	Interior	May 20, 1889	Aug. 17, 1889
Joseph Limbach§	Ohio	do	do	Aug. 12, 1889
Williard G. Stewart§	Louisiana	War	Mar. 5, 1889	Aug. 27, 1889
J. K. Billingsley†‡	Pennsylvania	Post-Office	June 30, 1885	Aug. 19, 1889
Edward Mitchell*†	Virginia	Interior	Apr. 25, 1887	Aug. 12, 1889
Theodore F. Wilson*†	Colorado	do	June 30, 1885	Do.
Frank McClelland §	Indiana	do	June 30, 1889	Aug. 14, 1889
Conant C. Nelson *†	Virginia	do	Apr. 20, 1887	Do.
Lemuel J. Stanton §	Iowa	do	June 30, 1889	Do.
Christian Exel *†	Minnesota	do	June 30, 1886	Aug. 15, 1889
Sherman A. Johnson *†	Ohio	Treasury	Sept. 28, 1885	Do.
Joseph Y. Ballou *†	Indiana	Interior	June 30, 1885	Aug. 17, 1889
Henry Cushing *†	Illinois	Treasury	Oct. 3, 1887	Do.
Samuel D. Rotramel *	do	Interior	Sept. 2, 1888	Aug. 19, 1889
Mrs. M. A. Curtis *	Minnesota	Treasury	Aug. 31, 1888	Sept. 3, 1889
Azro J. Cory *†	Ohio	Interior	June 7, 1887	Aug. 19, 1889
George B. Fleming †§	Indiana	do	May 10, 1889	Do.
William W. Cheshire *†	do	do	May 31, 1885	Aug. 20, 1889
Samuel B. Brackett †§	Maine	do	Aug. 25, 1887	Do.
Darius J. Safford *†	Vermont	do	Dec. 20, 1886	Aug. 22, 1889
Russell E. Brown *	Michigan	do	Sept. 15, 1888	Do.
J. W. Davidson †‡	Florida	Treasury	July 3, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Charles R. Von Romondt*‖		War	June 24, 1889	Aug. 23, 1889
Edward Brown*†		Treasury	Aug. 15, 1876	Oct. 18, 1889
Henry E. Perkins*†	Vermont	Interior	Apr. 25, 1889	Aug. 27, 1889
Benjamin F. Brockett*†		Treasury	Oct. 11, 1885	Oct. 19, 1889
John H. Jolly*†	Iowa	Interior	Sept. 30, 1886	Sept. 3, 1889
William P. Alden*†	Indiana	do	Nov. 10, 1886	Do.
Thomas Ellis *†		Treasury	Jan. 27, 1886	Sept. 4, 1889
H. E. Weaver*†		do	June 30, 1886	Nov. 7, 1889
T. C. Clark *†		do	Sept. 30, 1885	Apr. 26, 1890
C. T. Nutzo *†		do	Nov. 10, 1885	Oct. 2, 1889
G. B. Chamberlin *†		do	June 30, 1885	Oct. 25, 1889
T. H. Syherd * †	Virginia	do	Jan. 3, 1887	Nov. 29, 1889
Joseph M. Dufour *†	Indiana	Interior	Aug. 31, 1884	Sept. 10, 1889
Albert L. Smith	New York	Treasury	Mar. 27, 1885	Sept. 16, 1889
Thomas S. Kelly *†	Louisiana	do	Dec. 16, 1885	Sept. 17, 1889
Andrew Downing*†‡	Missouri	Interior	July 31, 1885	Sept. 16, 1889
Edward P. Elliott*†	Indiana	do	Nov. 15, 1885	Do.
Edwin H. Brown*†	Illinois	do	Sept. 15, 1885	Sept. 17, 1889

* Appointed before July 16, 1883.
† Soldier or sailor of rebellion.
‡ Brought into classified service by revision of classification.
§ Appointed under examination.
‖ To allow him to resign, to take effect June 24, 1889, date of his discharge.

Name.	State.	Department.	Date of separation.	Date of reinstatement.
John H. Harmon *†		War	Oct. 23, 1888	July 11, 1890
William E. Ward †	Iowa	Interior	Oct. 10, 1888	Sept. 21, 1889
Joseph Trainor * †	Maryland	Treasury	May 21, 1885	Sept. 25, 1889
William R. Dodge * †		do	June 30, 1885	Oct. 4, 1889
C. D. Campbell* †	Ohio	Agriculture	Mar. 31, 1882	Do.
Samuel D. Brown * †		Post-Office	Jan. 15, 1883	Oct. 11, 1889
James Crozier* †	Indiana	Interior	Aug. 7, 1889	Oct. 12, 1889
E. W. Creecy * †		Treasury	Aug. 3, 1887	Oct. 16, 1889
Alden Bradford * ‡	Massachusetts	Post-Office	Jan. 1, 1879	Oct. 15, 1889
Frederick E. Davis * †		War	July 31, 1889	Oct. 17, 1889
S. S. Hartshorn* ‡	New York	Post-Office	Mar. 15, 1887	Oct. 16, 1889
Morris J. Foote * †		Treasury	July 1, 1887	Jan. 2, 1890
Mrs. Mary R. Sweeney ‡		do	May 20, 1889	Oct. 19, 1889
Hervie A. Dobson * †		do	June 30, 1886	Oct. 18, 1889
Mrs. Nellie B. Simms ‡	District of Columbia	Interior	May 31, 1889	Oct. 21, 1889
Thomas Johnson * †		Treasury	June 3, 1887	Nov. 1, 1889
E. M. Rosafy * †		do	June 30, 1885	Do.
Albert B. White * †		do	Apr. 9, 1887	Do.
James C. Sperry * †	Illinois	Interior	June 20, 1885	Do.
W. W. White * †		Treasury	Aug. 15, 1885	Nov. 2, 1889
George Warren West * †	Maine	Interior	Oct. 31, 1887	Nov. 4, 1889
Francis L. McKenna * †		Treasury	Jan. 15, 1876	Nov. 5, 1889
Edson E. Fuller * †	New York	Interior	Oct. 22, 1887	Nov. 5, 1889
Henry Billings * †	Indiana	Treasury	May 21, 1885	Nov. 9, 1889
Charles Gulager * †		War	Apr. 12, 1870	Do.
Miss Mary Snoden †	New Jersey	Interior	June 30, 1889	Nov. 11, 1889
Charles D. Hudson * †	Michigan	Treasury	Sept. 15, 1885	Do.
Henry Ellerbrook * †		War	Dec. 31, 1885	Nov. 15, 1889
Hiram R. McCalmont * †	Pennsylvania	Interior	Dec. 15, 1883	Do.
Albert N. Steventon * †	New Jersey	Treasury	Mar. 31, 1886	Nov. 18, 1889
Mrs. Anna C. Cline ‡		do	Mar. 1, 1889	Do.
John Q. White * †	Kansas	Interior	May 12, 1886	Nov. 20, 1889
John P. Brown *†	Indiana	Agriculture	Apr. 16, 1884	Nov. 21, 1889
William T. Horine*†		Post-Office	Feb. 29, 1884	Dec. 3, 1889
Alberto Campbell * †	Ohio	Treasury	June 30, 1887	Sept. 26, 1890
William Cairns * †		do	July 10, 1888	Nov. 25, 1889
Erastus C. Johnston * †		do	Oct. 16, 1880	Jan. 21, 1890
Samuel R. Kiner §	Illinois	War	June 30, 1889	Dec. 6, 1889
George M. Fillmore †		Treasury	Aug. 7, 1889	Dec. 30, 1889
Samuel McPherson * †		do	Mar. 31, 1885	Apr. 21, 1890
Dudley W. Farlin †	New York	War	Nov. 4, 1889	Dec. 13, 1889
Dow McClain * §	Kansas	Interior	June 30, 1887	Dec. 17, 1889
Alvah W. Jones §	Minnesota	do	Dec. 15, 1888	Do.
William H. Whiting * †	do	Treasury	May 21, 1886	Feb. 15, 1890
Mrs. Lucretia E. Johnston §	Maryland	War	Nov. 4, 1889	Dec. 19, 1889
Horace H. Lockwood * †	Ohio	do	Mar. 31, 1869	Jan. 9, 1890
R. S. Widdicomb * †		Treasury	Apr. 30, 1885	Jan. 1, 1890
Samuel W. Snow * †	North Carolina	Interior	Dec. 15, 1885	Apr. 11, 1890
Henry C. Wire * †		Treasury	Apr. 24, 1884	Jan. 2, 1890
Benjamin F. Chase * †	Illinois	Interior	Dec. 9, 1886	Jan. 4, 1890
John H. Pryor * †		Post-Office	Dec. 14, 1885	Feb. 1, 1890
Owen McCabe * †	Missouri	Interior	Nov. 4, 1887	Jan. 7, 1890
Josephine G. Blake †	Pennsylvania	do	Feb. 5, 1889	Do.
Miss Annette M. Wright §	South Dakota	Agriculture	Aug. 6, 1889	Dec. 20, 1889
William A. Brown * ‡	Ohio	Post-Office	June 30, 1886	Jan. 10, 1890
Allen T. Lawrence * †	Illinois	do	July 17, 1885	Do.
Martin L. Littlefield * †	Pennsylvania	War	May 15, 1885	Jan. 14, 1890
Asaph Dodge * †	New York	do	Nov. 30, 1867	Jan. 15, 1890
J. Vinson Wiggins §	Texas	Interior	Dec. 28, 1889	Do.
Jared D. Terrill †		Treasury	June 30, 1889	Jan. 18, 1890
Edward T. Avery †	Connecticut	do	July 15, 1889	Jan. 21, 1890
Hugh R. Stewart * †	Pennsylvania	Interior	Mar. 20, 1887	Do.
Charles Terrill ‡		Treasury	Jan. 19, 1890	Jan. 30, 1890
George S. Torrance * †		do	May 22, 1885	Do.
Alexander R. Banks †	Kansas	Interior	Feb. 5, 1890	Feb. 15, 1890
James W. Brady * †	Maryland	Treasury	June 30, 1885	Mar. 3, 1890
John C. S. Colby * †	Missouri	do	Feb. 15, 1886	May 31, 1890
Samuel McDonald * †	Ohio	do	July 12, 1885	Feb. 14, 1890
Hoard Edmonds * †	District of Columbia	War	Dec. 6, 1882	Feb. 8, 1890
Uriah S. Litzenberg * †	Pennsylvania	Interior	Mar. 15, 1887	Feb. 10, 1890
Thomas J. Truscott * †	Indiana	do	July 24, 1884	Do.
Edward Howard * †	Connecticut	do	May 31, 1878	Do.
John A. Silence †	West Virginia	do	Feb. 15, 1889	Feb. 14, 1890
William C. Pennywitt * † ‖	Illinois	Treasury	May 1, 1876	Feb. 24, 1890
Francis A. Liebschutz * †		do	July 31, 1869	Feb. 20, 1890
W. G. Marts * †	New York	do	Oct. 1, 1869	June 7, 1890

* Soldier or sailor of rebellion.
† Appointed before July 16, 1883.
‡ Brought into classified service by revision of classification.
§ Appointed under examination.
‖ Mr. Pennywitt was originally appointed in 1869, from Ohio. When reinstated he stated that he had changed his residence to Illinois.

Name.	State.	Department.	Date of separation.	Date of reinstatement.
Hugh R. Butler *†	Indiana	War	Aug. 31, 1885	Feb. 26, 1890
David Kohr *†	Pennsylvania	Interior	Dec. 5, 1888	Mar. 5, 1890
Mahlon B. Stotsenburg *†	do	do	Dec. 31, 1886	Feb. 25, 1890
John G. Taylor ‡	Colorado	do	June 15, 1889	Do.
Dr. W. H. Gobrecht *†	Indiana	do	May 31, 1885	Feb. 26, 1890
Ernest B. Osborne ‡	New York	do	Aug. 11, 1889	Mar. 11, 1890
Charles C. Guffin *†	Illinois	do	May 31, 1885	Mar. 5, 1890
Thomas D. Haldaway †	Maryland	do	Feb. 28, 1889	Mar. 6, 1890
George W. Hall †	Rhode Island	do	Apr. 1, 1889	Do.
Walter E. Stevens †	Georgia	Interior	July 19, 1889	Do.
Mrs. Margaret V. Brown	Tennessee	do	July 31, 1889	Do.
Wright Curtis *†		Post-Office	July 9, 1883	Mar. 7, 1890
William W. Armstrong *†	Texas	Interior	Nov. 20, 1885	Mar. 13, 1890
William H. Colein *†		Treasury	Aug. 10, 1876	Mar. 11, 1890
Dr. Leonidas Russell †	Tennessee	Interior	July 15, 1889	Mar. 13, 1890
Mrs. Florence H. Kendall ‡	Nebraska	Post-Office	Aug. 15, 1889	Mar. 20, 1890
William Price *†	Michigan	Interior	July 31, 1877	Do.
Lorenzo Thomas *†		Treasury	June 30, 1875	May 1, 1890
John P. Peterson *†	Illinois	Interior	June 30, 1887	Mar. 27, 1890
Israel E. Vail *†	Kansas	Treasury	Mar. 31, 1886	Apr. 9, 1890
William H. Decker *†		do	Sept. 15, 1880	Apr. 4, 1890
Mrs. Laura M. Hopkins †	District of Columbia	Interior	June 11, 1889	Apr. 5, 1890
William H. Horn *†		Treasury	Dec. 8, 1886	Apr. 10, 1890
Thomas E. McClacken *†	Nebraska	Post-Office	Aug. 24, 1886	Apr. 14, 1890
David Aiken *†		Treasury	May 29, 1886	Nov. 16, 1891
John F. Carnell *†		do	Dec. 16, 1884	Apr. 21, 1890
Dr. Harvey E. Bowles *†	New Jersey	Interior	Feb. 28, 1886	May 20, 1890
John F. Seager ‡	Indiana	Navy	Mar. 15, 1890	Apr. 30, 1890
Emma E. Juliand †	New York	Treasury	May 3, 1889	May 1, 1890
Miss Lucy E. Bowen §	Virginia	Agriculture	Apr. 30, 1889	Apr. 30, 1890
Edward O'M. Condon *†	Ohio	Treasury	July 31, 1884	May 1, 1890
Charles T. Miller ‡	Kentucky	do	Jan. 16, 1890	May 3, 1890
Sarah G. Anderson †		do	May 9, 1889	Sept. 8, 1890
Andrew D. Pryal ‡	California	Interior	May 5, 1889	May 9, 1890
James B. Swain *§	New York	Post-Office	Apr. 1, 1885	May 13, 1890
Lewis Thompson †	District of Columbia	Treasury	Oct. 18, 1889	July 9, 1890
John W. Bell *†	Massachusetts	Interior	Oct. 7, 1884	May 24, 1890
Charles Newburgh ‡	Wisconsin	do	Mar. 31, 1890	May 26, 1890
Lawrence Wilson *†		Treasury	June 30, 1871	May 31, 1890
Moses B. C. Wright †	West Virginia	Interior	Apr. 7, 1890	Do.
Ephraim J. Brunson *†	Indiana	do	July 31, 1887	June 5, 1890
Gilbert Rockwood ‡	Pennsylvania	Labor	July 1, 1889	June 6, 1890
William H. Glascott *†		Treasury	June 17, 1885	Aug. 18, 1890
Mrs. Margaret H. Fithian †	District of Columbia	Interior	Jan. 31, 1890	June 17, 1890
Thomas Huse †‖	Massachusetts	do	Apr. 23, 1889	June 18, 1890
John J. Burham †	Rhode Island	do	June 30, 1889	Do.
Henry W. Vail *‡	Connecticut	do	Aug. 23, 1888	June 19, 1890
J. Edgar Engle †	Virginia	do	May 7, 1890	June 21, 1890
Reuben H. Morgan *†	Ohio	do	Oct. 31, 1885	June 26, 1890
William H. Blodgett †	Wisconsin	do	Aug. 15, 1889	June 28, 1890
Douglas Allison *†		Post-Office	July 4, 1883	July 1, 1890
Mrs. Nettie A. Cheeks †	Kentucky	Interior	Apr. 10, 1890	July 30, 1890
John C. Cole ‡	Belaware	do	June 30, 1889	July 8, 1890
James F. Parker *†		Treasury	Nov. 16, 1886	Do.
Zachariah E. Thomas *†		do	July 13, 1887	July 21, 1890
G. Thomas Noyes *†		do	June 30, 1880	July 15, 1890
B. A. Allen †		do	Jan. 2, 1890	July 16, 1890
John Treanor ‡	New York	do	Oct. 22, 1889	July 23, 1890
Jacob R. Ballard *†	Florida	do	Apr. 30, 1874	July 30, 1890
Almont Barnes *†		Agriculture	July 1, 1871	Do.
Thomas V. McIntosh *†		Treasury	June 30, 1875	Aug 2, 1890
Elisha A. Jacobs *†		do	Nov. 30, 1875	July 31, 1890
Nathaniel J. Rockwood †		do	May 15, 1890	Aug. 15, 1890
George W. Albright ‡	New York	do	July 10, 1890	Aug. 4, 1890
George M. Fisher †		do	July 15, 1890	Aug. 22, 1890
John R. Harlow ‡	New York	do	July 31, 1890	Sept. 1, 1890
Julian J. Gill ‡	Mississippi	War	Sept. 16, 1889	Aug. 16, 1890
Dennis Coughlin *†		Treasury	June 30, 1885	Aug. 22, 1890
Hamilton W. Hall *§	Iowa	Post-Office	May 31, 1887	Sept. 2, 1890
John E. Briggs §	Texas	Interior	July 14, 1890	Sept. 3, 1890
James B. Paterson *†		Treasury	July 20, 1868	Sept. 5, 1890
George S. Emery *†	Vermont	Interior	Apr. 15, 1885	Sept. 9, 1890
Albert H. C. Jewett *†	New Hampshire	do	Jan. 31, 1883	Sept. 17, 1890
Thomas E. Jones *†	Kansas	do	July 31, 1877	Sept. 18, 1890
Joseph B. Greenwell †	Florida	do	Mar. 15, 1890	Sept. 25, 1890
Thomas Jewell †	Virginia	War	Jan. 8, 1890	Sept. 27, 1890

* Soldier or sailor of rebellion.
† Appointed before July 16, 1883.
‡ Appointed under examination.
§ Brought into classified service by revision of classification.
‖ June 6, 1890, the President waived the rule affecting reinstatements in this case to the extent of allowing the original request of April 10, 1890, for the reinstatement of Mr. Huse to be treated as the request for the reinstatement.

Name.	State.	Department.	Date of separation.	Date of reinstatement.
James B. DeJester *†		Treasury	June 30, 1874	Oct. 9, 1890
Thomas J. Spencer *†	District of Columbia	War	June 30, 1883	Oct. 2, 1890
Mrs. Lucy E. Anderson ‡	Indiana	do	Sept. 10, 1890	Oct. 3, 1890
William S. McCaffrey *†	Ohio	Interior	June 30, 1885	Oct. 7, 1890
Francis A. Field *†	Indiana	do	Apr. 15, 1885	Oct. 8, 1890
Nelson A. Lucas‡		do	July 14, 1890	Oct. 9, 1890
William M. Nyman *†	Minnesota	War	May 31, 1866	Oct. 10, 1890
Harvey B. Colton *†	New York	Interior	——, 1871	Oct. 15, 1890
Edward N. Brown§	do	War	Mar. 23, 1890	Oct. 21, 1890
Patrick Doran‡		Interior	May 14, 1890	Oct. 23, 1890
Charles J. Stoddard *§	Vermont	do	Jan. 5, 1887	Do.
William D. Gardner§	Kansas	Treasury	May 31, 1890	Oct. 30, 1890
Mrs. Ellen M. O'Connor‡		Interior	July 14, 1890	Do.
Joseph C. Squires *†	Pennsylvania	do	July 17, 1889	Nov. 5, 1890
George W. F. Hummer‡	Virginia	do	July 14, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Miss Lydia J. Ray† (Mrs. Lydia R. Shaw).	Illinois	do	Nov. 22, 1889	Do.
John G. Hertwig†		Treasury	Sept. 24, 1890	Nov. 11, 1890
Alanson T. Kinney *†	Pennsylvania	Interior	Sept. 30, 1886	Nov. 21 1890
Edmund Winne†	Illinois	Treasury	Sept. 30, 1890	Nov. 18, 1890
Richard J. Donelly†	Missouri	War	Sept. 8, 1890	Nov. 19, 1890
Nathan A. C. Smith†	Wisconsin	Post-Office	Nov. 25, 1889	Nov. 20, 1890
John E. Brechlin *†	Maryland	Interior	Mar. 31, 1882	Nov. 24, 1890
Nelson P. Webster*	New York	War	Nov. 4, 1890	Dec. 2, 1890
William C. Carroll *†	Illinois	do	July 17, 1870	Dec. 11, 1890
Halvor Nelson *†	Michigan	do	Nov. 20, 1885	Dec. 1, 1890
William H. Johnson†	Kansas	Interior	Nov. 5, 1890	Dec. 3, 1890
Joseph Wirth§	California	Treasury	Aug. 31, 1890	Do.
Robert J. Austin§	Missouri	Interior	May 31, 1890	Dec. 8, 1890
A. B. Hurlbut *†	Virginia	Post-Office	Oct. 5, 1887	Dec. 9, 1890
William W. Southgate§	Missouri	Interior	Apr. 30, 1890	Do.
Clarence Crist†		Treasury	Sept. 19, 1890	Dec. 17, 1890
Andrew Geddes *†	Iowa	Interior	June 20, 1889	Do.
William P. Brown *†	Indiana	do	June 30, 1886	Dec. 22, 1890
Jere Connolly§	New York	do	Dec. 10, 1890	Do.
Jacob H. Fesler§	Pennsylvania	Navy	Dec. 1, 1890	Jan. 1, 1891
Silas L. Lupton‡	Virginia	Treasury	Dec. 31, 1890	Jan. 6, 1891
E. G. Haywood†	North Carolina	do	Sept. 22, 1890	Jan. 13, 1891
John G. Taylor§	Colorado	Interior	Aug. 14, 1890	Jan. 9, 1891
Orlando M. McPherson§	Kansas	War	Mar. 31, 1890	Jan. 12, 1891
George W. L. Buckler§	Maryland	Labor	Sept. 7, 1890	Jan. 13, 1891
Jesse C. Bowen§	Michigan	do	Jan. 13, 1891	Jan. 14, 1891
William B. Thompson *†	New Jersey	Interior	Mar. 15, 1870	Jan. 16, 1891
Samuel G. Rodgers§	Iowa	do	Aug. 31, 1890	Feb. 3, 1891
Mrs. Alice Parker†	District of Columbia	do	June 20, 1890	Do.
William T. Evans†	do	War	Sept. 10, 1890	Feb. 9, 1891
Charles H. Seaton §‖	Massachusetts	Post-Office	Mar. 8, 1890	Feb. 14, 1891
Seaton Monroe†	District of Columbia	War	Feb. 15, 1890	Feb. 24, 1891
Miss Anne B. Dawson§	Alabama	Interior	Oct. 15, 1890	Mar. 4, 1891
Allen B. Hayward†	New Hampshire	do	do	Mar. 6, 1891
Stephen F. Thomas *†	Kansas	do	Mar. 15, 1888	Mar. 11, 1891
William C. Spencer *†	Maryland	War	Feb. 28, 1887	Mar. 12, 1891
C. J. Browne‡	Nebraska	Post-Office	May 31, 1890	Mar. 19, 1891
Mary A. Maloney‡		Treasury	Aug. 17, 1890	Mar. 21, 1891
William H. Darlington *†	District of Columbia	War	Nov. 10, 1864	Do.
Harry F. Smith *†	New York	Interior	Apr. 5, 1887	Mar. 23, 1891
Joseph McDonald *†	Kansas	War	Apr. 24, 1885	Mar. 24, 1891
Chas. B. Titus§	do	Interior	Jan. 5, 1891	Mar. 25, 1891
W. Frank Clyborne§	California	War	July 7, 1890	Mar. 31, 1891
Emil Malkow†		Treasury	Sept. 30, 1890	Apr. 1, 1891
Mrs. Josephine Jewell‡		Interior	July 14, 1890	Apr. 7, 1891
John B. Foote *†	District of Columbia	War	July 31, 1868	Apr. 14, 1891
Henry T. Johns§	Minnesota	Interior	Nov. 15, 1890	Apr. 21, 1891
Mrs. Martha E. Roberts‡	Kentucky	Interior	July 14, 1890	Apr. 25, 1891
J. L. W. Huntington *†	Connecticut	Treasury	Sept. 30, 1869	May 28, 1891
Stephen D. Skeen *†		do	Mar. 31, 1882	Apr. 22, 1891
John A. Judson*†	New York	Interior	June 30, 1888	Apr. 23, 1891
Hubbard T. Smith†		Treasury	Dec. 31, 1890	Sept. 1, 1891
Daniel Scott‡		Interior	July 4, 1890	May 2, 1891
Mrs. Frances Hewlett Alden† (*née* Frances E. Hewlett).	District of Columbia	do	June 15, 1890	May 5, 1891
William J. Cooke *†	Ohio	Treasury	Dec. 23, 1872	May 8, 1891
Daniel McCauley *§	Kentucky	Interior	Apr. 30, 1885	May 16, 1811
Arthur Hodgkins‡	District of Columbia	War	Feb. 24, 1891	May 23, 1881
Charles B. Brooks *†	Massachusetts	do	Sept. 30, 1888	Do.
Daniel C. Frizelle§	Washington	Labor	July 11, 1890	June 1, 1891
S. Dana Lincoln ¶		War	May 31, 1890	May 28, 1891

* Soldier or sailor of rebellion.
† Appointed before July 16, 1883.
‡ Brought into classified service by revision of classification.
§ Appointed under examination.
‖ Reinstated under section 3 of census act of 1889.
¶ Appointment canceled June 8, 1891.

Name.	State.	Department.	Date of separation.	Date of reinstatement.
Mrs. Agnes C. Moore*		Treasury	June 21, 1890	June 15, 1891
Henry Brown†		Interior	July 14, 1890	June 6, 1891
Robert S. Richart†‡	Indiana	do	Nov. 18, 1886	June 11, 1891
Hiram J. Penrod†	New Jersey	War	July 31, 1890	June 16, 1891
Miss Sarah T. Doyle*		Treasury	Aug. 9, 1890	June 20, 1891
Mrs. Sarah V. Rankin* (formerly Keenan).		do	Nov. 18, 1890	July 5, 1891
Worth Munderback*		Interior	July 14, 1890	July 6, 1891
Mrs. Fannie V. Washington*		do	do	Do.
Frank W. Bird§‖¶	Massachusetts	War	Mar. 14, 1890	Do.
Edmond B. Belding†‡		Treasury	Apr. 24, 1882	July 9, 1891
John H. Jenks†‡	Missouri	Interior	Mar. 31, 1885	July 8, 1891
Exum P. Lewis‖	North Carolina	War	Oct. 6, 1890	July 10, 1891
Eneas W. Lamont†‡		Treasury	May 31, 1873	Jan. 9, 1892
George W. Albright‖		Treasury	Aug. 17, 1890	July 11, 1891
Wesley J. Clark‖	Alabama	War	June 30, 1891	July 13, 1891
Ralph Jefferson†‡**		do	June 30, 1839	July 22, 1891
George Prender†‡		Treasury	do	July 30, 1891
David O. Floyd†‡	Massachusetts	War	Aug. 1, 1867	Aug. 11, 1891
J. R. Knapp†‡		Treasury	June 30, 1875	Sept. 2, 1891
Mrs. M. F. Lovejoy‖ (formerly Miss Forsyth).	Mississippi	Post-Office	Sept. 30, 1890	Aug. 11, 1891
Emil A. Schneider‖	Wisconsin	do	June 26, 1891	Sept. 10, 1891
Wilbur F. Melbourne†	Missouri	Interior	May 10, 1891	Aug. 12, 1891
William F. Winans†‡		War	Nov. 7, 1887	Aug. 17, 1891
James B. Albright‖	District of Columbia	Interior	Aug. 26, 1890	Do.
John Steen*†	Nebraska	Post-Office	May 31, 1885	Sept. 15, 1891
Thomas Hynes†	Maryland	War	Mar. 5, 1891	Sept. 3, 1891
Paul Hersh†‡		Treasury	Oct. 29, 1885	Sept. 16, 1891
Charles Anthony‖	New York	Interior	Mar. 31, 1891	Sept. 12, 1891
Richard H. Pardee†‡	Iowa	do	Aug. 15, 1886	Sept. 26, 1891
Alexander Downie‖	Ohio	Post-Office	Sept. 30, 1890	Sept. 18, 1891
William W. Gibson‖	Alabama	War	Nov. 8, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
Norman H. Camp†‡	Idaho	do	June 15, 1883	Oct. 17, 1891
Jacob M. March†‡		Treasury	June 30, 1885	Nov. 17, 1891
K. K. Kennedy†	Tennessee	Post-Office	Sept. 30, 1890	Sept. 29, 1891
John F. Meacham†‡	Indiana	Treasury	Nov. 20, 1868	Oct. 16, 1891
William P. Brown†‡	do	Interior	June 30, 1886	Oct. 6, 1891
Harry M. Clapp‖	Utah	Treasury	June 18, 1891	Oct. 8, 1891
Harry C. Surguy‖	Ohio	War	Jan. 19, 1891	Jan. 15, 1892
Harry M. Clapp‖	Utah	Treasury	Oct. 8, 1891	Oct. 23, 1891
Marion C. Lamb‖	New Jersey	War	Mar. 21, 1891	Oct. 29, 1891
H. M. Burfield‖	Ohio	Treasury	July 21, 1891	Nov. 19, 1891
Mrs. Carrie J. Harper‖ (*née* Roush).	West Virginia	Interior	Mar. 31, 1891	Nov. 3, 1891
Richard Y. Barter†	Indiana	War	Oct. 31, 1891	Nov. 5, 1891
Mrs. Etta S. Chapman†	Connecticut	Interior	Oct. 4, 1891	Nov. 4, 1891
John Edwards†		Treasury	Oct. 31, 1891	Nov. 13, 1891
Louise Miller‖	District of Columbia	do	July 13, 1891	Nov. 14, 1891
Miss Emily M. Dabney†	Virginia	Labor	May 31, 1891	Nov. 18, 1891
William M. Southgate‖	Missouri	Interior	Sept 30, 1891	Nov. 20, 1891
James M. Pollard†‡	Louisiana	do	Apr. 17, 1888	Do.
Henry A. Myers†‡	Pennsylvania	do	July 31, 1881	Nov. 21, 1891
Catharine Malloy‖	Texas	do	May 31, 1891	Nov. 25, 1891
W. J. Houghtaling‖	New York	Treasury	Dec. 10, 1890	Nov. 25, 1891
W. S. Daniels*	Massachusetts	Post-Office	Feb. 7, 1891	Dec. 3, 1891
J. S. Wyckoff‖	Michigan	do	Sept. 11, 1891	Dec. 4, 1891
Otto C. Richardson‖	Ohio	Interior	Oct. 15, 1891	Nov. 10, 1891
Mrs. Myrtle Duffy* (*née* Bresnahan).		Treasury	Apr. 16, 1891	Dec. 19, 1891
Edwin T. Whitcomb†‡	Illinois	Interior	Apr. 15, 1885	Jan. 11, 1892
Mrs. Cecilia M. Beasby* (*née* Edwards).		Treasury	June 30, 1891	Dec. 28, 1891
Webb C. Wilkinson†‡	Illinois	Interior	May 16, 1890	Jan. 9, 1892
Theodore F. Wilson†	Colorado	do	May 10, 1891	Dec. 30, 1891
Frank Strong†‡	Arkansas	Post-Office	June 30, 1885	Dec. 21, 1891
Henry J. Decker‖	New York	Interior	Sept. 5, 1891	Jan. 20, 1892
Harry C. Surguy‖	Ohio	War	Jan. 19, 1891	Jan. 15, 1892
L. Fayette Sykes†‡	New York	do	June 30, 1885	Do.
William H. Evans†‡	Kansas	Interior	Jan. 15, 1884	Jan. 1, 1892
William J. Coite†‡		Treasury	July 1, 1875	Feb. 1, 1892
Gilbert Rockwood‖	Pennsylvania	Labor	Aug. 19, 1891	Do.
Austin Holcomb‖	Georgia	War	Oct. 7, 1891	Jan. 25, 1892
John L. Pain†‡	New York	Interior	June 20, 1891	May 19, 1892
Odell R. Blair‖	do	War	Dec. 14, 1891	Feb. 4, 1892
Frank O. Foster†‡	Maine	do	Dec. 15, 1891	Feb. 6, 1892

* Brought into classified service by revision of classification.
† Appointed before July 16, 1883.
‡ Soldier or sailor of rebellion.
§ Under section 3, census act of 1889.
‖ Appointed under examination.
¶ Reinstated under section 3 of census act of 1889.
** Resigned August 15, 1891.

Name.	State.	Department.	Date of separation.	Date of reinstatement.
George W. L. Buckler *	Maryland	Civil Service Commission.	Oct. 15, 1891	Feb. 10, 1893
Edward E. Morse *	Maine	do	Feb. 10, 1892	Do.
William L. Peabody † ‡	New York	Interior	Oct. 31, 1866	Feb. 17, 1892
C. Bollinger † ‡	Texas	War	July 1, 1883	Feb. 27, 1892
Malcolm M. Moore † ‡	Michigan	Interior	July 15, 1869	June 7, 1892
John R. Niernsie §		Treasury	Feb. 29, 1892	Mar. 3, 1892
Thomas E. Sewell † ‡	Kansas	War	Sept. 10, 1871	Mar. 7, 1892
W. B. Gregory † ‡		Treasury	June 30, 1873	Apr. 18, 1892
Charles L. Patten † ‡	Maine	War	Mar. 31, 1891	Mar. 18, 1892
Samuel M. McCullough † ‡	Ohio	Interior	June 30, 1891	Mar. 22, 1892
Evans T. Richardson *	Mississippi	War	Oct. 9, 1891	Apr. 4, 1892
R. J. Walker † ‡		Treasury	Mar. 28, 1892	Apr. 12, 1892
Charles Terrill §		do	do	Apr. 7, 1892
C. E. Harris *	Pennsylvania	Interior	Nov. 30, 1891	Apr. 25, 1892
Alexander B. McDowell *	Texas	Treasury	Sept. 5, 1891	Apr. 18, 1892
George Wallace † ‡		do	Aug. 1, 1888	May 1, 1892
Hernan F. Robinson † ‡		do	June 5, 1891	May 5, 1892
Robert W. D. Parker *	Kentucky	Interior	Nov. 30, 1891	Apr. 25, 1892
Dennis O'Connor † ‡	Vermont	do	Dec. 3, 1882	May 28, 1892
Luther H. Waring *	Pennsylvania	do	Sept. 15, 1891	June 14, 1892
George E. Rosen *	Kentucky	Treasury	May 31, 1891	May 16, 1892
Ferdinand H. Gerdes †	California	Interior	Nov. 30, 1891	June 14, 1892
Andrew Wilson *	Kansas	War	Oct. 31, 1891	May 25, 1892
Lemuel Buraley *	Maine	Interior	Sept. 5, 1891	Do.
Archibald McGinnis * ‡	Indiana	do	Apr. 30, 1890	May 28, 1892
William H. Glascott †		Treasury	Mar. 31, 1892	Sept. 7, 1892
Mrs. Lizzie Runnion §		do	June 1, 1892	June 16, 1892
Miss B. A. Coleman §		do	June 6, 1892	June 22, 1892
Herman J. Schulteis *	Wisconsin	Interior	June 16, 1891	June 20, 1892
Charles E. Young †		Treasury	Mar. 10, 1892	June 22, 1892
A. M. Sommers † ‡	Kansas	Interior	Mar. 10, 1870	June 20, 1892
Miss Grace Garriot *	Missouri	do	Feb 6, 1892	June 22, 1892
John T. Clements † ‡	District of Columbia	do	Oct. 15, 1889	July 1, 1892
Alanson T. Kinney † ‡	Michigan	do	Sept. 30, 1886	July 7, 1892
D. W. Greene † ‡	New York	War	Mar. 11, 1865	July 25, 1892
Woodward E. Wertenbaker † ‡	Michigan	Interior	July 31, 1869	July 21, 1892
Lee Ullery *	Illinois	Treasury	Mar. 10, 1892	July 29, 1892
Thomas H. Fuller *	Connecticut	Post-Office	Feb. 5, 1892	July 27, 1892
William J. H. Hogan *	Illinois	do	Mar. 19, 1892	Aug. 1, 1892
Mrs. S. M. Clark † ‖		Fish Commission	Sept. 26, 1891	July 27, 1892
Arthur Hodgkins §		War	Mar. 10, 1892	Aug. 8, 1892
Addison T. Smith *	Ohio	Interior	Dec. 6, 1891	Aug. 10, 1892
Charles H. Stevenson †		Fish Commission	Aug. 1, 1892	Aug. 15, 1892
Irving O. Ball * ¶	Rhode Island	Interior	Sept. 15, 1891	Aug. 18, 1892
George Brent † ‖		Fish Commission	Nov. 30, 1891	Aug. 22, 1892
Miss Laura E. Fink *	Texas	Interior	Aug. 7, 1892	Aug. 22, 1892
Miss Emma C. Cooke †		do	Sept. 2, 1891	Do.
Miss Hattie B. Kingsbery *	Illinois	do	Aug. 7, 1892	Do.
William D. Gourley † ‡	New York	War	June 20, 1866	Sept. 2, 1892
George M. Fisher †		Treasury	Sept. 30, 1891	Sept. 5, 1892
Chauncey H. Dewey *	New York	Interior	Aug. 10, 1892	Sept. 8, 1892
Lulu C. Russell *	District of Columbia	Treasury	Oct. 5, 1891	Sept. 29, 1892
Martin S. Ragsdale † ‡		Interior	June 30, 1885	Oct. 4, 1892
Arthur Barrington *	Illinois	Treasury	June 8, 1892	Oct. 5, 1892
George G. Colby † ‡		do	Sept. 30, 1886	Oct. 29, 1892
Joseph McC. Paxton †		Interior	July 26, 1892	Oct. 15, 1892
Paul Eaton †		War	Aug. 7, 1892	Oct. 27, 1892
Mrs. M. E. Jenkins † **		Treasury	Feb. 28, 1892	Dec. 31, 1892
Herbert C. Peck † ‡		Interior	———, 1866	Nov. 16, 1892
F. E. Dimick † ‡		Fish Commission	July 31, 1892	Nov. 1, 1892
S. J. Martin †		do	do	Do.
Mrs. Kate Wing Hunter †		Treasury	do	Dec. 1, 1892
William W. Macey † ‡		Interior	Sept. 7, 1887	Nov. 30, 1892
John Bussins †	District of Columbia	War	June 15, 1892	Nov. 15, 1892
Nelson P. Webster *	New York	do	Sept. 16, 1892	Do.
Mrs. Mary E. Lee † **	Illinois	do	Nov. 10, 1887	Nov. 17, 1892
Mrs. M. F. Ogden †		Treasury	Sept. 9, 1892	Jan. 3, 1893
George B. Chamberlain †		do	Aug. 31, 1892	Dec. 1, 1892
Walter F. Sinclair §		Interior	Sept. 7, 1892	Do.
Lawrence E. Gannon † ‡		Treasury	June 30, 1877	Dec. 13, 1892
David S. Townsend † ‡		Treasury	Dec. 31, 1873	Dec. 15, 1892
Bessie C. Henry §		do	Dec. 10, 1891	Dec. 12, 1892
Miss Medora Fuller †		Interior	July 31, 1892	Dec. 9, 1892
John H. De Shield *	Texas	do	Jan. 11, 1892	Dec. 29, 1892

* Appointed under examination.
† Appointed before July 16, 1883.
‡ Soldier or sailor of rebellion.
§ Brought into classified service by revision of classification.
‖ Appointed temporarily.
¶ Declined.
** Soldier's widow.

Name.	State.	Department.	Date of separation.	Date of reinstatement.
Mrs. Daisy E. Dubant (formerly Eckloff).*	District of Columbia	Treasury	Oct. 8, 1892	Dec. 17, 1892
Joshua R. Hayes*	Pennsylvania	Interior	do	Do.
Wilmot L. Harris*	New York	do	Aug. 5, 1892	Dec. 21, 1892
Miss Clara Ingersoll†		Treasury	Nov. 30, 1892	Jan. 27, 1893
Miss Ida Murphy*	District of Columbia	do	Dec. 31, 1892	Jan. 19, 1893
Rudolph B. Schwickardi†‡		Interior	June 30, 1885	Jan. 17, 1893
Mrs. Esther J. T. Faw (formerly Telford).*		do	July 27, 1892	Jan. 26, 1893
Mrs. Elizabeth Flynn (formerly Mattfieldt).		Treasury	Mar. 10, 1892	Jan. 27, 1893
Miss Josephine Waring†		Interior	Jan. 10, 1893	Jan. 26, 1893
Jefferson W. Carter*	Georgia	War	Dec. 28, 1892	Jan. 28, 1893
Richard Leckie*	Virginia	Interior	Sept. 30, 1892	Do.
Mrs. Sallie I. Gay†§		War	June 30, 1884	Feb. 1, 1893
Harold Tracy*	Indiana	Interior	Sept. 5, 1892	Feb. 20, 1893
Alva H. Doan†	Ohio	do	Oct. 5, 1892	Do.
William T. Owsley†‡		War	June 30, 1881	Feb. 11, 1893
Charles W. Seawell*	Virginia	Interior	Jan. 16, 1893	Feb. 13, 1893
William H. Darlington†‡	Pennsylvania	do	Dec. 17, 1891	Feb. 14, 1893
Isaac N. Prior†	Connecticut	do	June 30, 1892	Feb. 21, 1893
John P. Canavan†	New York	do	Oct. 15, 1892	Not reins'ted.

* Appointed under examination.
† Appointed before July 16, 1883.
‡ Soldier or sailor of rebellion.
§ Soldier's widow.

Whole number of reinstatements 644
Number under proviso as to soldiers and sailors of rebellion 251
Widows of soldiers, etc 8

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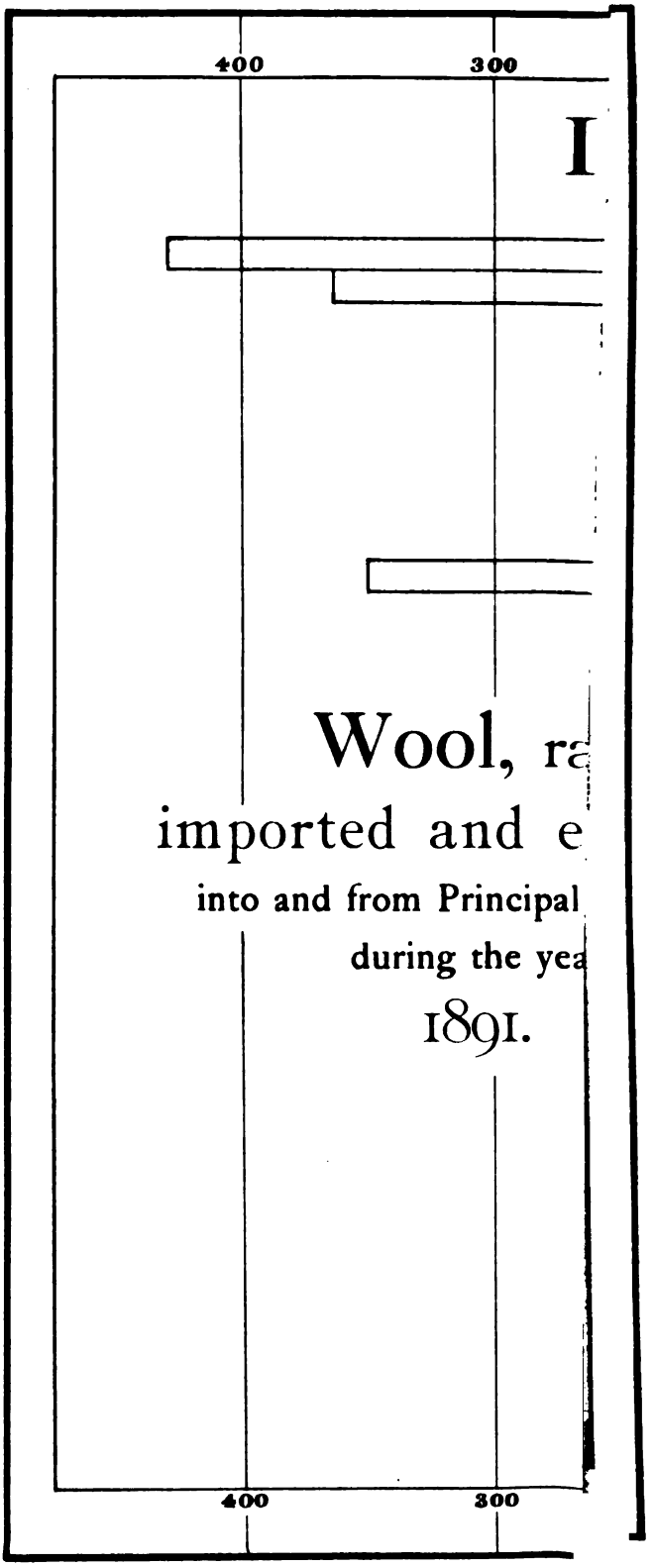
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into and from Principal
during the yea
1891.
400
300

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 94.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WOOL

AND

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

BY

WORTHINGTON C. FORD,
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

WOOL.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (*the Senate concurring*), That there be printed a new edition of the special report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department relating to wool and the manufactures of wool, published by order of Congress in 1888, with the matter contained therein brought down to date, 3,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 6,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,000 for distribution by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. (H. Mis. Doc. 94, Fifty-second Congress, second session.)

Passed House February 28, 1893; Senate, March 3, 1893.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with a joint resolution of Congress I have the honor to submit a report upon the production, commerce, and consumption of wools and manufactures of wools in the leading nations of the world. Naturally, the commercial features received the greater share of attention, and I have sought to obtain the latest returns having the weight of official authority. The tariff decisions alone constitute a valuable and necessary guide to understanding recent tariff legislation on wools and woolens, and its practical working; while the elaborate tables of imports and exports, of domestic and foreign prices, covering a period of nearly thirty years, give as complete a representation of the world's experience in wool as may be drawn from purely statistical sources. In collecting and publishing such facts I believe the Government performs one of the highest of its legitimate functions, for it thus brings home to its citizens the importance of the industry, whether measured by its direct or its indirect results; the wide extension and influence of its many branches; and the relative importance, commercially and industrially, of the great nations of supply and consumption. In tracing the great changes in the course of production and trade of raw wools from one continent to another, from one country to another, and even from county to county, the pressure and limitations of competition, foreign and domestic, may be described, and proper measures taken to grant every advantage to the domestic sheep-raiser that can be given consistently with the claims and rights of the other interests of the community.

It rests with the sheep farmers themselves rather than with the Government to assert and maintain a preeminence in the local or foreign wool market. The improvement in breed, looking either to increasing the average yield of wool, or to the meat qualities of the animal, a question that must be decided by each locality and according to the profits to be obtained, has been very marked among the sheep-raisers of the United States. American wool of the finer grades deservedly has held and holds a high reputation, and this has resulted from the

intelligent and judicious methods of our sheep-raisers. It is only by continuing such methods that they can hope to maintain this preeminence in quality, and no effort of Government can stave off or modify the effects of internal competition,—that is, the competition of one section of the country with other sections,—which is growing in intensity from year to year, and leading to a notable transfer of the wool-raising center, and to distinct changes in the general methods of sheep-raising. The best interests of the industry are not to be decided by confining the attention to domestic conditions. The same progress needed to sustain and advance the condition of the domestic sheep and wool interests, will react upon the conditions in foreign markets, and in favor of the United States, whenever it sees fit to enter into a free competition. It is in the experience of the world that the best lessons are to be found, and from them are to be drawn the policy and measures that in the long run will best subserve the continued advancement and prosperity of the wool industries of the United States.

Yours, respectfully,

WORTHINGTON C. FORD,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INTRODUCTION.

If there is any one fact demonstrated by the experience of the United States in the sheep industry it is the independence, in the long run, of this interest of artificial encouragement. It has survived the restrictions and prohibitions of the mother country in colonial times, the penalties and discouragements of hostile and interested legislation, as well as the progressive settlement of the country. It has followed economic law in spite of restrictions, bounties, and financial error, and is to-day still pursuing its natural course regardless of the complaints of low prices, destructive foreign competition, and unprofitable returns. From the middle of the seventeenth century, when the general court of Massachusetts requested "those having friends in England desiring to come, would write them to bring as many sheep as convenient with them, which being carefully endeavoured, we leave the successe to God," to the last decade of the nineteenth century, the rise, development, and internal movement of sheep-raising and wool-manufacturing industries have been logical in the great lines.

Opinions may differ on the cause of an increase in a certain direction; temporary advantage, as an embargo or war; the special favor of a tariff for protection or exclusion of competition, may have been more active at a certain period than an uninterrupted development on a normal basis; a locality naturally favored by geographical position or transportation facilities may have accentuated a prominence gained through invention or extensive employment of skilled labor and specialties of make; yet it may be asserted that the general trend of both industries would have been the same in the long run. The gradual removal of wool-raising as an industry to the west of the Mississippi, and still moving from the East to the West; and the establishment of manufactories in localities favored by natural and acquired advantages—water power, labor, and accessibility—have been controlled by no legislative enactment, however much the movements may seem to have been influenced in any particular year or by an accidental juncture of circumstance.

The increase in the production of wool has been enormous. In support of this may be cited a paragraph from Messrs. George William Bond & Co.'s annual wool circular, dated January 26, 1894:

> We shall find that the woolen industries of the world, and of this country in particular, have been marching forward and upward. In 1893 they are upon a plane so much higher than in 1860 that the products of the two periods cannot be considered

together. Therefore tariff legislation based on the conditions of that period are no longer applicable. On the other hand, the conditions of the wool supply have changed even more radically. Europe has yielded to the southern hemisphere the growth of fine wools. Russia alone shows an increase, whose product, like that of the countries east of her, is mostly of the carpet grade of wools, practically none of which are raised in this country. The European countries carry about the same number of mutton sheep as in 1860, notwithstanding the value of this wool product has been reduced one-half. In the United States the more recent increase in the sheep industry has been in the older Middle and Western States, and with mutton sheep. Careful husbandry is supplanting nomadic territory conditions, while the total American clip has increased three-fold in thirty years, the clip of Australia, under management most intelligent and scientific, has increased ten-fold. The ranch or estancia sheep husbandry of South America has increased nine fold in the same period, and that of the British possessions in South Africa five-fold. From without, this immense increase of clip in these purely agricultural countries has forced fine Ohio wool down to the prices of the last decade. No tariff duty has stayed or can stay this cause and effect. From within, the same influence has been exerted by the clips of the nomadic flocks west of the Mississippi, whose owners pay little or no rental upon the lands they occupy. California has not been able to hold her own against this competition, and her clip has gradually fallen from 56,550,000 pounds in 1876 to 33,000,000 to-day, about where it has stood for the last seven years.

Although Australia is cited as the marked example of an overwhelming increase in wool production—an increase so marked, as it is asserted, to have swamped the wool markets of the world and depressed wool prices in all woolgrowing countries—it is forgotten that there is continually acting in Australia the same influences leading to special and local decline and transfer of woolgrowing centers as in any other country. Australia no more shows a general or uniform advance than does any European country. The difference lies in this: That the elements contributing to an increased production have a wider field for play in Australia, or in any new country similarly situated, than in the older countries; that is to say, the capacity for growth is greater than factors of decline or decay. Taken as a whole, the wool product of Australia has increased; taken in detail, we find the same periods of ebb and flow, the same rapid rise and often equally rapid decline in the sheep industry of a town, shire, or borough. With all its wonderful capacity for sheep growing, the opening of new districts, and the utilizing of possibilities in new counties, affect often disastrously the actual sheep industries of the settlements older in point of time. The transfer of the sheep-growing industry from the Atlantic States to the States of the Mississippi Valley and from the Mississippi Valley into the Territories and newer States, finds its exact counterpart in similar transfer and movement in Australia.

In proof of this I call attention to the statement printed in the Appendix showing the number of sheep in the shires of Victoria on the 31st of March, 1883, by the census of April 5, 1891. I selected such shires as in 1891 contain more than 100,000 sheep. The total number of sheep in cities, towns, and boroughs of Victoria in 1883 was 43,486;

in 1891, 64,817, an increase of 49 per cent. The number of sheep in the shires was, in 1883, 10,113,521; in 1891, 12,628,026; an increase of 24.8 per cent. When the figures of each shire are compared, some notable decline is found in spite of the increase in the aggregate. Kolac decreased from 414,046 to 258,481, Kowree from 412,177 to 348,286, Lexton from 125,647 to 120,115, Marong from 117,962 to 99,107, Swan Hill from 338,752 to 309,290, Wannon from 445,116 to 423,385, and Wimmera from 252,534 to 171,693. The presumption is that in all the districts showing decline there was some element actively at work incapable of meeting the competition of newer districts—districts like Dunmunkle, which increased from 93,632 to 218,334; Korong, from 124,654 to 239,330; Mount Rouse, from 265,565 to 361,236, and Rosedale, from 11,018 to 157,948.

In order to emphasize this natural adaptation of a sheep-growing industry in Victoria to the conditions or economy most favorable to its development, I give in this place some of the more notable differences shown by the census of 1891 over the census of 1881.

Counties.	1881	1891
Anglesey	255,387	414,494
Bendigo	295,159	414,501
Borung	593,262	847,206
Bourke	353,543	360,547
Delatite	275,141	383,004
Dundas	978,515	997,725
Evelyn	24,671	22,867
Gladstone	256,851	415,474
Grant	497,905	512,538
Grenville	648,836	570,850
Gunbower	171,830	152,226
Hampden	874,619	953,079
Kara Kara	318,358	505,105
Lowan	714,268	637,294
Moira	247,750	362,620
Normanby	604,318	650,884
Polwarth	194,824	177,745
Ripon	663,771	706,952
Talbot	281,950	291,205
Tanjil	90,462	280,746
Tatchera	135,049	253,612
Villiers	786,392	912,920
Wonnangatta	5,315	59,136

Such comparisons speak for themselves and require no comment.

The same internal movement can be established for New South Wales, at present *the* sheep growing country of the world. If we look at the number of sheep in New South Wales by geographical divisions, we find the largest numbers of sheep in the western plains and on the western slopes of the east central and southern divisions. In 1892 these figures stood as follows: Western Plains, which include Balranald,

Wentworth, Wilcannia, Bourke, and Sturt, 15,379,178; the western slope of the southern division, which includes Hume, Albury, Murray, and Murrumbidgee, contained 10,593,813 sheep; the western slope of the east central division, which includes the Bogan, Forbes, and Grenfell, contained 10,039,701 sheep. As compared with the returns of 1886, these figures represented an increase for the Western Plains of 48·3; for the western slope of the southern division of 46·2, and for the western slope of the east central division of 106·3 per cent. In the few districts included in these geographical subdivisions is to be found nearly 66 per cent of the entire increase of sheep in the colony.*

Yet marvellous as has been the rapid rise of the sheep industry of New South Wales, there was experienced a severe set back in 1892.

INCREASE OF CONSUMPTION.

Articles of food and cotton excepted, wool deserves to rank first among the articles of "prime necessity" and of commercial interest. Not only is there an almost infinite number of conditions favorable to woolgrowing, resulting in a great variety of products,—each "fleece" even containing many differing qualities, each quality specially adapted for a single use,—but the commercial and industrial aspects are quite as noticeable by their variety and importance. Take the returns of imports into the United States of raw wools, and it is seen the quantity has increased since 1884 from 78,350,651 pounds to 175,636,041 pounds in 1893, an increase of 124.1 per cent. This increase is all the more notable as occurring in the face of legislation designedly hostile to imports of foreign wools, legislation which increased the average customs duties on these wools from 33.27 per cent in 1884, to 44.72 per cent in 1893. It occurred also when, whatever decrease in domestic production had been noted in intervening years, has been nearly made good in the last year for which returns are available—1892. In 1884 the wool clip from domestic animals was estimated by Mr. James Lynch to have been 337,500,000 pounds; in 1892, another authority using the methods placed it at 364,152,666 pounds. In 1884 the population of the country was 54,911,000; and in 1892, 65,403,000—estimates based upon actuarial averages. An increase of nearly 20 per cent in population has been accompanied by an increase of nearly 30 per cent in wool consumption—a comparison that speaks for itself.

*See appendix for details.

The relation of production to wool consumption in the United States since 1860 may be further illustrated by the following comparisons:

QUANTITIES OF WOOL PRODUCED AND CONSUMED, BY DECADES, FROM 1860 TO 1890, AND FROM 1890 TO 1892—PER CENT OF INCREASE.

Years.	Production.	Consumption.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
1860	60,264,913	85,334,876
1870	162,000,000	209,367,254
Increase	101,735,087	124,032,378
Per cent	168·81	145·35
1880	232,500,000	356,791,676
Increase	70,500,000	147,424,422
Per cent	43·52	70·41
1890	276,000,000	377,911,776
Increase	43,500,000	21,120,100
Per cent	18·71	5·92
1892	294,000,000	439,460,633
Increase	18,000,000	61,548,857
Per cent	6·52	16·29
Increase from 1860 to 1892	233,735,087	354,125,757
Per cent	387·84	414·98

If the commercial statistics of other countries be examined, even more striking evidences of the progress of this industry are to be found. In 1892, as in 1884, the United Kingdom occupied a dominant position in the commercial activity in wool. In 1884 the quantity of wool (sheep, lamb, alpaca and the llama tribe) imported was 526,526,661 pounds, of which 249,607,588 pounds were exported; in 1892 the imports were 743,046,104 pounds and the exports 430,105,121 pounds. There has been no decrease in late years in the English wool clip to account for such figures; in fact, there has been an increased clip coupled with a decrease in the number of sheep. In 1891 the number of sheep and lambs in Great Britain was returned at 28,732,558; and in 1893 at 27,280,334. The wool clip in 1890 was placed at 138,000,000 pounds, and in 1892 at 153,000,000 pounds. This points to a profitable attempt to improve the breed of animals, and the weight and quality of the fleece—profitable, because it has been accomplished in the face of competition with the wool-raisers of the world, and under conditions that are accepted and urged by many of the woolgrowers of the United States as distinctly and fatally disadvantageous.

SCOPE OF THIS REPORT.

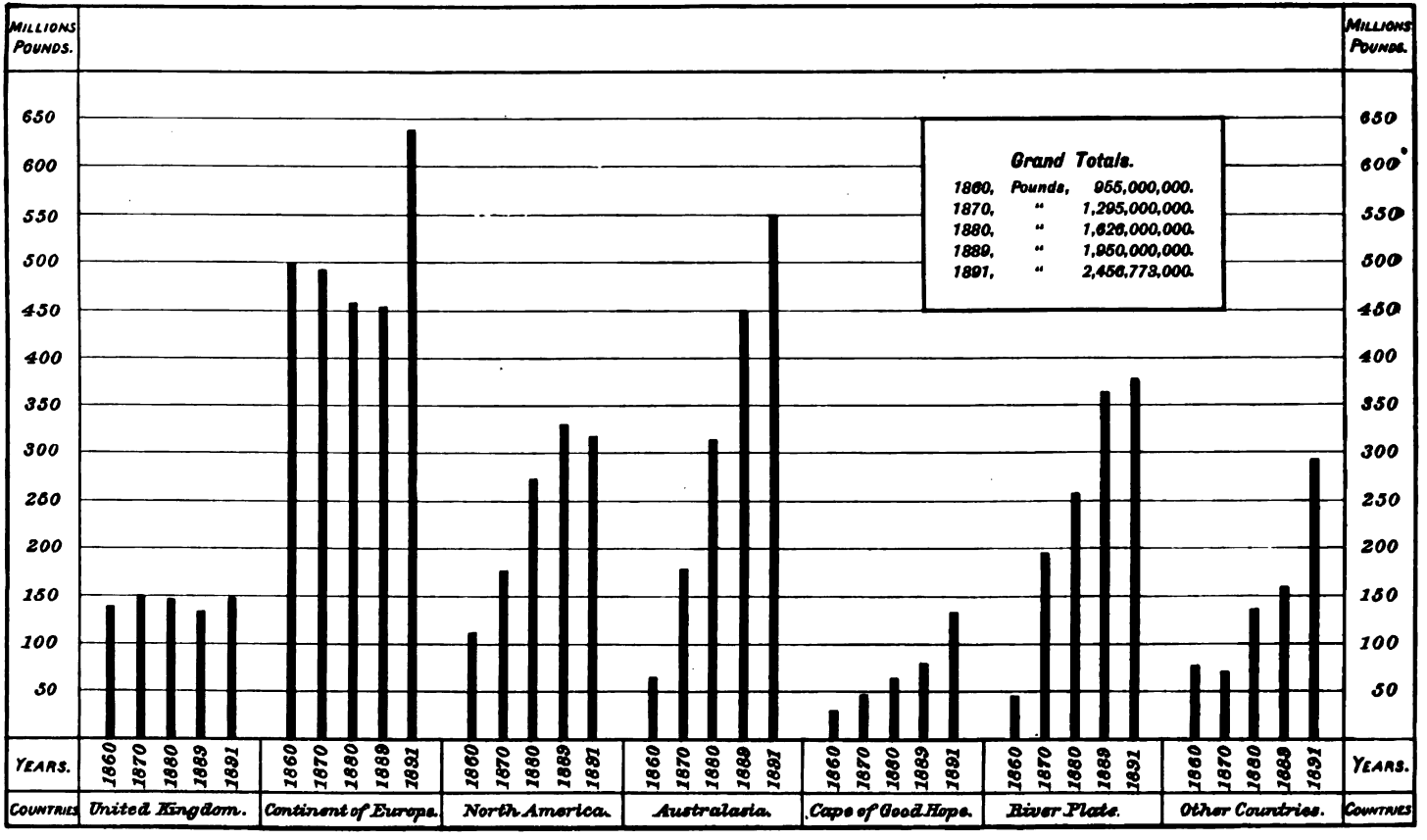
There are so many points of interest arising out of such an industry—from the sheep farm to the marketing of the manufactured product—that I intend to restrict the extent of this report to the commercial features. Nearly the entire wool product of commercial and industrial coun-

tries may be said to come into the markets first or last. It is not consumed on the farm in any appreciable quantities; its use in household industries is confined to a few countries where the development of a woolen industry is in an embryonic condition, and where statistics of production are still so imperfect as to make even an estimate next to impossible. It is a merchantable commodity the world over, and in spite of an enormous increase in production and facilities for marketing, the demand has kept pace with the supply, and for no long period has there been a congested condition of the general markets when stocks have proved unsalable and steadily increased to swamp the sale. I repeat, first or last, the great bulk of wool grown enters the markets, either in a raw or manufactured condition, and is thus made a matter of record and statistical inquiry. It is, therefore, the commercial aspects I shall examine most critically, the imports and exports of wool and its manufactures, and the sources of supply and direction of commerce.

To show as fully as may be the tendency of this increasingly important commerce, the inquiry is made to extend over a period of ten or more years, by which the rise or fall of sources of supply and demand may be better understood and a change from an indirect to a direct trade noted. This inquiry must touch upon the sheep-raising industry in each of the leading woolgrowing countries, but it is not pretended that the conditions applying to sheep-raising are treated exhaustively or that a definite comparison of advantages or disadvantages is instituted. Such a comparison is out of the question. In one country sheep-raising may be a secondary occupation, merely subsidiary to other agricultural employment. The question of profit may be balanced between meat and wool, or it may not enter into the operations of the year in any immediate form. In another, sheep-raising may be a dominant industry and wool the only product sought. To undertake a comparison between such extremes would be like comparing the product of a pair of knitting needles with that of a power loom or knitting frame. At the other extreme, I shall not undertake to pass upon the woolen industry. Each country engaged in manufacturing woolens has its special product, the result (it may be) of local conditions, a particular sort of wool fiber, an inherited skill in handling, a trained sense of color and combination of colors, and a hundred other such matters on which there can be no general conclusions. A natural advantage, like climate, is as powerful a factor in determining the situs of the industry as an artificial or acquired advantage, like reputation, good will, or trained skill. So, also, each market demands its specialities, and fashion and taste dictate what shall be the product and whence it shall be obtained.

The question of relative wages earned in the different countries offers insuperable difficulties. Hardly two mills in the same country are situated in precisely the same conditions or circumstances, and in different

THE WORLD'S WOOL SUPPLY SINCE 1860. (WOOL BOOK, 1892.)



countries so many other varying distinctions escaping exact measurement enter into the problem, as to defy scientific analysis and comparison. Even when gauged by results—the product in yards for each worker—many exceptions or modifying statements must be made. Such are the difficulties in gauging the wages received by the output or capacity of the worker, in gauging the industrial activity and reward of the wage receiver, as to render a general comparison between a laborer in Italy, for example, with what purports to be a laborer in the same relative employment in England or the United States, outside of economic possibility. Such a comparison would be mere guesswork. The problem is further complicated by the question of real wages and nominal or money wages. The cost of living must be decided before the actual compensation of the workingman can be known, and in this there is quite as wide a field for differing conditions as in the earning of the wages. After a most exhaustive examination, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, could show that the difference (averaged) in earnings and expenditure between a family in Europe and one in the United States was barely 3·2 per cent. The American can save 11·6 per cent and the foreigner 8·4 per cent of his income. I quote the conclusion of Mr. Wright in full:

Table XXIV, with subtables from A to H, inclusive, gives a recapitulation of cost of living by states, both American and European, for the woolen industry, in the same way that has just been recited for the cotton industry. The general conclusive features only will be stated. The income per family from all sources in the woolen industry, 911 families in America being considered, was $663.13, while in Europe, for 334 families, it was $449.58. The total expenditures for all purposes for the American families was $594.09, and for the European families $414.73. Five hundred and eighty-three American families had saved during the year, on an average, $136.16, while 268 families experienced a deficit of $61.49 each on the average. Two hundred and nineteen of the European families saved $67.67 each, and 72 showed a deficit of $44.16.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

If we examine the official returns of the number of sheep and lambs in European countries, the fact is developed that in no instance has there been an increase since 1875. Such a general decrease occurring under so many different conditions, points to a general cause, working as well in spite of legislative attempts to foster the industry of wool-growing as in the face of a perfect freedom from any such attempts. This cause is one that is readily recognized as economic, and in consequence not to be stayed by artificial conditions save at such a cost as to imperil the existence in these countries of the important wool manufacturing interests, and in many instances a valuable export trade dependent upon a full and free market for the raw materials used in this manufacture. The question of sheep raising is decided as any other agricultural operation is determined—by the profit to be gained, and under modern conditions the farmer who has a small flock of sheep and regards them as a subsidiary contribution to his farming operations,

can not compete with the man who has large flocks, practically unlimited grazing ground, and no other interests to interfere with his attention to his sheep. Woolgrowing, as a great industry is of very ancient date; but it is an industry suited to certain stages of economic development of a country, and is rendered unprofitable where land is in demand for intensive culture, where population is comparatively dense, and where, in short, the pastoral has not given place to the industrial stage.

In support of this proposition the statistics of individual countries are full and almost unanimous—the exceptions being due to some local advantage or artificial stimulus. I would also quote from a report made to the Department of State in February, 1892, by United States Consul-General Bourn, based upon a publication of the Italian Government prepared and printed under the direction of Luigi Bodio:

With an increased density of population in Europe there has been a gradual decrease in the number of sheep, as lands formerly used for pasturage were converted into tillage lands to meet the increased demand for food. From 1860 to 1890 the population of Europe increased from 286,000,000 to 356,000,000, an increase of 70,000,000, or about 25 per cent, necessitating a tillage of at least 25 per cent more land to supply food for this increase. During this period the number of sheep in Europe decreased from 229,600,000 in 1860 to 192,240,000 in 1890, a decrease of 37,000,000, or about 16 per cent, while the number in the chief extra-European wool producing and exporting countries increased from 63,200,000 in 1860 to 264,500,000 at the date of the latest estimates. But Europe in 1890 consumed fully 66 per cent more wool than in 1860, while there were 16 per cent less sheep to supply the requirement. It is easy, therefore, to see why new fields have been sought in other continents for the deficiencies both in food and clothing.

In 1860 there were not to exceed 40,200,000 sheep in the La Plata country, Australia, and South Africa, or scarcely 18 per cent of the number in Europe. In 1890 this amount had increased to 221,500,000, or about the number in Europe in 1860. There were 8,806,500 sheep in Italy in 1860, but in 1875 there were only 6,977,000. The number then grew again to 8,596,000 in 1881, to be again reduced to 6,900,000 in 1890, a decrease of 21 per cent since 1860, as compared with 16 per cent decrease for all Europe. In the United States the process has been substantially the same. The increasing density of population in the East has gradually driven the flocks westward into newer territory, where they have largely increased, though not so rapidly as in the La Plata country, Australia, and South Africa. From 23,000,000 in 1860 they increased to 41,000,000 in 1870. At this time the market for wool was so depressed that the farmers found it profitable to kill upwards of 9,000,000, thus reducing the amount to 31,000,000. Since then the gradual increase brought the number to above 50,000,000 in 1884, to be again reduced by the competition of Australian wool to about 43,000,000 on January 1, 1891. This variation in the number of sheep has, however, its compensation in the greatly increased production per head. The yield in 1871 was about 5 pounds for each sheep, while in 1884 and 1891 it was, respectively, about 6 and 7 pounds.*

The centers of wool production have, therefore, gradually shifted. Prior to 1818 Spain was the principal source of supply of merino wools, a position held by that country for centuries, the sheep being descended from the stock brought to the peninsula by the Romans. England

* In the appended tables will be found two estimates of the number of sheep in the leading nations of the world.

obtained the foreign raw material for her woolen manufactures from Spain. In 1802, of a total import of 8,600,000 pounds, 6,000,000 pounds were obtained from Spain. In 1800 the domestic wool clip of England was estimated at 96,000,000 pounds. Early in the nineteenth century the Spanish influence began to decline, supplanted by the Saxony and Silesian wool, also a product of the merino stock. Later, about 1840, the merinos of Australasia began to supersede the German wools in the European market; and to-day it is the Australasian continent that raises the largest quantity of wools.

This shifting of the principal source of the supply for raw wool may be seen by an examination of the returns of wool imported into the United Kingdom since 1844, as given in a table in the appendix. It becomes clearer when the per cent of these total imports contributed by different countries at different periods are compared. The decline of Germany and South America in the English wool imports is notable when placed side by side to the increase of Australasia and the British possessions in South Africa.

	1844	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Australasia	26·8	52·5	39·9	66·5	64·9	66·2
Germany	33·2	12·3	12·4	1·7	1·5	1·1
South America	5·7	7·1	6	4·8	2·2	1·8
British Possessions:						
South Africa	3·3	7·7	11·2	12·5	11·1	13·8
East Indies	4·2	4·7	13·6	4·2	6·3	5.4

A similar comparison for the sources of wool imported into the United States is as follows:

PER CENT OF TOTAL IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE COUNTRIES AND DURING THE YEARS MENTIONED.

Countries.	1825	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
	Per ct.	*Per* .	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
All Europe	87·2	75	63·4	84	26·2	32·7	62·2	65·8
United Kingdom	19·9	17·6	1·8	10·4	12	16 5	45·3	44·2
Russia	·2	.....	.....	.....	1·1	9·2	2·6	13·5
France	2	.....	1.2	5·5	6·7	·4	9·9	6·2
Austria	·2	·2	·3	.....	·7	·04	·4	·01
Canada	·4	2·6	·2	2·6	4·5	5·1	3·2	1·1
All South America	10·4	22·1	20·5	63	34	49.2	20·5	15·5
Argentine	5·7	17·1	5·7	54·4	24	34	9·6	12·9
Brazil	·5	·7	3·1	2	1	6·6	·7	·2
Chile	.....	.....	3·4	5·5	6·9	4·3	2·6	2·2
Asia	.....	.....	·8	·2	10·3	·4	1·2	14·9
Australasia	.....	.....	3	.....	·04	·3	6	1·3
Africa	.....	·1	3·5	·01	24·5	10·3	5·7	1

In 1887 the Statistical Institute of Amsterdam* prepared an estimate of the world's production of wool. This estimate, reduced to pounds, gave a total of 2,060,493,800 pounds, distributed as follows:

	Pounds.
Australasia (1889)	535, 436, 000
Russia (1878)	390, 548, 800
Argentine Republic (1882)	244, 666, 040
United States (1882)	233, 073, 000
United Kingdom (1882)	127, 942, 200
France (1879)	90, 319, 920
Spain (1878)	66, 120, 000
Germany (1881)	54, 879, 600
Cape Colony (1881)	42, 427, 000
Uruguay (1880)	41, 369, 080
Hungary (1880)	35, 682, 760
British India (1881–'82)	21, 400, 840
Italy (1874)	21, 378, 800
Asiatic Turkey and Persia	13, 224, 000
Natal (1881)	12, 496, 680
Austria (1881)	10, 909, 800
Portugal	10, 358, 800
Belgium (1865)	4, 408, 000
British North America (1881)	3, 570, 480
Sweden (1870)	3, 306, 000
Other countries	96, 976, 000
Total	2, 060, 493, 800

In the same year (1887) was published another estimate by the eminent statistician, Dr. F. X. von Neumann-Spallart, which did not differ greatly in the aggregate from the result obtained by the Amsterdam Statistical Institute, though the details in many cases show radical and irreconcilable discrepancies.

Countries of production.	Quantities produced.
Europe:	*Pounds.*
Russia (1884)	262, 966, 000
Great Britain and Ireland (*a*) (1885)	135, 936, 000
France (1882)	80, 138, 000
Spain (*b*) (1878)	66, 138, 000
Germany (*c*) (1881)	54, 894, 000
Hungary (*d*) (1885)	43, 146, 000
Italy (1874)	21, 385, 000
Austria (1883)	11, 155, 000
Portugal (?)	10, 362, 000
Belgium (?)	4, 409, 000
Sweden (1884)	3, 307, 000
All other Europe	8, 818, 000
Total Europe	702, 654, 000

a Estimate by the "Bradford Observer."

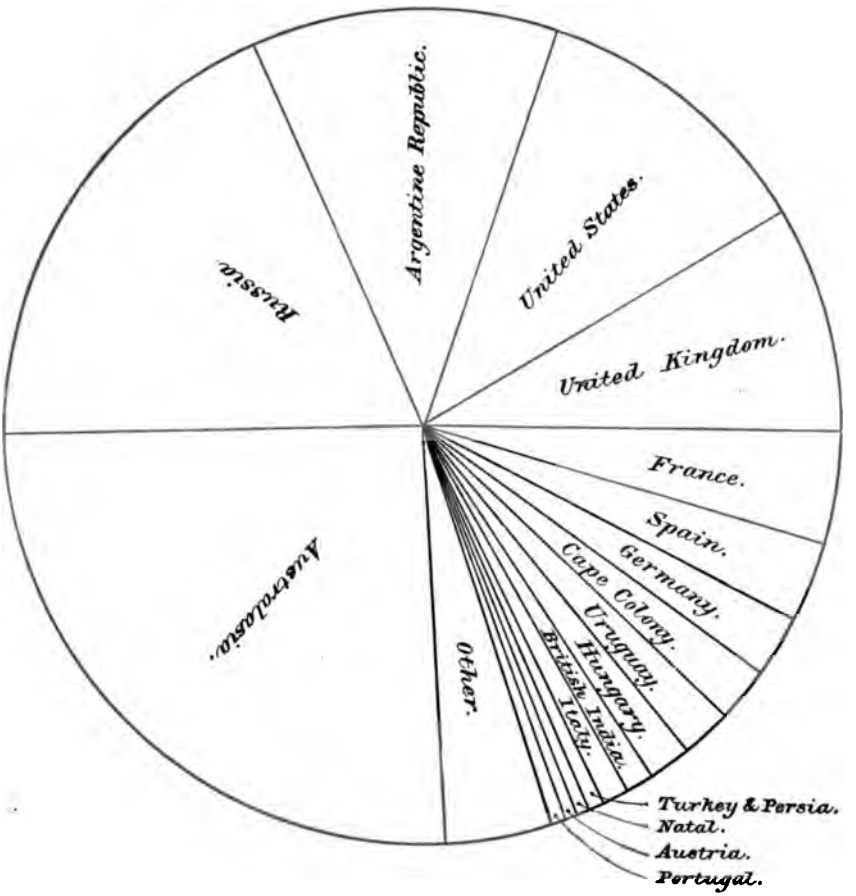
b An estimate of 3·9 pounds of wool per head of 17,000,000 sheep.

c Estimated from the export accounts.

d Estimate of 3·9 pounds of wool per head on the whole number of sheep in Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia.

*See Bijdragen van het Statistich Instituut, Amsterdam, 1887, p. 19, there given in kilograms, and reduced to pounds in Hayter's Victorian Handbook, 1890–'91.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WOOL.



Countries of production.	Quantities produced.
North America:	*Pounds.*
United States (1884)	307,588,000
British North American provinces (1884)	4,409,000
South America:	
Argentine Republic (exports 1885)	283,047,000
Uruguay (exports 1884)	59,084,000
Asia and Australasia:	
Australasia (*a*) (exports 1885–'86)	455,470,000
British East Indies (exports 1885–'86)	23,126,000
Turkey, Asiatic, and Persia (estimated)	13,228,000
Africa:	
Cape Colony (exports 1885)	29,299,000
Natal (exports 1885)	17,306,000
All other countries (*b*)	88,185,000
Total production (*c*)	1,983,396,000

a From the estimates of "Export," 1886.

b Estimate by Jacoms, Son & Co. Includes wools from Brazil, Chile, Algiers, Egypt, Tunis, etc.

c Only a few countries have attempted to collect statistics of the actual production of raw (unwashed) wool. The usual method of arriving at the annual production is a valuation based on the average yield of wool per head of the whole number of sheep in the country. This table must, therefore, be regarded as a "general view" and does not claim to be accurate as to the several amounts of wool produced.

The following table, showing the estimated wool supply of the world since 1860, put forth by the London Board of Trade, is not without interest in this connection:

Sources of supply.	1860	1870	1880	1889
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United Kingdom	140,000,000	150,000,000	149,000,000	134,000,000
Continent of Europe	500,000,000	485,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000
North America	110,000,000	176,000,000	270,000,000	330,000,000
Australasia	60,000,000	175,000,000	308,000,000	450,000,000
Cape of Good Hope	26,000,000	43,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000
River Plate	43,000,000	197,000,000	256,000,000	360,000,000
Other countries	76,000,000	69,000,000	133,000,000	156,000,000
Grand total	955,000,000	1,295,000,000	1,626,000,000	1,950,000,000

DEPRESSION OF SHEEP-RAISING INTERESTS.

That the sheep-raising interests of the world are passing through a period of depression is not to be denied. The low prices of wools have reacted upon the production by reducing profits derived from wools and diminishing the temptation to extend the production. Was this depression local, local remedies would apply; but it is general, and affects those countries where the advantages for sheep raising excel as well as those where woolgrowing is a secondary matter and a by-product rather than an industry. In 1880 the number of sheep in the United States was 35,192,094; in 1890 it was 35,935,364, an increase of only 2 per cent. These are census figures. The Department of

Agriculture estimated the number of sheep in 1890 at 44,336,072, and in 1893 at 47,273,553, an increase of 6·6 per cent. Compare these percentages with the increase of sheep in what is the great sheep country of the world—New South Wales. From 1880 to 1890 the number of head increased from 35,398,121 to 55,986,431, or 58·1 per cent.

Certainly the mere mention of such figures is sufficient to demonstrate the preeminent advantage in sheep raising possessed by such a country over all rivals; yet the record is not entirely one of progress. In 1891 the number of head of sheep had risen to 61,831,416, and in 1892 had fallen to 55,445,289, or lower than it was in 1890. Nor is this economic evidence of depression confined to New South Wales. In 1890 Victoria contained 12,692,843 sheep, and in 1891, 12,928,148, an increase of 1·7 per cent. From 1891 to 1892 the increase was merely nominal, only 37,158 head. South Australia returned 7,050,544 sheep in 1890; 7,745,541 in 1891; and 7,152,047 in 1892. In the two years the number of sheep has hardly increased. Western Australia has suffered even more heavily. In 1890 the highest number was reached, 2,524,913 head. In 1892 it had fallen to 1,685,500 head, a decrease of one-third.

Nor is the result different when the quantity of wool exported from these countries is taken as a basis for estimate, instead of the number of sheep. In 1891 the exports of wool from New South Wales reached its maximum, 340,691,382 pounds, a quantity 37,000,000 pounds larger than the total clip of the United States. In 1892 the exports fell to 323,052,014 pounds, or about 10,000,000 pounds less than the wool clip of the United States in that year. The exports of wool from Victoria slightly increased, from 164,805,907 pounds in 1891 to 165,590,377 pounds in 1892. South Australia sold in the markets of the world 66,977,214 pounds in 1891, and 63,868,922 pounds in 1892. Tasmania also gives its evidence on the point under discussion, exporting 9,378,173 pounds in 1891, and 8,437,931 pounds in 1892. New Zealand increased its exports by 12,000,000 pounds, Queensland by 15,000,000 pounds, and India by 1,400,000 pounds. Against these may be placed a decrease in the exports from the Cape of Good Hope, 5,200,000 pounds, and from Natal more than 6,000,000 pounds. No better proof could be adduced of the general depression affecting sheep raising as an industry the world over. It should further be considered that these figures are based upon the returns for 1892 and do not show the still greater narrowing of demand and markets that the progress of the depression developed in 1893. In the light of such comparison the returns of the sheep and wool product in the United States mark a relative prosperity.

DOMESTIC CLIP OF WOOL.

The production of wools in the United States for each year since 1872 has been estimated by methods which commend themselves to scientific criticism. The figures in the following table from 1872 to 1888 were compiled by Mr. James Lynch, of New York; those for 1889

and 1890 are by Mr. Joseph P. Truitt, of Philadelphia. The returns for 1891 and 1892 were prepared by Mr. S. N. D. North, while the figures of the last two years are compiled from official returns on the same bases as were employed in the estimates of the previous years. The table as it stands (the line of increase per cent excepted) was taken from the annual circular of George William Bond & Co., of Boston. In the appendix to this report will be found Mr. Lynch's figures more in detail and with different combinations, as submitted from time to time in tariff hearings before Congress. Mr. Truitt's and Mr. North's estimates will be found in full as far as can be supplied.

Years.	Fleece, tub, and pulled.	California, Oregon, etc.	Texas.	Territory.	Southern and South-western.	Total product.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1872	120,000,000	24,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	160,000,000
1873	125,000,000	33,200,000	9,000,000	4,000,000	3,500,000	174,700,000
1874	120,000,000	39,500,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	178,000,000
1875	125,000,000	46,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000	193,000,000
1876	112,500,000	61,250,000	13,000,000	6,500,000	5,000,000	198,250,000
1877	120,000,000	59,250,000	14,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	208,250,000
1878	125,000,000	49,000,000	17,000,000	12,000,000	8,000,000	211,000,000
1879	133,000,000	54,000,000	16,000,000	20,000,000	9,500,000	232,500,000
1880	148,000,000	53,000,000	22,000,000	30,000,000	11,000,000	264,000,000
1881	164,600,000	50,000,000	26,000,000	37,200,000	12,200,000	290,000,000
1882	166,550,000	47,000,000	31,000,000	43,150,000	12,300,000	300,000,000
1883	177,500,000	50,900,000	31,000,000	48,500,000	12,500,000	320,400,000
1884	180,000,000	49,500,000	35,000,000	58,000,000	15,000,000	337,500,000
1885	165,000,000	47,600,000	31,000,000	70,000,000	16,000,000	329,600,000
1886	160,000,000	54,805,000	26,000,000	65,000,000	16,000,000	322,305,000
1887	162,500,000	56,000,000	25,000,000	73,000,000	17,000,000	333,500,000
1888	156,100,000	50,900,000	25,900,000	75,200,000	14,200,000	322,300,000
1889	117,512,634	59,493,416	12,429,838	76,968,368	9,375,223	295,779,479
1890	115,959,226	59,468,170	32,835,991	92,163,118	9,148,381	309,474,856
1891	114,658,090	51,665,541	34,618,514	93,607,664	8,852,098	303,401,507
1892	146,185,147	48,387,254	35,281,225	83,381,231	19,783,548	333,018,405
1893	184,970,150	56,898,508	26,007,806	72,734,273	23,541,929	364,152,666
Increase, per cent	54·1	137	188·9	2,324·4	488·5	127·5

If we examine the diagram based upon this table we notice an unexpected difference in the development of the wool clip in different parts of the country. In 1872 what is described as "fleece, tub, and pulled wool," which answers to the division in Mr. Lynch's table, "Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and States east of the Mississippi, except lower southern," constituted 75 per cent of the total wool clip of the country. In 1893 it constituted only 50·8 per cent of the total clip. Yet the returns of that particular description of wool in 1893 was greater than in any previous year of record. In the twenty-two years covered by the estimates the fluctuations have been wide, reaching minimum limits in 1876 and in 1891, and maximum points in 1884 and 1893. The decline in 1876 was the effect of the commercial and financial depression which followed the crisis of 1873. The cause of the decline that followed

1884 was undoubtedly domestic competition from other sheep-growing regions of the country. No general conclusion, based upon the probable effect of tariff legislation, will apply with equal force to the production of wool geographically considered. The marked decline in "fleece, tub, and pulled wool" from 1884 to 1891 was nearly compensated by the increase in the clip from other regions. If, therefore, there was a generally adverse condition, applicable to the growth of wool in this country, it should have acted in as marked a manner upon all and every description of wool, and not have been confined as it were to locality or to special grades. The conclusion is inevitable that what depressed the wool clip in the fleece, tub, and pulled region was generally favorable to the wool grown in the Territories. The conclusion is emphasized by this apparent course of the clips since 1891: while fleece, tub, and pulled wool has taken a new start, Territory and Texas wool have declined.

This question of geographical distribution of sheep and product may be studied a little more in detail. From Dr. Salmon's History and Present Condition of the Sheep Industry of the United States I take a comparison which shows in parallel columns the sheep and wool industries of the States east and of those west of the Mississippi and the different course in each division:

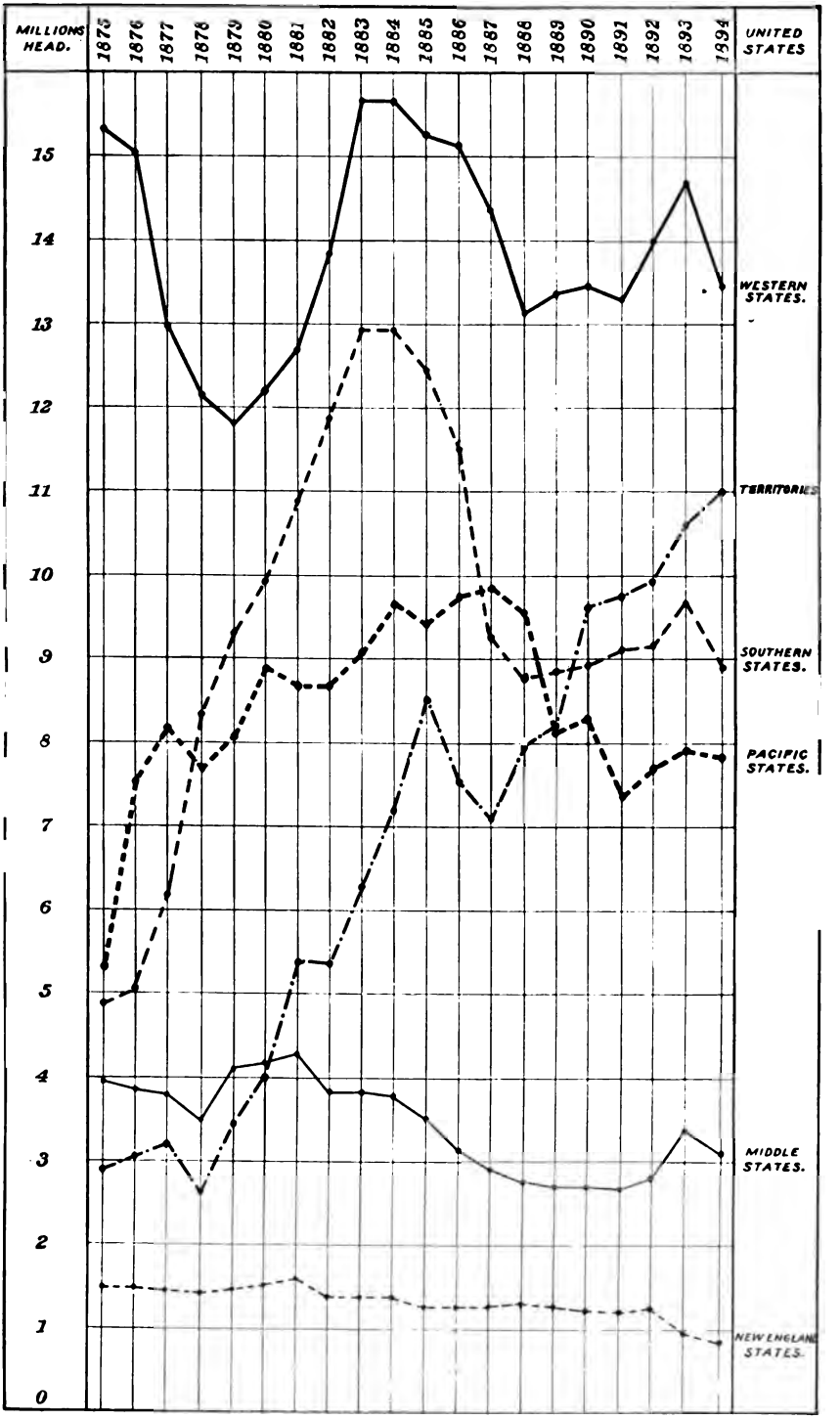
Years.	East of Mississippi.		West of Mississippi.	
	Sheep.	Wool clip.	Sheep.	Wool clip.
	Number.	*Pounds.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*
1840	18,807,779	35,102,584	503,595	699,530
1850	20,095,661	50,014,074	1,627,559	2,502,885
1860	18,052,224	51,791,194	4,419,051	8,473,719
1870	21,058,684	77,364,569	7,419,267	22,737,818
1880	20,375,894	95,977,649	14,816,180	59,704,102
1890	16,968,441	85,605,617	27,347,631	190,394,383

Thus, in 1840, the States east of the Mississippi held 97·4 per cent of the total number of sheep. In 1890 they contained only 38·3 per cent. In 1840 these States grew 98 per cent of the wool clip. In 1890 they grew only 31 per cent. The variations in the interim will be shown by the following table:

PERCENTAGE OF SHEEP AND OF WOOL CLIP, AND ALSO THE AVERAGE YIELD OF WOOL PER SHEEP, EAST AND WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE GIVEN YEARS.

Years.	East of Mississippi.			West of Mississippi.		
	Sheep.	Wool.	Yield per sheep.	Sheep.	Wool.	Yield per sheep.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*
1840	97·39	98·01	1·866	2·61	1·99	1·389
1850	92·51	95·23	2·489	7·49	4·77	1·537
1860	80·33	85·94	2·869	19·67	14·06	1·918
1870	73·95	77·29	3·674	26·05	22·71	3·067
1880	57·90	61·65	4·710	42·10	38·35	4·030
1890	38·32	31·02	5·039	61·68	68·98	6·962

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE UNITED STATES, 1875–1894. BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.



This comparison is deceptive if we accept it as it stands. The large number of sheep in the East raised for mutton only reduces the average fleece per sheep. In summarizing the sheep industry east of the Mississippi, Mr. Ezra A. Carman wrote, in 1892:

Up to within a comparatively recent day the principal aim of sheep husbandry in the section considered was the growth of wool. Mutton was a secondary consideration, and, in general, was not considered at all. But the decreasing profits of woolgrowing and the increasing popularity of mutton as an article of food in the manufacturing centers and large cities effected a change in the east forty or fifty years since, and the mutton sheep received some attention; the old native breed and the fine-wooled merino and its grades were crossed by rams of improved breeds of English sheep. This substitution began in southern New England, eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and in those sections is practically complete, mutton being the object of sheepraising and wool a secondary consideration. Up to 1880, in the country north of the Ohio and west of the Alleghanies, woolgrowing was still the principal object. Within the last ten years western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin have been repeating what was done by the East many years before, making great changes by replacing the Merino and its grades with English sheep, so that, in 1890 over one-half of the sheep between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi River were estimated to be of native or English blood. The change in the two years past in the same direction has been very marked. In all the South Atlantic States, Kentucky, and Tennessee the English mutton sheep, represented by the old native stock and some improved breeds, is vastly predominant. Taken as a whole the entire country east of the Mississippi is practically abandoning to the far West and to foreign countries the growing of fine wool, and substituting therefor the raising of sheep for food, and, incidentally, combing wool. This change in the character of the industry has caused increased attention to English breeds of sheep and English methods of sheep husbandry.*

In the appendix will be found a table showing the number of sheep in each State as estimated by the Department of Agriculture in each year since 1875. It affords a ready means of measuring the progress or decline in each State and at the same time affords a crude indication of the stress and pressure of competition, with consequent internal movement in States and geographical divisions. The testimony is cumulative on this point, that local interests and conditions are stronger than any general condition or influence, and that the wool industry is controlled by the same natural economic laws in the United States as in other countries, and is subjected, if at all, to a very limited extent, to an artificial stimulus or disadvantage.

WEIGHT OF FLEECES.

Coupled with the decrease in the number of sheep, there has been a notable increase in the average weight of a fleece. The average weights of American fleeces have just been given.

In the English sheep, Prof. Low, in 1845, estimated the average weight of a fleece to be 4·5 pounds; Mr. J. A. Clarke, in 1878, placed it

* "Special Report on the History and Present Condition of the Sheep Industry of the United States," 1892, U S. Department of Agriculture.

at 5·5 pounds; and the Bradford Observer, in 1882, at 5·75 pounds. The weight will differ from season to season by as much as a quarter of a pound; and much more widely according to sheep and pasture. In Wales the mountain fleece will yield from 1½ to 2½ pounds; and the lowland, from 5 to 7 pounds. The Irish mountain fleeces vary from 3 to 5 pounds, and the Roscommon from 10 to 12 pounds. The average for Ireland is from 6 to 6½ pounds. In 1869 the average weight of Australian fleeces was given at 3·75 pounds, and at 3·65 pounds for Cape fleeces.

COMMERCE IN WOOLS.

Such estimates of production must be more or less of a general nature, and can show only the barest outline of the subject. Nor is the degree of accuracy any greater when the commerce of the world in wool is considered. There is a liability of counting the same trade two or even three times. An export of Australian wools may pass through the trade returns of the United Kingdom, France, or Holland before it reaches the place of consumption. Then, wools are exported in so many conditions—unwashed, washed, scoured, or unscoured. One pound of washed wool may represent two pounds of unwashed; the difference in scoured and unwashed wools is even greater, and varies with the nature of the sheep farm, the manner of treating and marketing wools.

The confusion of commercial nomenclature is also an almost insuperable obstacle to a general table that shall be accurate. In taking the exports from eastern countries we have the results expressed in pounds, bales, bundles, and packages, and no common denominator. Mr. North, in the "Wool Book" of 1892, prints a table giving the average weights of bales of wool, and I insert it to show how wide the limits are:

DOMESTIC.

	Pounds.
Ohio, per bag	200
Michigan, per bag	220
Indiana, per bag	175
Texas, per bag	210
Utah greasy, per bag	325
Montana greasy, per bag	290
California scoured, per bale	400
California greasy, per bale	500
Eastern Oregon greasy, per bale	540
Valley Oregon greasy, per bale	520
Territory, per bale	300

FOREIGN.

Australian, per bale	350
New South Wales greasy wool, average per bale	400
New South Wales scoured, average per bale	260
Cape, per bale	400

	Pounds.
Cordova, per bale	1,000
Montevideo, per bale	1,000
Donskoi, per bale	500
Donskoi washed fleeces, per sack	200
Donskoi unwashed	300
English combing, per sheet	600
Scotch carpet, per sheet	600
Scotch carpet, per bag	250
Aleppo, per bale	
East India:	
Karadi, Bagdad, Turkish and Levant	350
River Plate	800

English wools vary from 500 to 600 pounds.

In the diagram prefixed to this report, prepared upon a carefully minute study by Mr. W. Burchard, of this bureau, an attempt is made to show the exports in 1891 from wool-producing countries and the special imports into wool-consuming countries—such imports representing the quantities that actually passed into consumption or manufactures. In this way the difficulty arising from a repetition of commercial figures was largely obviated, and the general accuracy may be substantiated by the reasonably close approximation of the aggregates of imports and exports, the difference being 0.78 per cent of exports. That diagram is based upon the following figures:*

WOOL, RAW, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED INTO AND FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Europe:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria-Hungary	58,807,400	15,441,136
Belgium	92,757,746	
Denmark	4,147,226	2,896,579
France	429,197,395	92,026,370
Germany	364,518,160	64,462,640
Italy	19,782,400	
Netherlands	114,514,400	89,665,840
Portugal (1890)	19,582,620	3,054,040
Roumania		7,513,757
Russia	16,389,400	64,665,352
Spain	5,453,800	10,461,000
Sweden and Norway	6,781,146	
Switzerland	9,367,620	2,519,880
United Kingdom	335,789,414	50,031,800
North America:		
Canada		1,131,802
United States	119,390,280	291,922

*It should be stated that no attempt is made to assimilate wools in the various conditions of marketing. The totals include all wools, whether washed, in the grease, or scoured.

WOOL, RAW, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED INTO AND FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1891—Continued.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
South America:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentine Republic	.....	304, 932, 844
Uruguay	.....	57 002, 112
Asia:		
British East Indies	.....	35, 655, 815
China	.....	18, 042, 778
Oceanica:		
New South Wales	12, 163, 554	331, 887, 720
Victoria	90, 776, 718	164, 805, 907
South Australia	19, 990, 333	66, 977, 214
West Australia	.....	8, 783, 073
Tasmania	.....	9, 378, 173
New Zealand	.....	106, 187, 114
Queensland	.....	80, 902, 909
Africa:		
Algeria	.....	13, 860, 087
Cape of Good Hope	.....	75, 520, 701
Natal	.....	27, 688, 314
Total	1, 719, 404, 627	1, 705, 876, 370

EUROPEAN IMPORTS OF WOOL.

To show the general tendency of the European wool supply from outside sources, I insert a statement contained in Messrs. Helmuth Schwartze & Co.'s circular for 1893:

SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS IN EUROPE.

Total Imports into the principal European ports of *Extra* European wools (including Turkish wools, Mohair, Alpaca, and Camels' hair), the deliveries during the past ten years, and the stocks in ports at the end of each year (in thousands of bales):

IMPORTS.

	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884
Australasian	1,743	1,800	1,656	1,451	1,327	1,328	1,188	1,193	1,095	1,135
Cape	284	286	323	286	287	290	235	228	183	189
River Plate	401	398	361	297	409	360	320	369	390	358
Other sorts	498	514	490	466	558	485	498	445	360	397
Total	2,926	2,998	2,830	2,500	2,581	2,463	2,241	2,235	2,028	2,079

DELIVERIES.

Australasian	1,796	1,824	1,685	1,378	1,341	1,329	1,217	1,181	1,082	1,094
Cape	281	291	326	275	299	292	233	222	177	195
River Plate	384	393	359	293	415	360	318	376	381	360
Other sorts	476	525	486	455	570	521	462	446	379	365
Total	2,877	3,033	2,856	2,401	2,625	2,502	2,230	2,225	2,019	2,014

STOCKS, DECEMBER 31.

	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884
Australasian	67	60	84	113	40	54	55	84	72	59
Cape	19	16	21	24	13	25	27	25	19	13
River Plate	33	16	11	9	5	11	11	9	16	7
Other sorts	86	64	75	71	60	72	108	72	73	92
Total	205	156	191	217	118	162	201	190	180	171

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.*

The earliest statistics of the imports of raw wools into this country are to be found in a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitted January 28, 1822. In the letter of transmittal he said:

It is my duty to state that at the time the forms were prescribed, under the act of 1820, it was not known that wool to any considerable extent was imported. That article will hereafter appear in the statements which will be annually rendered of the commerce and navigation of the United States.

As further showing the little commercial importance of wool in that time, an extract may be quoted from a letter of the Register of the Treasury Department, in whose office the crude statistics of trade were filed:

The statements are, however, necessarily imperfect, from the following circumstance communicated by the collector of New York: That it is considered impracticable to furnish the information required from that office. Wool being subject to an ad valorem duty the value is only required to ascertain the duty; the weight and price per pound is on the invoice, which is the property of the importer and not retained as a custom-house document. A similar difficulty occurs in relation to the weight of wool exported.

The following figures, therefore, represent the first attempts to collect wool statistics and are necessarily very imperfect, being confined to such facts as could be obtained from the collectors of customs under no general plan:

IMPORTS.

	1817		1818		1819		1820		To Sept. 30, 1821	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds	*Dollars*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*
Angora goats, camels, vicuña, red, or other, free of duty	6,600	6,189	1,500	226	1,700	1,407	.....	.....	2,622	2,250
Sheep or lambs, merino or common, washed or unwashed; duty, 15 per cent	2,272	1,883	.....	.....	1,192	479	106,788	24,965	384,333	98,329

EXPORTS.

	1817		1818		1819		1820		To Sept. 30, 1821.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds	*Dollars*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*
Angora goats, etc., to Smyrna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	900
Sheep or lambs, etc.:										
To England	2,881	.....	18,542	.....	3,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To France	4,200	.....	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,081	3,540	18,860	11,242	3,465	1,386	.....	.....	900	900

The total imports of sheep's or lamb's wool, 384,333 pounds, in the first three quarters of 1821, shown in the above statement, were derived from the following countries:

Brazil	132,961
Spain	109,388
Sweden	53,000
Turkey	34,227
England	30,600
Denmark	9,041
Hanse Towns	7,917
Portugal	7,199
	384,333

The interest in these early figures lies in the predominance of imports from Brazil and Spain, a reminiscence of the great influence at one time exerted by Spanish wool in the leading wool markets of the world and of the importance at that early date of the South American possibilities of supply. Beginning with the year 1822, we have official statements of the imports of wool, and these have been collected in a table printed in the appendix.

IMPORT PRICES OF WOOLS.

A noteworthy fact is shown by a comparative study of the import prices of raw wools as declared upon entry into the United States and the United Kingdom—that the buyers of the United States do not seem to have benefited by the fall in price to the extent that English buyers have. Let us parallel the import prices per pound in the two countries since 1884:

Years.	United States.	United Kingdom.
	Cents.	*d.*
1884	16	12.09
1885	14	10.05
1886	13	9.08
1887	14	10.15
1888	15	9.77
1889	14	9.80
1890	15	10.30
1891	14	9.36
1892	33	8.74

The fall in the United States prices from 1884 to 1892 has been 18·7 per cent; in the English prices, 27·7 per cent. If a further analysis of the American prices be made it will be found that the import prices of wools of class 1 fell 17·4 per cent; of class 2, 4·1 per cent, and of class 3, 23 per cent. Of the imports in the two years the per cent of each class of wool was:

	1884	1892
Class 1	23·6	28·7
Class 2	5·1	4
Class 3	71·3	67·3

The heaviest falls in prices occurred in the wools most largely imported, but in neither instance was the fall as great as in the wools imported into the United Kingdom.

The English returns are for the calendar year 1892 and those of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. The English returns therefore included the fall in prices that occurred in the six months following the close of the (United States) fiscal year. The difference can not be given accurately, and the only comparison possible is to quote the import prices for imported wools in the (United States) fiscal year 1893 with the prices of 1892:

	1892	1893	Decrease since 1884.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Per cent.*
Wools of class 1.....pounds..	20	19	17·2
Wools of class 2.....do....	23	22	8·3
Wools of class 3.....do....	10	8	38·4
All.....do....	13	11	31·2

CONCLUSION.

A careful study of the tables contained in the appendix will lead to the following conclusions:

(1) That no commercial and industrial nation is self-sufficient in its supply of wool, or ever has been since machinery was first employed in the manufacture of woolens.

(2) That the sheep-growing industry is subject to the same fluctuations of prosperity and depression that affect every other industry.

(3) That neither woolgrowing nor wool manufacturing is a local industry, unless shut in by artificial restrictions on the free movement of exchange of the raw wool or manufactured products.

(4) That such restrictions are rarely placed upon the raw wool, but are generally upon the manufactured products. No other nation of

commercial and industrial importance imposes as high duties on wool and woolens as the United States.

(5) That no legislation, short of prohibition of foreign competition, has availed to maintain prices in the face of the rapid increase in the world's supply.

(6) That prices of domestic and of imported wools have ruled higher in the last ten years in the United States than elsewhere; but this has not proved of advantage to either woolgrower or manufacturer of woolens.

(7) That the present depression is as marked in Europe, Asia, and Australasia as in the United States, and can not, therefore, be due to any local factor or condition applying only to the United States.

(8) That foreign nations possessing wool-manufacturing industries gain by a free choice of wools in a free market.

(9) That the experience of European nations would show that the free entry of foreign wool has not destroyed their sheep-raising industries; that no outside competition has or can completely destroy it, or even injure it in the long run, where reasonable effort is made to maintain quality of clip.

(10) That the shifting of wool-producing centers—meaning by the center the country of wool production dominating the commercial markets—is inevitable, and can not be stayed or prevented by legislation.

(11) That wool raising is controlled by the same economic conditions as any other interest, agricultural, industrial, or commercial. It is extended when profitable and contracted when depressed. It is not conducted to suit manufactures, but manufactures conform to it, changing methods and machinery to follow the wool product.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In the preparation of this report I wish to acknowledge special courtesies freely extended by Messrs. Coates Bros. and Justice & Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia; Messrs. Mauger & Avery and Macnaughton Company, of New York City; Mr. S. N. D. North, Mr. Curtis Guild, jr., and Messrs. George William Bond & Co., of Boston, and the officials of the Department of Agriculture. I have freely drawn upon the official publications by the statistical bureaus of foreign governments, and especially the statistical abstracts compiled in Great Britain and France. Drawn from so many sources, it is not possible in many cases to obtain returns apparently for the same year and covering the same subject that shall be exactly alike. The confusion is greater in that the number of sheep and the wool clip is everywhere a matter of estimate, and hardly two estimates will agree, although they may have been prepared by the same methods. As to the great wool market of the world I have given the summaries of Messrs. Helmuth Schwartze & Co. in full since

1887. The matter of domestic prices I think is sufficiently covered by the publication of the quotations made by Messrs. Coates Bros., of Philadelphia, believed to be "the oldest wool circular issued in this country," the first annual having been issued in 1851. Through the courtesy of Mr. Joseph P. Truitt, of Philadelphia, I am enabled to give his valuable and scientific estimates of the wool clips for a number of years. It is a pleasure to find the skilled knowledge and experience of private individuals so well applied to a special phase of an intricate subject of statistical inquiry.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD,
Chief of Bureau.

APPENDIX.

SHEEP, WOOL CLIP, AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible] EACH STATE

[illegible] official Reports of [illegible]

[illegible]	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
	[illegible]	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	370,484
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	131,611
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	133,947
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	51,438
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,400
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37,652
Total New England States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	836,532
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,526,979
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55,400
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,612,107
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,265
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	132,320
District of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	14
Total Middle States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,341,101
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	495,313
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	402,247
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	118,889	78,421
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	527,589	440,450
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56,681	98,275
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	347,538	386,380
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	232,732	287,694	451,770
Louisiana	[illegible]	110,333	181,253	118,602	135,631	186,167
Texas		100,530	753,363	714,351	2,411,633	3,454,858
Arkansas	42,151	91,256	202,753	161,077	246,757	243,999
Tennessee	741,593	811,591	773,317	826,783	672,789	540,996
West Virginia	....	....	....	552,327	674,769	785,083
Kentucky	1,008,240	1,102,091	938,990	936,765	1,000,269	937,124
Total Southern States	[illegible]	5,667,100	5,938,767	5,188,809	7,439,166	8,502,081
Ohio	2,028,401	3,942,929	3,546,767	4,928,635	4,902,486	4,060,729
Michigan	99,618	746,435	1,271,743	1,985,906	2,189,389	2,400,318
Indiana	675,982	1,122,493	991,175	1,612,680	1,100,511	1,081,133
Illinois	395,672	894,043	769,135	1,568,286	1,037,073	922,631
Wisconsin	3,462	124,896	332,954	1,069,282	1,336,807	984,972
Minnesota		80	12,944	132,343	267,598	[illegible]
Iowa	15,354	149,960	259,041	855,493	455,359	[illegible]
Missouri	348,018	762,511	937,445	[illegible]	1,411,298	[illegible]
Kansas		....	17,569	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska		....	2,355	22,725	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Western States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]						
[illegible]						
[illegible]						
[illegible]						
[illegible]						

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	655, 012	1, 450, 868
	718, 524	9, 982, 910
	1, 389, 123	1, 556, 792
	24, 560, 695	29, 349, 117

AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS MENTIONED.

the United States Census.]

PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

States and Territories.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Maine	1,465,551	1,364,034	1,495,060	1,774,168	2,776,407	1,864,009
New Hampshire	1,260,517	1,108,476	1,160,222	1,129,442	1,060,589	717,149
Vermont	3,699,235	3,400,717	3,118,950	3,102,137	2,551,113	2,118,888
Massachusetts	941,906	585,136	377,267	306,659	299,089	241,314
Rhode Island	183,830	129,692	90,699	77,328	65,680	41,021
Connecticut	889,870	497,454	335,896	254,129	230,133	126,508
Total New England States.	8,440,909	7,085,509	6,578,094	6,643,863	6,983,011	5,108,884
New York	9,845,295	10,071,301	9,454,474	10,599,225	8,827,195	6,715,686
New Jersey	897,207	375,396	349,250	336,609	441,110	180,844
Pennsylvania	8,048,564	4,481,570	4,752,522	6,561,722	8,470,273	6,441,164
Delaware	64,404	57,768	50,201	58,316	97,946	47,281
Maryland	488,201	477,438	491,511	435,213	850,084	543,225
District of Columbia	707	525	100	.....	.....	.....
Total Middle States	13,844,378	15,463,998	15,098,058	17,991,085	18,686,608	13,928,200
Virginia	2,538,374	2,860,765	2,510,019	877,110	1,836,673	1,449,219
North Carolina	625,044	970,738	883,473	799,667	917,756	733,765
South Carolina	299,170	487,233	427,102	156,814	272,758	157,707
Georgia	371,303	990,019	946,227	846,947	1,289,560	841,141
Florida	7,285	23,247	59,171	37,562	162,810	221,954
Alabama	220,353	657,118	775,117	381,253	762,207	768,589
Mississippi	175,196	559,619	665,959	288,285	734,643	1,038,186
Louisiana	49,283	109,897	290,847	140,428	406,678	440,686
Texas	.....	131,917	1,493,738	1,251,328	6,928,019	14,917,068
Arkansas	64,943	182,595	410,382	214,784	557,368	512,396
Tennessee	1,060,332	1,364,378	1,405,236	1,389,762	1,918,295	1,397,666
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	1,593,541	2,681,444	2,560,859
Kentucky	1,786,847	2,297,433	2,329,105	2,234,450	4,592,576	2,777,538
Total Southern States.	7,198,130	10,634,959	12,196,376	10,211,481	23,060,787	27,816,769
Ohio	3,685,315	10,196,371	10,608,927	20,539,643	25,003,756	20,987,574
Michigan	153,375	2,043,283	3,960,888	8,726,145	11,858,497	12,378,318
Indiana	1,237,919	2,610,287	2,552,318	5,029,023	6,167,498	4,863,404
Illinois	650,007	2,150,113	1,989,567	5,739,249	6,093,066	4,490,773
Wisconsin	6,777	253,963	1,011,933	4,090,670	7,016,491	4,981,083
Minnesota	.....	85	20,388	401,185	1,352,124	1,945,249
Iowa	23,039	373,898	660,858	2,967,043	2,971,975	2,649,652
Missouri	562,265	1,627,164	2,069,778	3,649,390	7,313,924	4,040,084
Kansas	.....	.....	24,746	335,005	2,855,832	2,253,240
Nebraska	.....	.....	3,302	74,655	1,282,656	791,534
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	204,925	3,197,391	3,334,234
Total Western States.	6,318,697	19,255,164	22,902,705	51,756,933	75,113,210	62,715,145
California	.....	5,520	2,683,109	11,391,743	16,798,036	16,358,547
Nevada	.....	.....	330	27,029	655,012	1,450,868
Oregon	.....	29,686	219,012	1,080,638	5,718,524	9,982,910
Washington	.....	.....	19,819	162,713	1,389,123	1,556,792
Total Pacific States.	.....	35,206	2,923,270	12,662,123	24,560,695	29,349,117

NUMBER OF SHEEP ON FARMS AND CROP OF WOOL IN EACH STATE AND NUMBER OF SHEEP—Continued.

States and Territories.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1888
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Dakota	.....	.....	198	1,901	30,244	a 374,861
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	1,021	27,326	357,712
Montana	.....	.....	.....	2,024	182,277	1,858,016
New Mexico	.....	377,271	330,116	619,488	2,068,831	1,248,970
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	809	76,524	102,427
Utah	.....	3,202	37,382	59,672	238,121	1,014,176
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	6,409	140,226	712,570
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,565
Total States and Territories not elsewhere specified	.....	330,368	367,641	691,268	2,780,548	5,686,267
Recapitulation by groups.						
New England States	3,230,307	2,257,583	1,779,767	1,450,155	1,362,234	936,882
Middle States	7,403,557	5,641,641	4,559,285	4,248,961	3,801,949	3,341,101
Southern States	4,521,003	5,667,160	5,938,767	5,188,809	7,429,166	8,502,081
Western States	3,566,507	7,743,347	8,141,228	13,757,367	14,146,088	12,675,213
Pacific States	.....	82,956	1,184,587	3,141,391	5,662,089	4,794,188
States and Territories not elsewhere specified	.....	330,533	367,641	691,268	2,780,548	5,686,247
Total United States	19,311,374	21,723,220	22,471,275	28,477,951	35,192,074	35,936,864

a North Dakota, 136,413; South Dakota, 238,448.

TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS MENTIONED—Continued.

PRODUCTION OF WOOL—Continued.

States and Territories.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Dakota	.....	.....	.....	8,810	157,025	[b] 1,584,326
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	3,415	127,149	2,119,242
Montana	.....	.....	.....	100	995,484	9,335,551
New Mexico	.....	32,901	492,645	684,930	4,019,188	4,074,503
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	679	313,698	551,365
Utah	.....	9,222	74,765	109,018	973,246	4,660,250
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	30,000	691,650	4,146,773
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,114
Total States and Territories not elsewhere specified	.....	42,123	567,410	836,952	7,277,440	26,531,124
Recapitulation by groups.						
New England States	8,440,909	7,085,509	6,578,094	6,643,863	6,983,011	5,108,884
Middle States	13,844,378	15,463,998	15,098,058	17,991,085	18,686,608	13,928,200
Southern States	7,198,130	10,634,959	12,196,376	10,211,431	23,060,787	27,816,769
Western States	6,318,697	19,255,164	22,902,705	51,756,933	75,113,210	62,715,145
Pacific States	.....	35,206	2,922,270	12,662,123	24,560,695	29,349,117
States and Territories not elsewhere specified	.....	42,123	567,410	836,952	7,277,440	26,531,124
Total United States	35,802,114	52,516,959	60,264,913	100,102,387	155,681,751	165,449,239

[b] North Dakota, 510,417; South Dakota, 1,073,909.

E AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

orts of the Department of Agriculture.]

1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
491,500	525,900	520,600	525,800	557,300
242,400	242,400	242,400	239,900	235,100
516,400	490,500	475,700	461,400	456,600
76,300	76,300	61,000	60,300	60,900
25,300	25,300	25,000	24,500	24,500
88,100	92,500	92,500	92,500	96,200
1,440,000	1,452,900	1,417,200	1,404,400	1,440,000
1,996,400	1,936,500	1,897,700	1,518,100	2,121,000
127,100	125,800	125,800	128,300	127,000
1,674,000	1,640,500	1,607,600	1,607,600	1,666,000
23,200	23,600	23,600	35,000	37,400
138,500	141,200	144,000	151,200	152,700
3,959,200	3,867,600	3,798,700	3,440,200	4,104,100
367,500	356,400	367,000	422,000	417,800
275,700	283,900	281,000	490,000	425,000
147,200	142,700	144,100	175,000	182,000
375,000	371,200	378,600	382,300	374,400
31,500	37,800	40,400	56,500	59,900
182,300	185,900	195,100	270,000	204,000
147,400	151,800	163,900	250,000	192,600
62,600	68,800	71,500	125,000	127,500
1,445,700	1,691,400	2,826,700	3,674,700	4,560,000
183,300	192,400	190,400	285,000	293,500
325,500	341,700	345,100	350,000	358,500
539,200	544,500	544,500	549,900	571,500
759,600	683,600	690,400	900,000	1,020,000
4,842,500	5,052,100	6,238,700	8,430,400	9,287,100
4,592,600	4,546,600	3,900,000	3,783,000	4,040,000
3,416,500	3,450,600	2,100,000	1,750,000	1,820,000
1,300,000	1,250,000	1,175,000	1,092,700	1,039,500
1,380,000	1,311,000	1,258,500	1,258,500	1,089,000
1,211,300	1,162,800	1,151,100	1,323,700	1,313,000
176,200	190,200	209,200	300,000	307,500
1,697,900	1,663,900	1,680,500	560,000	445,500
1,366,200	1,284,200	1,297,000	1,271,000	1,296,400
118,000	123,900	142,400	156,600	312,500
42,600	48,900	60,600	62,400	144,000
.....	.....	.....	600,000	.....
15,301,300	15,032,100	12,974,300	12,157,900	11,807,400
4,683,200	6,750,000	7,290,000	6,561,000	6,889,000
19,000	20,900	24,000	72,000	.....
634,400	710,500	859,700	1,074,600	1,160,600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,336,600	7,481,400	8,173,700	7,707,600	8,049,600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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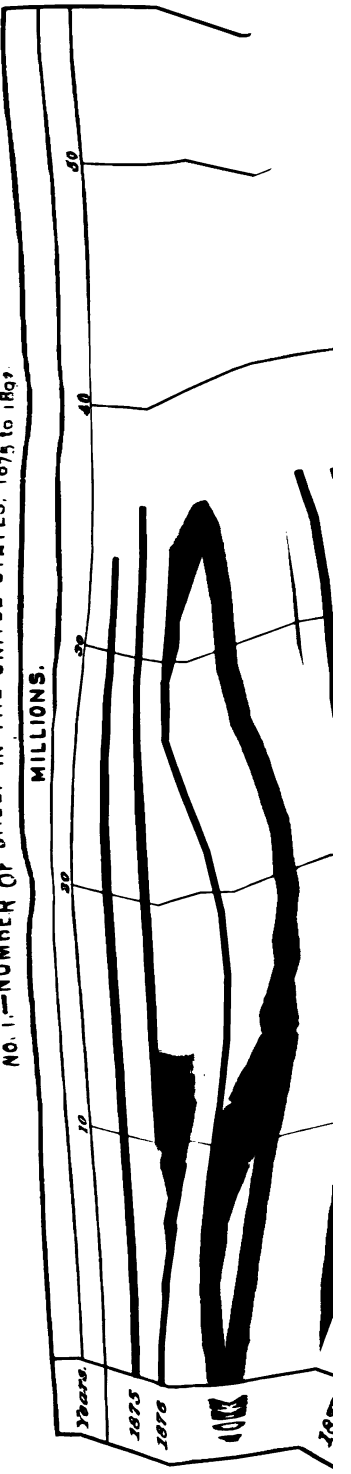


SHEEP, WOOL CLIP, AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

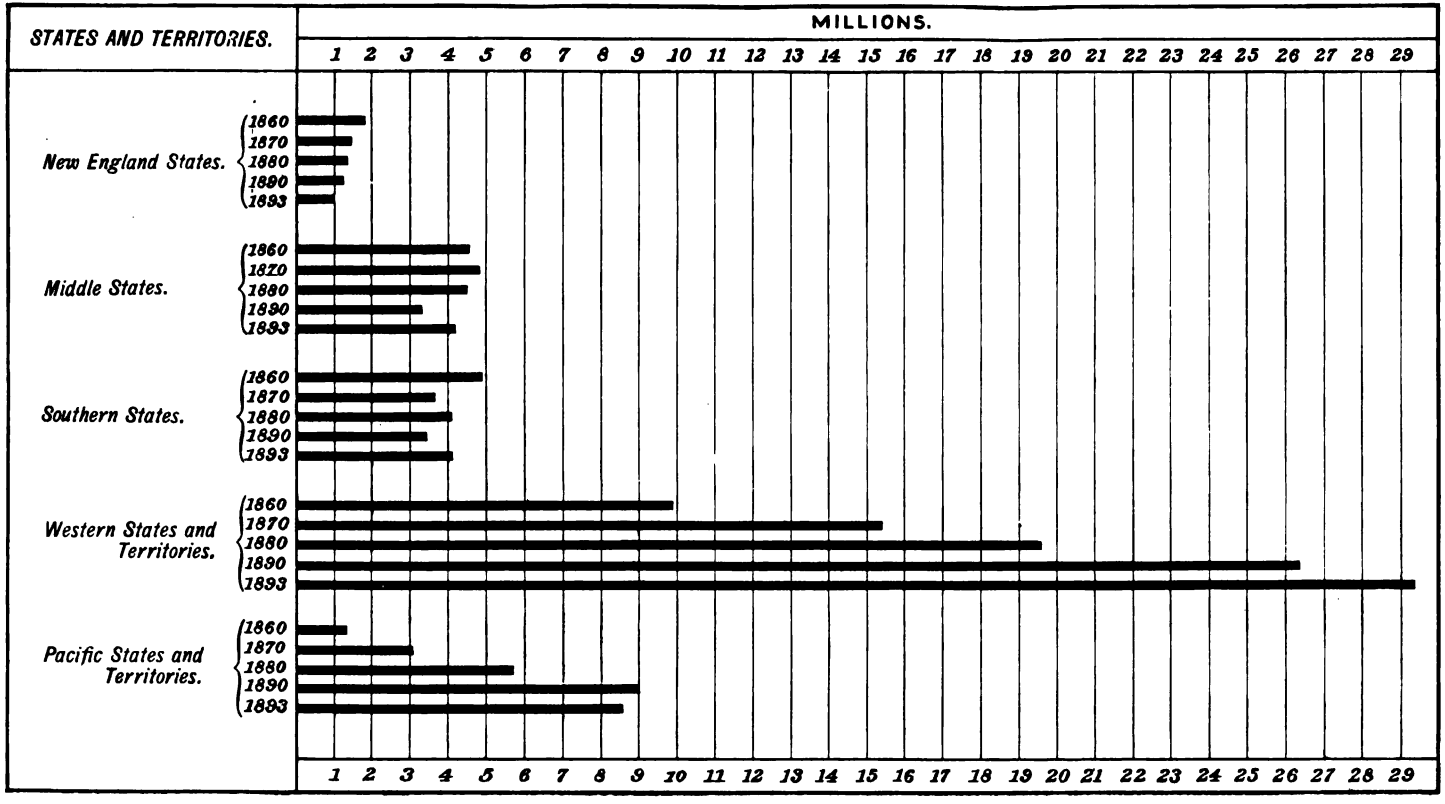
NUMBER OF SHEEP ON FARMS AND CROP OF WOOL IN EACH STATE

[From the Official Reports of

NUMBER OF SHEEP.

States and Territories.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Maine	649,264	451,577	452,472	434,666	565,918	370,484
New Hampshire	617,390	384,756	310,534	248,760	211,825	131,611
Vermont	1,681,819	1,014,122	752,201	580,347	439,870	333,947
Massachusetts	378,226	188,651	114,829	78,560	67,979	51,438
Rhode Island	90,146	44,296	32,624	23,938	17,211	11,400
Connecticut	403,462	174,181	117,107	83,884	59,431	37,652
Total New England States.	3,820,307	2,257,583	1,779,767	1,450,155	1,362,234	936,532
New York	5,118,777	3,453,241	2,617,855	2,181,578	1,715,180	1,528,979
New Jersey	219,285	160,488	135,228	120,067	117,020	55,409
Pennsylvania	1,767,620	1,822,357	1,631,540	1,794,301	1,776,598	1,612,107
Delaware	39,247	27,503	18,857	22,714	21,967	12,265
Maryland	257,922	177,902	155,765	129,697	171,184	132,329
District of Columbia	706	150	40	604	.....	14
Total Middle States.	7,403,557	5,641,641	4,559,285	4,248,961	3,801,949	3,341,101
Virginia	1,293,772	1,310,004	1,043,269	370,145	497,289	495,318
North Carolina	538,279	595,249	546,749	463,435	461,638	402,247
South Carolina	232,981	285,551	293,509	124,594	118,889	79,421
Georgia	267,107	560,435	512,618	419,465	527,589	446,459
Florida	7,198	23,311	30,158	26,599	56,681	98,275
Alabama	163,243	371,880	370,156	241,984	347,538	386,380
Mississippi	128,367	304,929	352,632	232,732	287,694	451,779
Louisiana	98,072	110,333	181,253	118,602	135,631	186,167
Texas	.....	100,530	753,363	714,351	2,411,633	3,454,858
Arkansas	42,151	91,256	202,753	161,077	246,757	243,999
Tennessee	741,593	811,591	773,317	826,783	672,789	540,996
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	552,327	674,769	785,063
Kentucky	1,008,240	1,102,091	938,990	936,765	1,000,269	937,124
Total Southern States.	4,521,003	5,667,160	5,938,767	5,188,809	7,439,166	8,502,081
Ohio	2,028,401	3,942,929	3,548,767	4,928,635	4,902,486	4,060,729
Michigan	99,618	746,435	1,271,743	1,985,906	2,189,389	2,400,318
Indiana	675,982	1,122,493	991,175	1,612,680	1,100,511	1,081,133
Illinois	395,672	894,043	769,135	1,568,286	1,037,073	922,631
Wisconsin	3,462	124,896	332,954	1,069,282	1,336,807	984,972
Minnesota	.....	80	13,044	132,343	267,598	399,049
Iowa	15,354	149,960	259,041	855,493	455,359	547,394
Missouri	348,018	762,511	937,445	1,852,001	1,411,298	950,562
Kansas	.....	.....	17,569	109,088	499,671	401,192
Nebraska	.....	.....	2,355	22,725	199,453	209,243
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	120,928	746,443	717,990
Total Western States.	3,566,507	7,743,347	8,141,228	13,757,367	14,146,088	12,675,213
California	.....	17,574	1,088,002	2,768,187	4,152,349	2,475,140
Nevada	.....	.....	376	11,018	133,695	278,469
Oregon	.....	15,382	86,052	318,123	1,083,162	1,780,312
Washington	.....	.....	10,157	44,063	292,883	265,267
Total Pacific States.	.....	32,956	1,184,587	3,141,391	5,662,089	4,794,188

No. —. NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 1, 1860, '70, '80, '90, and '93.



NUMBER OF SHEEP IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, ETC.—Continued.

State and Territories.	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Virginia	477,450	463,127	449,233	444,741	435,846
North Carolina	488,350	468,816	450,063	427,560	419,009
South Carolina	117,641	112,985	108,418	107,334	105,187
Georgia	532,547	500,594	465,552	442,274	424,583
Florida	97,951	91,094	90,183	92,888	91,950
Alabama	343,925	337,047	323,565	310,622	301,303
Mississippi	281,738	276,103	242,971	247,330	252,787
Louisiana	121,234	116,385	111,730	113,965	116,244
Texas	7,558,461	6,802,615	4,761,831	4,523,739	4,659,451
Arkansas	225,020	234,021	224,660	220,167	224,570
Tennessee	635,558	603,780	561,515	516,594	526,926
West Virginia	637,665	624,912	593,666	474,933	484,432
Kentucky	950,761	903,223	858,062	797,998	805,978
Total Southern States	12,468,301	11,534,652	9,241,449	8,720,645	8,848,275
Ohio	4,900,035	4,753,034	4,562,913	4,106,622	4,065,556
Michigan	2,364,174	2,269,607	2,156,127	2,113,004	2,134,134
Indiana	1,122,182	1,088,517	1,034,091	1,003,068	1,420,000
Illinois	1,093.101	1,005,653	925,201	814,177	773,468
Wisconsin	1,282,947	1,218,800	1,072,544	911,662	793,146
Minnesota	272,708	278,162	278,162	283,725	337,500
Iowa	472,303	467,580	425,498	408,478	540,700
Missouri	1,338,623	1,285,078	1,182,272	1,087,690	1,109,444
Kansas	838,143	1,190,163	1,106,852	830,139	730,522
Nebraska	373,894	448,673	439,700	422,112	342,000
Colorado	1,185,942	1,126,645	1,149,178	1,137,686	1,114,932
Total Western States	15,244,052	15,131,912	14,332,538	13,117,363	13,361.402
California	5,802,911	6,069,698	6,069,698	5,462,728	3,956,000
Nevada	423,885	661,261	674,486	660,996	694,046
Oregon	2,519,950	2,469,551	2,593,029	2,930,123	2,959,424
Washington	533,871	544,548	555,439	549,885	560,883
Total Pacific States	9,370,617	9,745,058	9,892,652	9,594,732	8,170,353
Dakota	183,820	253,672	256,209	269,019	242,117
Idaho	191,250	210,375	231,413	312,408	374,899
Montana	625,000	718,750	754,688	1,265,000	1,391,500
New Mexico	5,410,944	4,328,755	4,025,742	3,623,168	3,514,473
Arizona	353,335	396,002	627,201	658,561	665,147
Utah	620,780	651,767	658,285	1,335,000	1,468,500
Wyoming	609,960	518,466	534,020	523,340	565,297
Total States and Territories not elsewhere specified	8,495,089	7,577,787	7,087,558	7,986,496	8,221,834
Recapitulation by groups:					
New England States	1,283,809	1,249,226	1,287,085	1,278,737	1,235,436
Middle States	3,498,425	3,083,594	2,968,032	2,836,782	2,761,777
Southern States	12,468,301	11,534,652	9,241,449	8,720,645	8,848,275
Western States	15,244,052	15,131,912	14,332,538	13,117,363	13,361,402
Pacific States	9,370,617	9,745,058	9,892,652	9,594,732	8,170,353
States and Territories, n. e. s	8,495,039	7,577,787	7,087,558	7,986,496	8,221,834
Total United States	50,360,243	48,322,331	44,759,314	43,544,755	42,599,079

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, ETC.—Continued.

States and Territories.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Maine	542,248	547,670	569,577	398,704	326,937
New Hampshire	192,824	183,183	188,678	135,848	115,471
Vermont	362,112	351,249	358,274	329,612	280,170
Massachusetts	56,530	55,965	57,644	53,032	51,441
Rhode Island	20,231	20,433	20,433	12,260	11,279
Connecticut	46,759	45,824	47,199	42,479	39,930
Total New England States	1,220,704	1,204,324	1,241,805	971,935	825,228
New York	1,548,426	1,393,583	1,421,455	1,492,528	1,388,051
New Jersey	103,170	100,075	102,077	61,246	57,571
Pennsylvania	945,002	1,039,502	1,091,477	1,637,216	1,473,494
Delaware	22,294	23,517	22,967	13,551	12,873
Maryland	153,763	156,838	164,680	151,506	145,446
Total Middle States	2,772,655	2,712,515	2,802,656	3,356,047	3,077,435
Virginia	444,563	444,563	449,009	498,400	488,432
North Carolina	414,819	398,226	390,261	396,115	376,309
South Carolina	102,031	98,970	89,073	78,384	78,384
Georgia	411,846	383,017	383,017	432,809	411,169
Florida	110,351	111,455	117,028	106,495	112,885
Alabama	286,238	274,788	269,292	358,158	343,832
Mississippi	240,148	235,345	223,578	447,156	415,855
Louisiana	115,082	113,931	118,488	191,951	184,273
Texas	4,752,640	4,990,272	5,040,175	4,334,551	3,814,405
Arkansas	269,484	269,484	264,094	240,326	228,310
Tennessee	511,118	511,118	506,007	541,427	519,770
West Virginia	508,654	518,827	529,204	841,434	765,705
Kentucky	805,978	765,679	773,336	1,237,338	1,163,098
Total Southern States	8,972,952	9,115,675	9,152,562	9,704,544	8,902,427
Ohio	3,943,589	4,061,897	4,468,087	4,378,725	3,765,704
Michigan	2,240,841	2,263,249	2,353,779	2,518,544	2,392,617
Indiana	1,278,000	1,150,200	1,161,702	1,080,388	972,345
Illinois	688,387	770,993	848,092	1,187,329	1,032,976
Wisconsin	809,009	889,910	907,708	1,198,175	1,066,376
Minnesota	327,375	330,649	357,101	499,941	514,939
Iowa	475,816	452,025	565,031	791,043	775,222
Missouri	1,198,200	898,650	916,623	1,099,948	1,000,953
Kansas	438,313	447,079	469,433	389,629	323,392
Nebraska	239,400	234,612	269,804	272,502	277,952
Colorado	1,783,891	1,819,569	1,710,395	1,231,484	1,293,058
Total Western States	13,422,821	13,318,833	14,027,755	14,647,703	13,415,534
California	4,035,120	3,712,310	4,083,541	4,124,376	3,918,157
Nevada	700,986	504,710	504,710	555,181	544,077
Oregon	2,929,830	2,431,759	2,456,077	2,456,077	2,529,759
Washington	673,060	673,060	686,521	823,825	832,063
Total Pacific States	8,338,996	7,321,839	7,730,849	7,959,459	7,824,056
Dakota	266,329	274,319	590,000	714,400	a707,840
Idaho	487,357	501,978	527,077	764,262	779,547
Montana	1,989,845	2,089,337	2,089,337	2,528,098	2,780,908
New Mexico	3,092,736	3,123,663	2,967,480	2,730,082	2,921,188
Arizona	696,404	593,643	611,452	580,879	691,246

a North Dakota, 370,880; South Dakota, 336,960.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, ETC.—Continued.

State and Territories.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Utah	2,055,900	2,055,900	2,055,900	2,117,577	1,905,819
Wyoming	1,017,373	1,119,110	1,141,492	1,198,567	1,198,567
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,222
Total States and Territories not elsewhere specified	9,607,944	9,757,950	9,982,738	10,633,865	11,003,337
Recapitulation by groups:					
New England States	1,220,704	1,204,324	1,241,805	971,935	825,228
Middle States	2,772,655	2,712,515	2,802,656	3,356,047	3,077,435
Southern States	8,972,952	9,115,675	9,152,562	9,704,544	8,902,427
Western States	13,422,821	13,318,833	14,027,755	14,647,703	13,415,534
Pacific States	8,338,996	7,321,839	7,730,849	7,959,459	7,824,056
States and Territories, n. e. s	9,607,944	9,757,950	9,982,738	10,633,865	11,003,337
Total United States	44,336,072	43,431,136	44,938,365	47,273,553	45,048,017

Wool Clip of the United States.

[Estimates of James Lynch, of New York.]

States and sections.	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and States east of the Mississippi, except lower Southern	120,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	135,000,000	130,000,000	110,000,000
California	9,000,000	11,000,000	16,000,000	17,250,000	23,000,000	25,000,000
Texas	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Georgia, Lake, and Southern	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	137,000,000	160,000,000	177,000,000	162,250,000	163,000,000	146,000,000

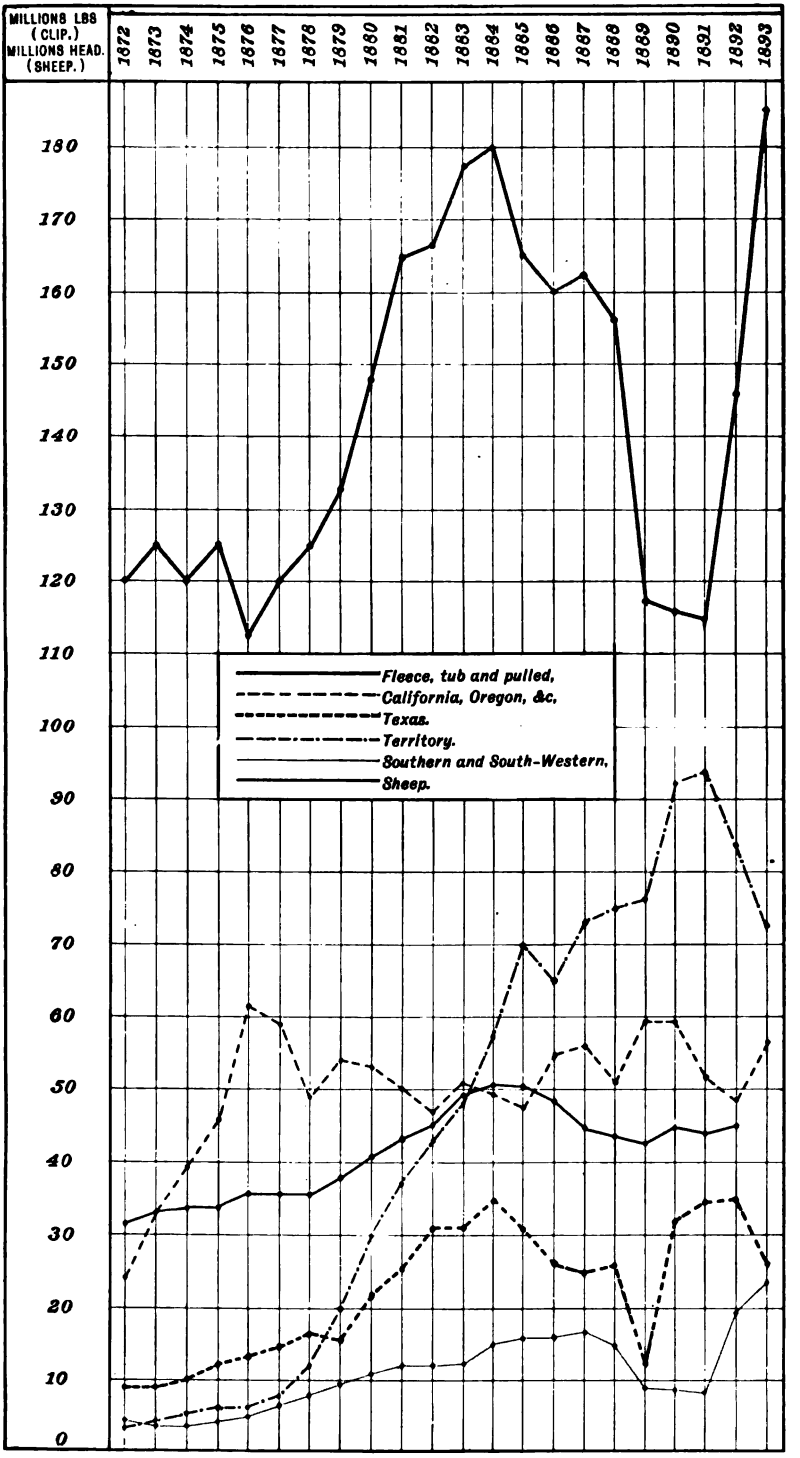
	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and States east of the Mississippi, except lower Southern	120,000,000	125,000,000	120,000,000	125,000,000	110,000,000	117,000,000
California	24,000,000				57,500,000	53,000,000
Oregon		33,200,000	39,500,000	46,000,000	6,250,000	9,250,000
Other Western States and Territories	8,000,000					
Colorado and New Mexico		4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	8,000,000
Texas	9,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000	14,000,000
Georgia, Lake and Southern	4,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
Total	160,000,000	174,700,000	178,000,000	193,000,000	198,250,000	208,250,000

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and States east of the Mississippi, except lower Southern	125,000,000	133,000,000	148,000,000	164,600,000	166,550,000
California	39,000,000	47,000,000	46,000,000	43,000,000	39,500,000
Oregon	10,000,000	14,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,500,000
Other Western States and Territories			15,000,000	17,200,000	23,150,000
Colorado and New Mexico	12,000,000	13,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Texas	17,000,000	16,000,000	22,000,000	26,000,000	31,000,000
Georgia, Lake, and Southern	8,000,000	9,500,000	11,000,000	12,200,000	12,300,000
Total	211,000,000	232,500,000	264,000,000	290,000,000	300,000,000

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and States east of the Mississippi, except lower Southern	177,500,000	180,000,000	165,000,000	160,000,000	162,500,000
California	40,900,000	49,500,000	47,600,000	54,305,000	37,000,000
Oregon	10,000,000				
Other Western States and Territories	27,500,000	58,000,000	70,000,000	65,000,000	a70,000,000
Colorado and New Mexico	21,000,000				22,000,000
Texas	31,000,000	35,000,000	31,000,000	26,000,000	25,000,000
Georgia, Lake, and Southern	12,500,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000
Total	320,400,000	337,500,000	329,600,000	322,305,000	333,500,000

a Including Oregon.

WOOL CLIP, UNITED STATES.



INCREASE PER CENT, BASED ON FOREGOING TABLE.

States and sections.	1870	1875	1880	1885	1887
	Per cent (a) Increase +. Decrease —.	Per cent. Increase +. Decrease —.	Per cent. Increase +. Decrease —.	Per cent. Increase +. Decrease —.	Per cent. Increase +. Decrease —.
Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and States east of the Mississippi, except lower Southern	+8·23	—8·35	+18·49	+11·49	—1·52
California	+155·56	.....	.....	—20·43	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	+57·14	.....
Other Western States and Territories	.....	.....	.....	+193·33	+59·09
Colorado and New Mexico	.....	.....	+150·00	+73·33	—15·38
Texas	+16·67	+71·43	+83·63	+40·91	—19·35
Georgia, Lake, and Southern	+50·00	+88·33	+175·00	+45.45	+6·25
Total	+13·98	+18·40	+36·79	+24·85	+1·79

a From 1866.

1861–1881 from the Tariff Commission volumes.
1882–1883 from the bulletin of the Wool Manufacturers' Association.
1884–1886 from the Tariff Hearings, 1888, p. 599.

The Estimated Wool Clip of the Country for 1886.

[By Joseph P. Truitt.]

States and Territories.	Average weight per fleece.	Sheep.	Wool, unwashed.	Shrinkage.	Wool, scoured.	Estimated amount of combing wool "in grease."		
						X and above.	Medium.	Quarter.
	Lbs.	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*P. ct.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Texas	6	6, 902, 615	40, 815, 690	60	16, 326, 276			
Ohio	5	4, 753, 034	a23, 765, 170	50	11, 882, 585	4, 990, 685	1, 425, 910	712, 955
California	6	6, 069, 698	36, 418, 188	60	14, 567, 276			
New Mexico	4	4, 328, 755	17, 315, 020	40	10, 389, 012			
Michigan	6½	2, 269, 607	a14, 752, 446	58	6, 196, 038		4, 425, 733	
New York	6	1, 595, 824	a 9, 574, 944	50	4, 787, 472	1, 436, 241		1, 436, 241
Pennsylvania	6	1, 189, 481	a 7, 136, 886	50	3, 568, 443	1, 498, 745	428, 213	214, 106
Oregon	7	2, 469, 551	17, 286, 857	60	6, 914, 743			12, 100, 799
Indiana	5½	1, 068, 517	5, 986, 843	45	3, 292, 764			4, 789, 474
Wisconsin	6	1, 218, 800	7, 312, 800	60	2, 925, 120		2, 925, 120	
Illinois	6	1, 005, 653	6, 033, 918	50	3, 016, 959			
Missouri	6	1, 285, 078	7, 710, 468	50	3, 855, 234			6, 168, 374
Colorado	6	1, 126, 645	6, 759, 870	55	3, 041, 942			
Kentucky	6	903, 223	5, 419, 338	40	3, 251, 603			5, 419, 338
Vermont	7	878, 174	2, 647, 218	60	1, 058, 888	529, 443		
Kansas	7	1, 190, 163	8, 331, 141	65	2, 915, 900	833, 114		
West Virginia	5	624, 912	3, 124, 560	40	1, 864, 736	1, 249, 824		
Maine	6	537, 407	3, 224, 442	30	2, 257, 110			644, 888
Arizona	8	896, 002	7, 168, 016	70	2, 150, 405		716, 801	
Iowa	6	467, 580	2, 805, 480	65	981, 918			280, 548
Montana	7	718, 750	5, 031, 250	65	1, 760, 938		1, 509, 375	
Wyoming	6½	518, 466	3, 370, 029	65	1, 179, 511		505, 504	
Utah	7	651, 767	4, 562, 369	55	2, 053, 067			
Virginia	5	463, 127	2, 315, 635	50	1, 157, 817	926, 254		
Tennessee	6	603, 780	3, 622, 680	60	1, 449, 072			
Washington Ter.	6	544, 548	3, 267, 288	60	1, 306, 916			980, 186
Georgia	4	500, 594	2, 002, 376	50	1, 001, 188			
Nevada	7	661, 261	4, 628, 827	60	1, 851, 531			
Minnesota	6	278, 162	1, 668, 972	65	584, 141		166, 897	
Nebraska	7	448, 673	3, 140, 711	65	1, 099, 249			
New Hampshire	6	195, 260	1, 171, 560	60	468, 624			
North Carolina	5	468, 816	2, 344, 080	60	937, 632			
Maryland	4	168, 582	674, 328	50	337, 164			269, 731
Alabama	4	337, 047	1, 348, 188	50	674, 094			
New Jersey	5	107, 413	537, 065	50	268, 533			107, 413
Dakota	7	253, 672	1, 775, 704	65	621, 497			177, 570
Idaho	7	210, 375	1, 472, 625	65	515, 419			147, 262
Mississippi	6	276, 103	1, 656, 618	60	662, 648			
Arkansas	7	234, 021	1, 638, 147	65	573, 352			
Massachusetts	6	64, 561	387, 366	60	154, 947			38, 736
Connecticut	5	53, 477	267, 385	50	133, 693			26, 738
Louisiana	5	116, 385	581, 925	55	261, 867			145, 481
South Carolina	5	112, 935	564, 675	50	282, 337			
Florida	5	91, 094	455, 470	50	227, 735			
Rhode Island	6	20, 449	122, 694	50	61, 347			
Delaware	6	22, 294	133, 764	50	66, 882			53, 505
Total		48, 322, 331	227, 101, 589 a 55, 229, 446		124, 945, 625	11, 464, 306	12, 103, 553	33, 713, 345

a Washed.

Total number of sheep	48, 322, 331
Pounds of wool unwashed	227, 101, 589
washed	55, 229, 446
Total	282, 331, 035

Estimated Wool Clip of the Country for the Year 1887.

[By Joseph P. Truitt.]

States and Territories.	Average weight per fleece.	Sheep.	Wool, unwashed.	Shrinkage.	Wool, scoured.
	Pounds.	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*
Texas	6	4,761,831	28,570,986	60	11,428,395
Ohio	5	4,562,913	a 22,814,565	50	11,407,283
California	6	6,069,698	36,418,188	60	14,567,276
New Mexico	4	4,025,742	16,102,968	40	9,661,781
Michigan	6½	2,156,127	a 14,014,825	58	5,886,227
New York	6	1,579,866	a 9,479,197	50	4,739,598
Pennsylvania	6	1,094,323	a 6,565,938	50	3,282,969
Oregon	7	2,593,029	18,151,203	60	7,260,482
Indiana	5½	1,035,091	5,687,501	45	3,125,126
Wisconsin	6	1,072,544	6,435,264	60	2,574,106
Illinois	6	925,201	5,551,206	50	2,775,603
Missouri	6	1,182,272	7,093,632	50	3,546,816
Colorado	6	1,149,178	6,895,068	55	3,102,781
Kentucky	6	858,062	5,148,372	40	3,089,024
Vermont	7	378,174	2,647,218	60	1,058,888
Kansas	7	1,106,852	7,747,964	65	2,711,788
West Virginia	5	593,666	2,968,330	40	1,780,998
Maine	6	526,659	3,159,954	30	2,211,968
Arizona	8	627,201	5,017,608	70	1,505,283
Iowa	6	425,498	2,552,988	65	893,546
Montana	7	754,688	5,282,816	65	1,848,986
Wyoming	6½	534,020	3,471,130	65	1,214,896
Utah	7	658,285	4,607,995	55	2,073,598
Virginia	5	449,233	2,246,165	50	1,123,083
Tennessee	6	561,515	3,369,090	60	1,347,636
Washington Territory	6	555,439	3,332,634	60	1,333,054
Georgia	4	465,552	1,862,208	50	931,104
Nevada	7	674,486	4,721,402	60	1,888,561
Minnesota	6	278,162	1,668,972	65	584,141
Nebraska	7	439,700	3,077,900	65	1,077,265
New Hampshire	6	195,260	1,171,560	60	468,624
North Carolina	5	450,063	2,250,315	60	900,126
Maryland	4	165,210	660,840	50	330,420
Alabama	4	323,565	1,294,260	50	647,130
New Jersey	5	106,339	531,695	50	265,848
Dakota	7	256,209	1,793,463	65	627,713
Idaho	7	231,413	1,619,891	65	566,962
Mississippi	6	242,971	1,457,826	60	583,131
Arkansas	7	224,660	1,572,620	65	550,417
Massachusetts	6	63,270	379,620	60	151,848
Connecticut	5	53,477	267,385	50	133,692
Louisiana	5	111,730	558,650	55	251,393
South Carolina	5	108,418	542,090	50	271,045
Florida	5	90,183	450,915	50	225,457
Rhode Island	6	20,245	121,470	50	60,735
Delaware	6	22,294	133,764	50	66,882
Total		44,759,314	{ 208,595,126 / a 52,874,524 }		116,136,685

a Washed.

Unwashed	208,595,126
Washed	52,874,524
Total	261,469,650

Estimated Wool Clip of the Country for the Year 1889.

[By Joseph P. Truitt.]

States and Territories.	Average weight per fleece.	Sheep.	Wool, washed and unwashed.	Shrinkage.	Wool, scoured.
	Pounds.	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*
Maine	6	547,725	3,286,350	40	1,971,810
New Hampshire	6	194,772	1,168,632	60	467,453
Vermont	7	365,770	2,560,390	60	1,024,156
Massachusetts	6	59,505	357,030	50	178,515
Rhode Island	6	20,435	122,610	40	73,566
Connecticut	5	47,231	236,155	45	129,885
New York	6	1,548,426	9,290,556	50	4,645,278
New Jersey	5	103,170	515,850	50	257,925
Pennsylvania	6	985,646	5,913,876	55	2,661,245
Delaware	6	22,294	133,764	50	66,882
Maryland	4	152,241	608,964	50	304,482
Virginia	5	435,848	2,179,240	50	1,089,615
North Carolina	5	419,009	2,095,045	55	943,770
South Carolina	5	105,187	525,935	50	262,967
Georgia	4	424,583	1,698,332	42	985,033
Florida	5	91,959	459,795	45	252,887
Alabama	4	301,303	1,205,212	50	602,606
Mississippi	6	252,787	1,516,722	55	682,525
Louisiana	5	116,244	581,220	55	261,549
Texas	6	4,659,451	27,956,706	60	11,183,083
Arkansas	7	224,570	1,571,990	55	550,197
Tennessee	6	526,926	3,161,556	55	1,422,700
West Virginia	5	484,432	2,422,160	40	1,453,296
Kentucky	6	805,978	4,835,868	40	2,901,521
Ohio	5	4,065,556	20,327,780	50	10,163,890
Michigan	6½	2,134,134	13,871,871	58	5,826,186
Indiana	5½	1,420,000	7,810,000	45	4,295,500
Illinois	6	773,468	4,640,808	50	2,320,404
Wisconsin	6	793,146	4,758,876	60	1,903,550
Minnesota	6	337,500	2,025,000	65	708,750
Iowa	6	540,700	3,244,200	65	1,135,470
Missouri	6	1,109,444	6,656,664	50	3,328,332
Kansas	7	780,522	5,113,654	65	1,789,779
Nebraska	7	342,000	2,394,000	65	837,900
California	6½	3,956,000	25,714,000	65	8,999,900
Oregon	7	2,959,424	20,715,968	60	8,286,387
Nevada	7	694,046	4,858,322	65	1,700,413
Colorado	7	1,114,932	7,804,524	65	2,731,583
Arizona	8	665,147	5,321,176	70	1,596,352
Dakota	7	243,117	1,694,819	65	593,187
Idaho	7	374,890	2,624,230	65	918,481
Montana	7	1,391,500	9,740,500	65	3,409,175
New Mexico	4	3,514,473	14,057,892	40	8,434,735
Utah	7	1,468,500	10,279,500	55	4,625,775
Washington Territory	6	560,883	3,365,298	60	1,346,119
Wyoming	7	565,207	3,956,449	70	1,186,935
Total	.....	42,509,079	265,079,479	.....	110,375,350
Pulled wool, on estimate of 1887	.....	.....	40,700,000	.....	.....

Average shrinkage, 56·23 per cent.

Estimated Wool Clip of the Country for the Year 1890.

[By Joseph P. Truitt.]

States and Territories.	Average weight per fleece.	Sheep.	Wool, washed and unwashed.	Shrinkage.	Wool, scoured.
	Pounds.	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*
Maine	6	542,248	3,253,488	40	1,952,093
New Hampshire	6	192,824	1,156,944	60	462,778
Vermont	7	362,112	2,534,784	60	1,013,914
Massachusetts	6	56,530	339,180	50	169,590
Rhode Island	6	20,231	121,386	40	72,832
Connecticut	5	46 759	233,795	45	128,587
New York	6	1,548,426	9,290,556	50	4,645,278
New Jersey	5	103,170	515,850	50	257,925
Pennsylvania	6	945,002	5,670,012	55	2,551,505
Delaware	6	22,294	133,764	50	66,882
Maryland	4	153,763	615,052	50	307,526
Virginia	5	444,563	2,222,815	50	1,111,407
North Carolina	5	414,819	2,074,095	55	933,343
South Carolina	5	102,031	510,155	50	255,077
Georgia	4	411,846	1,647,384	42	955,483
Florida	5	110,351	551,755	45	303,465
Alabama	4	286,238	1,144,952	50	572,476
Mississippi	6	240,148	1,440,888	55	648,400
Louisiana	5	115,082	575,410	55	258,935
Texas	6	4,752,640	28,515,840	60	11,406,336
Arkansas	7	269,484	1,886,388	65	660,236
Tennessee	6	511,118	3,066,708	55	1,380,019
West Virginia	5	508,654	2,543,270	40	1,525,962
Kentucky	6	805,978	4,835,868	40	2,901,521
Ohio	5	3,943,589	19,717,945	50	9,858,972
Michigan	6½	2,240,841	14,565,466	58	6,117,496
Indiana	5½	1,278,000	7,029,000	45	3,865,950
Illinois	6	668,387	4,130,322	50	2,065,161
Wisconsin	6	899,009	4,854,054	60	1,941,622
Minnesota	6	327,375	1,964,250	65	687,487
Iowa	6	275,816	2,854,896	65	999,214
Missouri	6	1,198,200	7,189,200	50	3,594,600
Kansas	7	438,313	3,068,191	65	1,073,867
Nebraska	7	239,400	1,675,800	65	586,530
California	6½	4,035,120	26,228,280	66	9,179,898
Oregon	7	2,929,830	20,508,810	60	8,203,524
Nevada	7	700,986	4,906,902	65	1,717,416
Colorado	7	1,783,891	12,487,237	65	4,370,533
Arizona	8	698,404	5,587,232	70	1,676,170
Dakota	7	266,329	1,864,303	65	652,506
Idaho	7	487,357	3,411,499	65	1,194,025
Montana	7	1,989,845	13,928,915	65	4,875,120
New Mexico	4	3,092,736	12,370,944	40	7,422,566
Utah	7	2,055,900	14,391,300	55	6,476,085
Washington	6	673,060	4,038,360	60	1,615,344
Wyoming	7	1,017,373	7,121,611	65	2,492,564
Total	.....	44,336,072	268,774,856	.....	115,208,220
Pulled wool, on estimate of 1887	.....	.....	40,700,000	.....	.....

Average shrinkage, 54·88 per cent.

Estimated Wool Clip of the Country for the Year 1891.

[By S. N. D. North, on the basis of Joseph P. Truitt's estimate.]

States and Territories.	Average weight per fleece.	Sheep.	Wool, washed and unwashed.	Shrinkage.	Wool, scoured.
	Pounds.	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*
Maine	6	547,670	3,286,020	40	1,971,612
New Hampshire	6	183,183	1,099,098	60	439,639
Vermont	7	351,249	2,458,743	60	983,497
Massachusetts	6	55,965	335,790	50	167,895
Rhode Island	6	20,423	122,538	40	73,523
Connecticut	5	45,824	229,120	45	126,016
New York	6	1,393,583	8,361,498	50	4,180,749
New Jersey	5	100,075	500,375	50	250,187
Pennsylvania	6	1,089,502	6,237,012	55	2,806,655
Delaware	6	22,517	135,102	50	67,551
Maryland	4	156,838	627,352	50	313,676
Virginia	5	444,563	2,222,815	50	1,111,407
North Carolina	5	396,226	1,981,130	55	396,009
South Carolina	5	98,970	494,850	50	247,425
Georgia	4	383,017	1,532,068	42	888,599
Florida	5	111,455	557,275	45	306,501
Alabama	4	274,788	1,099,152	50	549,576
Mississippi	6	235,345	1,412,070	55	635,432
Louisiana	5	113,931	569,655	55	256,345
Texas	6	4,990,272	29,941,632	60	11,976,653
Arkansas	7	269,484	1,886,388	65	660,236
Tennessee	6	511,118	3,066,708	55	1,380,019
West Virginia	5	518,827	2,594,135	40	1,556,481
Kentucky	6	765,679	4,594,074	40	2,756,444
Ohio	5	4,061,897	20,309,485	50	10,154,742
Michigan	6½	2,263,249	14,711,118	58	6,178,670
Indiana	5½	1,150,200	6,326,100	45	3,479,355
Illinois	6	770,993	4,625,958	50	2,312,979
Wisconsin	6	889,910	5,339,460	60	2,135,784
Minnesota	6	330,649	1,983,894	65	694,363
Iowa	6	452,025	2,712,150	65	949,253
Missouri	6	998,650	5,991,900	60	2,695,950
Kansas	7	447,079	3,129,553	65	1,095,344
Nebraska	7	284,612	1,642,284	65	574,799
California	6½	3,712,310	24,130,015	66	8,204,205
Oregon	7	2,431,759	17,022,313	60	6,808,925
Nevada	7	504,710	3,532,970	65	1,236,540
Colorado	7	1,819,569	12,736,983	65	4,457,944
Arizona	8	593,643	4,749,144	70	1,424,743
Dakota	7	274,819	1,920,233	65	672,082
Idaho	7	501,978	3,513,846	65	1,229,846
Montana	7	2,067,337	14,471,359	65	5,064,976
New Mexico	4	3,133,663	12,534,652	40	7,520,791
Utah	7	2,055,900	14,391,300	55	6,476,085
Washington	6	673,060	4,038,360	60	1,615,344
Wyoming	7	1,119,110	7,833,770	65	2,741,820
Total	.....	43,419,136	262,401,507	.....	112,326,703
Pulled wool, Department of Agriculture estimate	.....	.....	45,000,000	.....	27,000,000

Average shrinkage, 54·87 per cent.

ESTIMATED WOOL CLIP OF THE COUNTRY FOR THE YEAR 1892.

[By S. N. D. NORTH.]

States and Territories.	Average weight per fleece.	Sheep.	Wool, washed and unwashed.	Shrinkage.	Wool, scoured.
	Pounds.	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*
Maine	6	569,577	3,417,462	43	1,967,953
New Hampshire	7	188,678	1,320,746	60	528,298
Vermont	7½	358,274	2,687,055	60	1,074,823
Massachusetts	6	57,644	345,864	45	190,225
Rhode Island	6	20,433	122,598	40	73,558
Connecticut	5	47,199	235,995	45	129,797
New York	6½	1,421,445	8,884,094	53	4,175,524
New Jersey	5	102,077	510,385	48	265,400
Pennsylvania	6	1,091,477	6,548,862	53	3,077,965
Delaware	5½	22,967	126,318	46	68,211
Maryland	4½	164,680	741,060	50	370,530
Virginia	5	449,009	2,245,045	45	1,234,774
North Carolina	5	390,261	1,951,305	53	917,113
South Carolina	5	89,073	445,365	50	222,683
Georgia	4½	383,017	1,723,577	42	999,674
Florida	5	117,028	585,140	43	333,530
Alabama	4½	269,292	1,211,814	50	605,907
Mississippi	6	223,578	1,341,468	55	603,660
Louisiana	5	118,488	592,440	53	278,446
Texas	7	5,040,175	35,281,225	65	12,348,429
Arkansas	6½	264,094	1,716,611	65	600,813
Tennessee	5½	506,007	2,783,039	50	1,391,519
West Virginia	5	529,204	2,646,020	44	1,481,771
Kentucky	5½	773,330	4,446,682	40	2,668,009
Ohio	5	4,468,087	22,340,435	52	10,723,408
Michigan	6½	2,353,779	15,299,563	58	6,425,816
Indiana	6	1,161,702	6,970,212	45	3,833,616
Illinois	6½	848,092	5,512,598	50	2,756,299
Wisconsin	6½	907,708	5,900,102	58	2,478,042
Minnesota	6	357,101	2,142,606	63	792,764
Iowa	6½	565,031	3,531,444	62	1,341,948
Missouri	6½	916,623	5,728,894	53	2,692,580
Kansas	8	469,433	3,755,464	65	1,314,412
Nebraska	8	269,804	2,158,432	65	755,451
California	6½	4,083,541	26,543,016	66	9,024,625
Oregon	7½	2,456,077	17,806,558	62	6,766,492
Nevada	8	504,710	4,037,680	67	1,332,434
Colorado	7½	1,710,395	12,827,962	65	4,489,787
Arizona	8½	611,452	5,197,342	70	1,559,202
Dakota	7	590,000	4,130,000	62	1,569,400
Idaho	8	527,077	4,216,616	66	1,433,649
Montana	7½	2,089,337	15,670,028	63	5,797,910
New Mexico	4½	2,967,480	13,353,660	46	7,210,976
Utah	7	2,055,900	14,391,300	65	5,036,955
Washington	6½	686,521	4,462,387	63	1,651,083
Wyoming	8	1,141,492	9,131,936	66	3,104,858
Total	6½	44,938,365	287,018,405	59	117,700,318

Estimated Wool Clip of the Country for the Year 1893.

[By S. N. D. North.]

States and Territories.	Average weight per fleece.	Sheep.	Wool, washed and unwashed.	Shrinkage.	Wool, scoured.
	Pounds.	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*
Maine	6	398,704	2,392,224	43	1,363,568
New Hampshire	7	135,848	950,936	60	380,374
Vermont	7½	329,612	2,472,090	60	988,836
Massachusetts	6	53,032	318,192	45	175,006
Rhode Island	6	12,260	73,560	40	44,136
Connecticut	5	42,479	212,395	45	116,817
New York	6½	1,492,528	9,328,300	53	4,384,301
New Jersey	5	61,246	306,230	48	159,240
Pennsylvania	6	1,637,216	9,823,296	53	4,616,949
Delaware	5½	13,551	74,531	46	40,247
Maryland	4½	151,506	681,777	48	354,524
Virginia	5	498,400	2,492,000	45	1,370,600
North Carolina	5	396,115	1,980,575	50	990,288
South Carolina	5	78,384	391,920	45	215,556
Georgia	4½	432,809	1,947,641	40	1,168,585
Florida	5	106,495	532,475	43	303,511
Alabama	4½	358,158	1,611,711	45	886,441
Mississippi	6	477,156	1,862,936	55	838,321
Louisiana	5	191,951	959,755	50	479,878
Texas	7	4,334,551	30,341,857	68	9,709,394
Arkansas	6	240,326	1,441,956	60	576,782
Tennessee	5½	541,427	2,977,849	48	1,548,481
West Virginia	5½	841,434	4,627,887	45	2,545,338
Kentucky	5½	1,237,338	6,805,359	40	4,083,215
Ohio	5	4,378,725	21,893,625	52	10,508,940
Michigan	6½	2,518,544	16,370,536	58	6,875,625
Indiana	6	1,080,383	6,482,298	45	3,565,264
Illinois	6½	1,187,329	7,717,638	50	3,858,819
Wisconsin	6	1,198,175	7,189,050	50	3,594,525
Minnesota	6	499,941	2,999,646	63	1,109,869
Iowa	7	791,043	5,537,301	62	2,104,174
Missouri	6	1,099,948	6,599,688	53	3,101,853
Kansas	8	389,627	3,117,016	65	1,090,956
Nebraska	9	272,502	2,452,518	68	784,806
California	6½	4,124,376	26,808,444	65	9,114,871
Oregon	8	2,456,077	19,648,616	65	6,877,016
Nevada	8	555,181	4,441,448	69	1,376,849
Colorado	7½	1,231,484	9,236,130	65	3,232,645
Arizona	6	580,879	5,227,911	73	1,411,536
North Dakota	6½	390,400	2,440,000	63	902,800
South Dakota	6	324,000	1,994,000	55	897,30
Idaho	8	764,262	6,114,096	68	1,956,511
Montana	7	2,528,098	17,696,686	63	6,547,774
New Mexico	4½	2,730,082	12,285,369	50	6,142,685
Utah	7	2,117,577	14,823,039	65	5,188,064
Washington	7	823,825	5,766,775	66	1,960,704
Wyoming	8½	1,198,567	10,187,820	68	3,260,102
Total	6.38	47,273,553	301,538,138	59.27	122,803,776
Pulled Wool	.....	.....	47,000,000	40	28,200,000
Total fleece and pulled wool	.....	.....	348,538,138	.....	151,003,776

PRICE IN THE FOREIGN MARKETS OF IMPORTED WOOLS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE GIVEN YEARS.

Years ending June 30—	Class 1, clothing wools.			Class 2, combing wools.			Class 3, carpet and similar wools.		
	Value, 32 cents or less per pound.	Value, over 32 cents per pound.	Total clothing wools.	Value, 32 cents or less per pound.	Value, over 32 cents per pound.	Total combing wools.	Value, 12 cents or less per pound.	Value, over 12 cents per pound.	Total carpet wools.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1867	26.5	37.6	32.7	21.1	.....	21.1	10.3	17.5	14.7
1868	18.7	39.0	19.3	.....	12.1	12.1	10.7	19.2	15.0
1869	19.7	37.1	20.2	22.7	34.5	24.1	10.7	18.7	13.2
1870	17.0	36.2	19.1	24.3	36.7	27.3	10.5	16.5	11.6
1871	19.3	37.4	20.1	17.6	36.7	17.9	10.5	18.3	12.6
1872	22.7	40.0	24.7	18.5	43.6	21.3	10.3	24.5	17.7
1873	25.9	48.2	27.9	22.7	59.1	26.2	11.9	26.5	20.9
1874	28.6	39.7	33.8	21.8	39.1	22.9	12.0	22.5	16.9
1875	25.7	33.5	27.4	22.6	39.9	27.7	12.4	19.7	14.5
1876	24.1	36.8	25.3	29.6	38.0	36.6	12.2	21.0	16.1
1877	23.5	44.4	23.6	31.2	35.6	33.1	11.5	19.3	14.0
1878	23.7	37.8	24.4	30.5	35.3	32.0	11.2	19.4	13.4
1879	21.1	39.5	21.3	23.4	38.8	24.2	11.3	18.1	11.7
1880	22.7	37.4	22.9	26.8	37.3	28.7	11.2	21.8	13.7
1881	22.5	38.0	23.0	28.4	36.2	28.8	11.7	19.7	14.1
1882	22.0	41.1	22.4	27.7	37.1	28.0	11.8	19.2	14.1
1883	22.0	45.2	22.1	24.1	44.6	25.1	12.1	18.4	13.9
1884	22.2	31.3	22.5	22.9	40.2	23.7	11.0	16.9	12.5
1885	22.1	42.7	22.1	22.1	43.3	23.7	10.1	17.3	10.9
1886	18.0	49.2	18.1	22.1	39.5	22.3	9.7	17.2	10.5
1887	18.3	33.4	18.4	23.1	41.7	23.4	10.0	18.1	12.0
1888	20.3	32.3	20.9	23.6	41.7	23.6	10.1	17.9	12.1
1889	20.3	33.5	20.3	23.2	41.3	23.4	10.2	16.4	11.5
1890	22.4	33.3	22.4	23.7	37.3	24.7	10.2	16.4	11.6
1891 (act Mar. 3, 1883)	24.1	.....	24.1	23.0	24.3	23.2	10.1	16.7	12.0
1891 (act Oct. 1, 1890)	21.3	(a)	21.3	23.2	(a)	23.2	10.3	14.5	10.7
1892	.....	.....	20.1	.....	.....	22.6	.....	.....	9.7
1893	.....	.....	19.0	.....	.....	22.0	.....	.....	7.7

a During the years 1884 to 1890, and in 1891, to include October 5, 1890, inclusive, the classification, according to value of classes 1 and 2, was 30 cents or less, and over 30 cents, per pound, respectively; in 1891, from October 6, 1890, there is, for classes 1 and 2, no subdivision of classes of wool according to value, but for class 3 the classification was 13 cents or less, and over 13 cents, per pound, respectively.

NOTES.—Washed and scoured wools not included in the above table.

The rates of duty on imports of raw wool during the above period were as follows:

On wools of classes 1 and 2, if valued at 32 cents or less per pound 10 cents per pound and 11 per cent to include 1883, and 10 cents per pound after 1883; if valued over 32 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound and ten per cent to include 1883, and 12 cents per pound after 1883.

On wools of class 3, if valued at 12 cents or less per pound, 3 cents per pound to include 1883, and 2½ cents per pound after 1883; if valued over 12 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound to include 1883, and 5 cents per pound after 1883.

The only exception from the above rates was in 1867 on combing wools, being on wools valued at 32 cents or less per pound, 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent; and on wools valued over 32 cents per pound, 12 cents and 32 per cent.

A reduction of 10 per cent was provided for from the regular rates of duty in all classes of wool from August 1, 1872, to March 3, 1875.

WOOL MANUFACTURES.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPITAL INVESTED.

[From the official reports of the U. S. Census.]

States.	Establishments.				Capital invested.			
	1860	1870a	1880	1890	1860	1870a	1880	1890
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	6	14	14	9	140,000	22,375	28,900	113,098
Arkansas	.....	13	25	7	.....	32,500	85,550	42,435
California	1	5	9	15	100,000	1,785,000	1,676,500	2,995,950
Connecticut	84	114	102	116	2,491,000	12,991,000	14,221,637	25,492,102
Delaware	4	11	5	4	117,000	384,500	352,559	506,974
Florida	.....	1	.....	(b)	.....	500	.....	(b)
Georgia	11	46	32	19	242,500	936,585	180,733	444,033
Illinois	21	109	67	66	207,600	2,962,443	1,433,353	3,383,831
Indiana	79	175	86	65	264,341	3,821,918	2,318,705	3,827,195
Iowa	12	85	37	24	82,500	1,440,484	555,700	901,900
Kansas	.....	9	5	(b)	.....	96,000	131,925	(b)
Kentucky	37	125	98	45	408,500	700,449	890,750	2,902,383
Louisiana	1	2	.....	4	75,000	84,000	.....	122,900
Maine	26	108	97	91	932,400	4,187,745	4,016,828	9,741,422
Maryland	27	31	16	20	318,200	205,245	344,010	582,681
Massachusetts	136	220	271	366	11,023,953	23,472,900	38,231,375	76,611,667
Michigan	16	54	50	52	103,950	1,011,050	706,189	1,899,460
Minnesota	.....	10	14	27	.....	246,600	198,500	885,716
Mississippi	4	11	8	7	75,500	195,250	331,500	1,553,455
Missouri	11	156	102	46	103,750	716,524	755,550	823,013
New Hampshire	52	79	85	102	2,621,300	5,316,600	8,874,855	15,123,749
New Jersey	35	34	45	59	583,400	1,369,200	3,795,695	8,723,922
New Mexico	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	65,000	.....	.....
New York	140	259	264	391	3,115,700	10,199,482	23,583,574	50,125,453
North Carolina	7	52	49	138	223,000	237,800	203,100	437,628
Ohio	115	225	146	136	658,750	3,066,069	1,570,340	4,614,419
Oregon	1	9	10	6	70,000	389,200	566,600	1,350,585
Pennsylvania	270	488	654	771	4,339,310	17,588,913	35,642,016	69,666,069
Rhode Island	57	76	62	102	3,168,500	10,467,500	13,022,116	29,147,587
South Carolina	1	15	11	(b)	50,000	25,900	7,900	(b)
Tennessee	1	148	106	55	6,000	373,868	418,664	1,421,879
Texas	2	20	1	6	60,000	97,250	97,500	470,170
Utah	.....	15	11	15	.....	223,400	382,900	643,329
Vermont	48	66	50	42	1,746,300	2,330,900	2,812,161	4,283,890
Virginia	45	68	48	43	463,600	435,375	456,750	1,011,447
West Virginia	.....	74	56	35	.....	236,100	298,170	357,881
Wisconsin	15	65	52	66	100,600	1,244,289	1,359,964	4,063,739
Washington	.....	.....	1	(b)	.....	.....	40,000	(b)
All other States	.....	.....	.....	b 17	.....	.....	.....	263,029
Total	1,263	2,993	2,689	2,867	34,092,654	108,910,369	159,091,869	324,535,019

a The statistics for 1870 do not include the manufacture of hats.

b States in which there were less than 3 establishments in operation during the census year, so that the individual establishments may not be disclosed. These establishments were distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Florida, 1; Idaho, 1; Kansas, 7 (including 5 idle); Nebraska, 2 (including 1 idle); South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1.

Number of Hands Employed and Wages Paid.

[From the official reports of the U. S. Census.]

States.	Hands employed.				Wages paid.			
	1860	1870a	1880	1890	1860	1870a	1880	1890
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	198	41	18	428	34,116	4,881	3,037	67,963
Arkansas	.....	31	90	31	.....	6,870	13,226	6,231
California	60	659	835	1,379	33,600	230,200	334,318	331,718
Connecticut	3,767	7,667	12,163	13,227	949,020	2,981,070	4,022,310	5,026,599
Delaware	114	399	261	297	27,564	115,137	108,504	103,395
Florida	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	383	563	142	528	63,348	122,138	25,070	104,353
Illinois	162	1,763	1,780	2,906	44,044	535,185	400,910	895,143
Indiana	533	2,469	2,025	3,109	150,276	726,113	487,381	817,387
Iowa	120	1,088	505	387	23,652	269,432	118,252	135,790
Kansas	.....	91	124	.....	.....	30,682	25,825	.....
Kentucky	437	683	823	2,042	103,284	159,373	166,189	615,055
Louisiana	60	29	.....	286	6,720	8,900	.....	52,517
Maine	1,027	3,104	3,273	5,476	263,216	1,065,151	1,093,234	2,000,134
Maryland	381	327	404	829	86,712	82,019	72,591	189,994
Massachusetts	14,277	25,825	38,599	43,473	3,324,405	8,976,764	11,809,328	16,334,782
Michigan	126	667	1,309	1,428	30,672	202,813	168,564	390,147
Minnesota	.....	146	241	470	.....	45,592	48,927	167,323
Mississippi	235	116	218	1,082	22,620	28,800	53,100	306,270
Missouri	70	718	807	635	19,728	137,408	129,177	156,887
New Hampshire	2,588	4,911	7,375	9,471	670,142	1,733,164	2,243,436	3,361,878
New Jersey	835	1,375	5,172	7,375	203,136	432,642	1,417,515	2,460,126
New Mexico	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
New York	4,220	9,063	24,364	38,739	992,975	2,891,926	7,258,966	13,109,559
North Carolina	253	249	185	508	60,036	39,101	23,195	95,739
Ohio	728	2,329	2,423	4,561	179,160	574,164	414,472	1,118,206
Oregon	30	179	216	402	16,200	112,213	86,088	175,313
Pennsylvania	6,088	16,632	42,404	56,092	1,410,324	5,736,962	12,385,598	19,935,298
Rhode Island	4,229	7,894	12,247	19,471	1,069,176	2,862,492	3,730,247	7,117,123
South Carolina	92	53	13	.....	11,400	3,815	1,173	.....
Tennessee	10	428	402	998	2,472	62,780	67,063	239,657
Texas	43	100	36	402	7,680	20,278	25,700	139,395
Utah	.....	106	277	344	.....	48,040	68,508	121,176
Vermont	2,073	1,895	2,482	2,316	214,572	649,628	649,071	900,208
Virginia	494	278	365	636	106,692	58,765	71,720	171,463
West Virginia	.....	316	357	307	.....	59,828	44,861	67,380
Wisconsin	105	785	875	3,518	27,036	230,106	218,357	822,423
Washington	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....
All other States	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	44,893
Total	43,738	92,973	162,839	223,298	10,153,938	31,246,432	47,789,413	77,581,525

a The statistics for 1870 do not include the manufacture of hats.

COST OF MATERIALS USED.

[From the official Reports of the United States Census.]

States.	1860	1870 (a)	1880	1890
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	80,796	57,338	49,361	114,880
Arkansas	.....	55,982	85,972	27,980
California	50,000	608,141	997,539	828,771
Connecticut	4,043,124	11,351,425	14,742,091	12,973,271
Delaware	75,807	392,614	448,285	295,605
Florida	.....	150	.....	.....
Georgia	260,475	268,176	165,085	166,696
Illinois	110,462	1,701,328	1,628,698	1,899,856
Indiana	352,363	2,684,315	1,926,670	2,287,680
Iowa	67,293	998,073	497,301	507,478
Kansas	.....	86,105	107,251	.....
Kentucky	510,902	831,628	852,405	1,656,719
Louisiana	31,300	19,047	.....	58,094
Maine	1,003,366	4,013,759	4,444,990	5,737,484
Maryland	267,355	233,924	382,224	520,870
Massachusetts	13,836,475	30,539,366	41,677,919	45,937,152
Michigan	69,010	659,700	583,241	896,541
Minnesota	.....	108,540	160,867	399,467
Mississippi	119,349	79,566	211,646	506,039
Missouri	56,745	849,313	723,286	341,461
New Hampshire	2,739,553	6,342,740	7,854,955	8,895,504
New Jersey	548,578	1,507,256	4,117,035	6,330,201
New Mexico	.....	12,775	.....	.....
New York	3,424,614	8,629,516	19,550,793	30,786,413
North Carolina	151,005	166,497	255,707	265,183
Ohio	476,838	2,119,869	1,395,512	2,434,506
Oregon	27,000	227,595	227,496	327,252
Pennsylvania	4,427,138	22,390,853	43,664,468	55,011,590
Rhode Island	4,070,224	9,826,158	13,094,650	22,726,248
South Carolina	60,000	22,238	19,455	.....
Tennessee	5,225	503,737	423,054	759,706
Texas	25,980	86,817	44,425	211,607
Utah	.....	98,272	147,226	188,889
Vermont	1,662,650	1,965,972	2,372,428	2,116,882
Virginia	389,204	317,800	383,080	466,340
West Virginia	.....	307,051	347,543	210,461
Wisconsin	85,743	687,368	901,918	2,024,108
Washington	.....	.....	52,000	.....
All other States	.....	.....	.....	96,092
Total	30,029,062	110,740,799	164,371,551	208,971,024

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

States.	1860	1870 (a)	1880	1890
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	191,474	89,998	63,745	207,875
Arkansas	.....	78,690	127,430	38,360
California	150,000	1,102,754	1,634,858	1,428,203
Connecticut	6,840,220	17,962,048	24,855,729	21,492,025
Delaware	153,035	576,067	665,253	482,022
Florida	.....	500	.....	.....
Georgia	464,420	471,523	289,390	340,095
Illinois	187,613	2,849,249	2,380,584	3,471,651
Indiana	649,771	4,329,711	2,887,547	3,863,786
Iowa	127,640	1,647,606	682,812	700,981
Kansas	.....	153,150	211,525	.....
Kentucky	845,226	1,312,458	1,264,988	2,784,768
Louisiana	45,200	80,795	.....	152,455
Maine	1,717,007	6,483,881	6,962,003	8,857,856
Maryland	605,992	427,596	539,028	781,723
Massachusetts	21,657,165	47,783,083	67,451,805	74,295,867
Michigan	139,246	1,204,868	858,766	1,689,974
Minnesota	.....	219,862	263,378	730,226
Mississippi	158,507	147,323	299,605	924,185
Missouri	143,025	1,256,213	1,015,961	629,902
New Hampshire	4,301,653	10,213,526	13,220,850	14,569,420
New Jersey	1,085,104	2,422,805	6,829,074	10,374,280
New Mexico	.....	21,000	.....	.....
New York	5,870,117	14,633,186	34,978,287	53,909,624
North Carolina	291,000	298,638	303,160	435,821
Ohio	825,000	3,467,699	2,198,264	5,346,962
Oregon	85,000	505,857	549,030	614,932
Pennsylvania	8,191,675	35,463,624	67,821,397	90,992,210
Rhode Island	6,915,205	15,394,067	21,624,204	26,073,285
South Carolina	80,000	34,459	24,075	.....
Tennessee	8,100	696,844	620,724	1,216,419
Texas	38,796	152,968	80,500	394,080
Utah	.....	199,600	279,424	392,094
Vermont	2,938,626	3,644,459	3,813,077	3,872,784
Virginia	717,827	488,352	577,968	795,309
West Virginia	.....	475,763	359,586	350,182
Wisconsin	172,720	1,256,467	1,498,886	3,507,455
Washington	.....	.....	70,000	.....
All other States	.....	.....	.....	206,063
Total	65,596,364	177,495,639	267,252,913	345,942,824

a The statistics for 1870 do not include the manufacture of hats.

Summary Classification of Woolen Manufacturing Industries. (a)

Industries.		No. of establishments.	Capital. Total.	Capital. Value of land, buildings, and machinery. (a)	Capital. Live assets.	Miscellaneous expenses.
MILLS.			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Woolen	1890	1,312	137,930,014	64,754,417	73,175,597	8,511,292
	1880	1,990	96,095,564	.....	.....	.....
Worsted	1890	143	72,194,642	32,000,336	40,194,306	4,980,187
	1880	76	20,874,043	.....	.....	.....
Felt goods	1890	34	4,589,021	1,994,384	2,594,637	233,631
	1880	26	1,958,254	.....	.....	.....
Wool hats	1890	32	4,369,184	1,421,349	2,947,835	251,818
	1880	43	3,615,830	.....	.....	.....
Carpets, other than rag	1890	175	39,769,441	18,915,634	20,853,807	1,839,568
	1880	195	21,468,587	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	807	55,457,642	28,364,750	27,092,892	3,780,714
	1880	359	15,579,591	.....	.....	.....
Total	1890	b2,503	314,309,944	147,450,870	166,859,074	19,547,200
	1880	2,689	159,091,869	.....	.....	.....

Industries.		Labor and wages. Average number of hands employed. Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total amount paid in wages.	Total cost of all materials.	Total value of all products.
MILLS.		*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Woolen	1890	79,388	44,526	30,236	4,626	28,478,326	82,184,666	133,612,827
	1880	86,504	46,978	29,372	10,154	25,836,392	100,845,611	160,606,721
Worsted	1890	43,593	19,705	20,063	3,825	15,880,183	50,644,342	79,194,652
	1880	18,803	6,435	9,435	2,895	5,683,027	22,013,628	33,549,942
Felt	1890	2,266	1,594	510	162	1,041,296	2,809,187	4,654,768
	1880	1,524	1,203	233	88	439,760	2,530,710	3,619,652
Wool hats	1890	3,592	2,309	1,124	159	1,363,944	2,799,791	5,329,921
	1880	5,470	3,222	1,459	789	1,893,215	4,785,774	8,516,569
Carpets, other than rag	1890	29,189	14,101	13,083	2,005	11,639,176	28,649,031	47,801,499
	1880	20,371	10,104	8,570	1,697	6,835,218	18,984,877	31,792,802
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	63,004	17,063	41,041	4,880	18,338,341	36,008,625	67,637,442
	1880	28,885	7,517	17,707	3,661	6,701,475	15,210,951	29,167,227
Total	1890	221,032	99,318	106,057	15,657	76,741,266	203,095,642	338,231,109
	1880	161,557	75,459	66,814	19,284	47,389,087	164,371,551	267,252,912

a Includes property hired to the value of $17,326,780.
b Excluding 267 idle establishments reported in wool manufacture.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF MATERIALS CONSUMED, 1880-1890. *a*

Industries.		No. of establishments.	Foreign wool in condition purchased.	Domestic wool in condition purchased.	Total quantity of foreign and domestic wool in scoured pounds as prepared for cards.	Total cost of foreign and domestic wool.	Shoddy.	
MILLS.			*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Woolen	1890	1,312	16,822,138	168,525,806	100,246,094	48,867,811	51,862,397	5,398,617
	1880	1,990	20,482,667	177,042,288	109,724,213	67,380,250	46,583,983	7,014,100
Worsted	1890	143	37,869,023	59,832,451	54,989,746	28,280,287	2,608,831	347,006
	1880	76	15,687,815	25,461,511	26,334,635	15,235,878	190,800	31,800
Felt	1890	34	1,689,588	5,039,495	4,213,230	1,841,382	1,450,384	179,505
	1880	26	709,067	4,204,806	2,733,796	1,624,871	2,406,849	383,267
Wool hats	1890	32	259,325	4,278,628	3,018,114	1,448,799	306,351	85,963
	1880	43	1,864,139	6,107,471	3,597,279	2,644,293	1,368,562	370,963
Carpets, other than rag.	1890	175	54,742,234	2,145,682	35,733,137	9,858,307	653,154	43,420
	1880	195	34,008,252	2,029,318	23,563,216	6,975,129	90,469	12,442
Hosiery and knit goods.	1890	807	2,734,304	18,935,089	16,801,492	8,269,418	4,745,144	880,948
	1880	359	448,758	8,146,137	5,927,692	3,821,183	1,523,263	233,823
Total	1890	2,503	114,116,612	258,757,101	215,001,813	98,566,004	61,626,261	6,935,459
	1880	2,689	73,200,698	222,991,531	171,880,831	97,681,604	52,163,926	8,045,895

Industries.		Camel's hair and noils.		Mohair and noils.		All other animal hair.	
MILLS.		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Woolen	1890	1,781,240	289,970	60,533	15,991	9,619,277	493,492
	1880	1,234,064	332,419	84,080	50,837	4,497,524	238,046
Worsted	1890	4,411,543	672,392	2,038,732	824,869	1,083,690	120,585
	1880	207,065	40,341	31,598	19,458	519	237
Felt	1890	68,250	3,071	.....	.....	2,355,928	48,301
	1880	70,000	7,500	.....	.....	1,728,000	45,850
Wool hats	1890	11,688	5,610	4,508	2,130	147,000	113,878
	1880	3,911	1,875	.....	.....	7,436	3,615
Carpets, other than rag.	1890	1,001,929	140,175	32,302	5,456	3,645,096	373,823
	1880	46,300	8,808	4,000	700	96,540	7,604
Hosiery and knit goods.	1890	415,154	140,149	169	87	14,173	3,918
	1880	21,779	10,846	40,000	16,000	5,150	518
Total	1890	7,689,804	1,251,367	2,136,244	848,533	16,865,764	1,153,997
	1880	1,583,119	401,789	159,678	86,995	6,335,169	295,870

Industries.		Cotton purchased.		Chemicals and dye stuffs.	Fuel.	Cost of all other materials, including yarns purchased.	Total cost of all materials.
MILLS.		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Woolen	1890	37,158,712	4,213,527	4,602,765	1,711,169	16,591,324	82,184,666
	1880	24,744,964	3,395,569	4,758,498	1,832,703	15,843,189	100,845,611
Worsted	1890	3,881,743	438,637	2,037,729	1,048,245	16,874,592	50,644,342
	1880	1,757,842	211,293	565,660	314,918	5,594,543	22,013,628
Felt	1890	395,032	37,133	169,522	92,551	437,722	2,809,187
	1880	1,181,500	114,660	150,921	77,437	126,204	2,530,710
Wool hats	1890	.....	.....	159,700	84,904	898,807	2,799,791
	1880	185,400	21,870	173,040	110,985	1,459,133	4,785,774
Carpets, other than rag.	1890	1,755,761	187,637	1,265,267	447,517	16,327,429	28,649,031
	1880	.....	.....	1,369,439	263,480	10,347,275	18,984,877
Hosiery and knit goods.	1890	32,447,617	3,714,065	915,234	510,106	21,574,700	36,008,625
	1880	20,131,151	2,489,783	631,060	209,669	7,798,069	15,210,951
Total	1890	75,638,865	8,590,999	9,150,217	3,894,492	72,704,574	203,095,642
	1880	48,000,857	6,233,175	7,648,618	2,809,192	41,168,413	164,371,551

a From North's Wool Book.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SHODDY, 1890.

States.		Number mills.	Total capital.	Total hands employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Number cards.
			Dollars.	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
Connecticut	1890	7	401,995	180	85,816	26,399	47
	1880	8	66,000	139	35,345	.....	.....
Illinois	1890	3	118,087	114	36,254	11,744	12
	1880	2	22,000	31	12,300	.....	.....
Maine a	1880	1	6,000	3	1,905	.....	.....
Maryland	1880	1	5,000	15	3,100	.....	.....
Massachusetts	1890	29	939,050	435	180,748	68,475	167
	1880	30	460,500	471	173,439	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1890	3	33,463	25	11,693	1,795	12
	1880	3	17,300	23	5,700	.....	.....
New Jersey	1890	4	353,225	127	43,755	20,650	19
	1880	1	35,000	30	25,000	.....	.....
New York	1890	13	489,020	192	77,361	12,540	26
	1880	7	32,700	78	33,610	.....	.....
Ohio	1890	8	756,530	696	182,700	28,266	42
	1880	1	250,000	246	40,000	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1890	17	663,813	306	134,852	42,029	62
	1880	11	186,000	143	47,441	.....	.....
Rhode Island	1890	10	256,750	146	63,014	23,578	58
	1880	6	49,600	83	18,599	.....	.....
Vermont a	1880	2	15,000	15	3,895	.....	.....
All other States a	1890	5	79,333	45	19,076	3,851	14
United States	1890	93	4,091,207	2,286	840,259	234,327	470
	1880	73	1,165,100	1,282	400,326	.....	.....

States.		Cost of materials	Shoddy and mungo.		Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
			Quantity.	Value.		
		Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Connecticut	1890	442,552	2,398,000	390,760	257,300	648,060
	1880	261,200	.....	.....	.....	347,500
Illinois	1890	103,588	2,528,616	167,607	14,503	182,110
	1880	74,500	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Maine a	1880	7,200	.....	.....	.....	12,000
Maryland	1880	14,150	.....	.....	.....	22,500
Massachusetts	1890	1,170,980	10,018,424	1,418,817	195,642	1,614,459
	1880	1,308,715	.....	.....	.....	2,305,985
New Hampshire	1890	86,816	911,763	111,848	.....	111,848
	1880	38,906	.....	.....	.....	49,600
New Jersey	1890	300,613	1,252,000	315,640	74,000	389,640
	1880	80,734	.....	.....	.....	137,500
New York	1890	342,112	2,616,000	383,200	88,278	471,478
	1880	321,220	.....	.....	.....	407,590
Ohio	1890	1,100,480	4,800,000	1,377,500	.....	1,377,500
	1880	575,000	.....	.....	.....	700,000
Pennsylvania	1890	1,082,114	8,007,875	1,191,378	267,107	1,458,485
	1880	510,977	.....	.....	.....	655,305
Rhode Island	1890	1,163,935	1,711,000	274,741	1,076,051	1,350,792
	1880	137,054	.....	.....	.....	195,045
Vermont a	1880	37,000	.....	.....	.....	56,000
All other States a	1890	83,092	1,258,376	104,443	2,900	107,343
United States	1890	5,875,382	35,502,054	5,735,934	1,975,761	7,711,715
	1880	3,366,650	.....	.....	.....	4,989,615

a Includes States in which there were less than three establishments in order that the operations of individual establishments may not be disclosed. These establishments were located as follows: California, 1; Maine, 2; Vermont, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

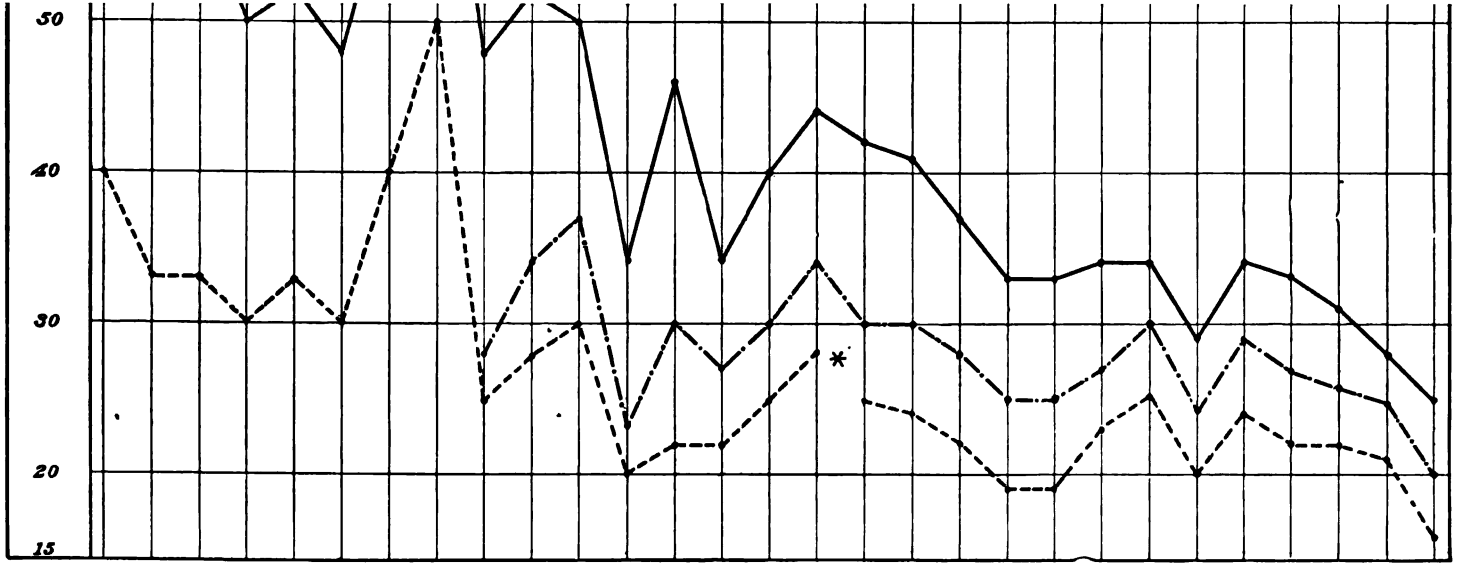
PRICE PER POUND OF FINE, MEDIUM, AND COARSE WASHED CLOTHING FLEECE WOOL, ETC., IN THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER, IN THE GIVEN YEARS. (CURRENCY PRICES FROM 1862 TO 1878.)

[From Mauger & Avery's Annual Wool Circular.]

Year.	January.			April.			July.			October.		
	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
1824	68	53	40	70	46	31	55	40	30	60	40	30
1825	60	43	32	60	42	33	50	41	32	50	42	36
1826	55	43	38	52	46	41	37	30	26	43	37	31
1827	36	32	28	45	34	30	37	31	25	43	32	25
1828	42	30	25	44	36	28	48	38	33	48	40	32
1829	54	45	35	45	35	32	46	36	32	37	30	27
1830	40	35	30	50	38	32	60	50	40	70	60	48
1831	70	60	48	70	60	50	75	65	50	70	60	30
1832	65	55	44	60	52	42	50	42	30	50	40	31
1833	55	41	33	63	53	38	61	54	40	65	55	37
1834	70	60	48	67	56	44	60	50	40	62	50	44
1835	63	50	40	65	60	45	63	56	42	65	60	33
1836	65	60	45	68	62	47	70	60	50	70	60	33
1837	72	63	48	68	56	46	52	52	36	49	40	25
1838	50	42	35	50	42	35	46	36	30	56	48	26
1839	56	48	38	56	48	38	57	48	40	60	55	33
1840	50	45	38	49	43	36	45	39	33	46	38	33
1841	52	45	35	53	46	37	50	44	34	48	42	33
1842	48	42	35	46	40	32	43	37	30	38	31	25
1843	35	30	25	33	28	25	35	30	26	36	32	26
1844	37	30	26	43	36	30	45	37	32	50	40	33
1845	47	40	31	45	38	32	40	36	30	38	35	28
1846	40	35	30	38	33	28	38	32	27	36	30	22
1847	45	40	30	47	40	31	46	40	31	47	40	30
1848	45	38	30	43	37	30	38	32	28	33	30	24
1849	38	30	23	40	36	30	40	35	28	42	36	30
1850	47	40	33	45	37	30	45	37	30	46	40	35
1851	46	40	33	50	44	36	47	42	37	45	40	35
1852	43	38	34	42	36	33	45	38	33	50	42	37
1853	58	56	50	62	56	50	60	53	48	55	50	48
1854	53	47	42	57	52	46	45	37	30	42	36	30
1855	40	35	32	43	35	32	50	40	33	52	41	36
1856	50	38	35	57	45	38	55	42	36	60	55	45
1857	58	50	42	60	56	45	56	50	40	38	30	25
1858	40	33	27	42	35	30	43	37	30	56	41	36
1859	60	52	45	60	46	37	56	40	35	60	50	42
1860	60	50	42	52	45	40	55	50	40	50	45	40
1861	45	40	37	45	37	32	38	30	22	47	48	50
1862	48	50	50	46	45	43	48	47	45	60	60	62
1863	75	68	70	80	85	80	75	70	65	85	80	76
1864	80	78	76	78	77	72	100	100	90	103	95	100
1865	102	100	96	80	80	75	75	73	65	75	75	65
1866	70	65	50	65	60	48	70	67	60	63	60	56
1867	68	53	50	60	55	50	55	49	45	48	46	40
1868	48	43	38	50	48	45	46	45	43	48	48	45
1869	50	50	48	50	50	48	48	48	47	48	48	46
1870	48	46	44	48	47	46	46	45	43	48	48	44
1871	47	46	43	50	52	47	62	60	55	63	62	58

PRICE PER POUND OF FINE, MEDIUM, AND COARSE WASHED CLOTHING FLEECE WOOL, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	January.			April.			July.			October.		
	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
1872	70	72	66	80	80	76	72	70	65	66	60	57
1873	70	68	65	56	53	48	50	48	44	54	53	47
1874	58	54	47	56	56	47	53	53	46	54	54	47
1875	55	56	47	54	52	46	52	49	46	48	50	42
1876	48	52	42	46	49	40	38	35	31	45	40	33
1877	46	48	36	45	40	33	50	44	37	48	44	36
1878	44	45	38	40	43	35	36	36	32	35	37	33
1879	34	35	32	34	34	31	37	38	34	41	43	38
1880	50	55	48	55	60	52	46	48	42	46	48	43
1881	47	49	43	40	44	37	42	44	36	43	46	36
1882	44	46	47	42	45	34	42	45	34	42	45	34
1883	40	43	33	44	44	37	39	41	33	39	40	34
1884	40	40	34	38	38	34	35	34	30	35	34	30
1885	34	33	29	32	32	28	32	31	28	33	35	32
1886	35	36	32	33	34	30	33	33	29	35	38	34
1887	33	38	34	33	37	33	34	37	34	32	36	34
1888	31	35	33	31	34	33	29	33	31	31	34	31
1889	34	38	33	33	37	31	35	39	32	33	37	31
1890	33	37	29	33	36	29	33	37	29	33	37	31
1891	33	37	31	32	37	31	31	35	29	31	35	30
1892	30	35	31	29	34	31	28	34	30	29	33	29
1893	29	33	29	30	32	31	24	26	25	23	24	21


50
40
30
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15

Philadelphia Wool Quotations on July 1, in the Given Years.

[From circulars issued by Coates Bros.]

Kinds of wool.	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE, WASHED.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	65–70	65–70	58–62	50–55	52–55	48–55	60–65	70–75	48–52	52–58
X	65–68	63–67	55–58	47–49	50–52	46–48	59–60	70–72	46–49	51–54
Half blood	63–68	62–65	52–54	46–48	50–52	47–48	60–62	72–74	47–49	52–54
Quarter blood	60–65	58–62	48–50	44–46	48–50	45–47	58–60	72–75	45–47	48–50
Common and cotted	58–60	50–55	44–46	40–42	46–48	44–46	55–58	65–70	38–42	43–46
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE, WASHED.										
XX	60–65	61–65	52–55	46–50	45–48	46–50	55–60	65–68	43–46	47–50
X	60–62	60–62	50–52	45–46	44–46	43–45	55–58	65–68	43–46	47–50
Half blood	60–63	58–60	50–51	44–45	44–46	43–45	56–59	68–70	45–48	48–52
Quarter blood	60–63	55–58	43–47	42–44	45–48	43–45	55–58	68–70	43–46	45–48
Common and cotted	58–60	50–52	40–43	38–40	44–46	42–44	50–55	60–65	38–40	42–45
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.										
Washed, fine delaine										
Washed, medium										
Washed, low					55–60	58–60	63–67	82–85	55–60	55–62
Unwashed, medium										
Unwashed, low and coarse							43–46	60–62	37–42	38–43
Canada		70–75	65–70	55–60	70–72	68–70	63–68	85–90	55–60	58–62
UNWASHED.										
Light and bright.										
Fine									28–32	32–35
Medium									30–33	34–37
Low, medium									28–32	31–33
Coarse or burry										
Heavy or dark colored.										
Fine										
Medium										
Low										
Coarse, carpet										
COLORADO.										
Medium and fine, choice										
Medium and fine, average										
Common and quarter blood										
Coarse, carpet										

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
COLORADO AND NEW MEXICAN.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Choice, improved	40–50	33–38	33–40	30–32	33–35	30–31	40–43	50–55	25–28	28–30
Average, improved	35–40	28–35	30–33	28–30	33–34	28–30	38–46	45–50	21–24	25–27
Coarse, carpet, light, long staple	28–35	22–30	25–30	21–26	30–32	26–28	36–40	40–45	18–22	22–25
Coarse, carpet, heavy, sandy or very short	22–28	16–20	20–25	20–23	25–28	21–23	30–40	30–40	18–20	22–23
Black	.....	.....	.....	21–23	23–25	18–20	30–35	30–35	16–19	17–20
TEXAS.										
Fine, northern and eastern	.....	.....	.....	28–32	30–36	27–31	35–40	43–48	.....	.....
Medium, northern and eastern	.....	.....	.....	27–30	30–34	27–30	35–40	45–50	.....	.....
Coarse, northern and eastern	.....	.....	.....	20–25	25–28	20–22	20–35	30–40	.....	.....
Improved, western and southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coarse, western and southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IOWA, NEBRASKA, AND MONTANA.										
Unwashed, fine, bright	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unwashed, medium, bright	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unwashed, coarse, bright	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH AND WYOMING.										
Unwashed, choice, fine, light	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unwashed, fine, heavy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unwashed, choice, selected, medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unwashed, low, medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unwashed, coarse, carpet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TUB-WASHED.										
Choice, selected	68–70	63–66	55–58	48–50	55–58	50–52	66–69	78–80	52–53	55–58
Good	65–70	60–62	50–55	46–48	52–55	48–50	65–66	76–78	50–52	52–55
Fair, ordinary	.....	45–55	45–48	45–46	45–48	45–48	62–65	65–75	47–50	45–52
PULLED.										
City Merino	58–60	55–60	49–52	42–44	42–45	37–38	50–53	63–68	42–46	45–48
City super and lambs	55–58	50–55	40–44	40–44	42–44	37–39	50–54	60–63	40–44	43–46
Western super and lambs	50–55	45–50	35–40	38–40	38–40	35–37	50–53	60–65	37–43	35–42

Kinds of wool.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE, WASHED.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	50–55	34–40	46–50	34–37	40–42	44–46	42–45	41–43	37–40	33–35
X	50–52	33–35	43–46	34–36	38–40	44–46	41–42	40–42	36–37	32–33
Half blood	52–53	35–37	44–46	35–37	40–42	48–50	45–46	44–45	40–42	34–35
Quarter blood	48–50	33–35	37–40	32–34	36–38	43–45	37–39	35–38	35–36	30–32
Common and cotted	45–48	25–30	33–36	30–32	33–35	40–42	30–32	28–32	26–29	22–25
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE, WASHED.										
XX	46–48	30–33	42–45	32–34	35–38	42–44	38–41	38–40	35–37	30–32
X	46–48	30–33	40–43	32–34	35–38	42–44	38–40	38–40	35–36	30–31
Half blood	48–50	33–35	42–45	34–36	37–40	47–49	43–45	43–44	40–40	33–34
Quarter blood	46–48	30–33	35–38	32–33	34–36	42–44	36–38	35–37	34–35	30–31
Common and cotted	44–46	25–28	32–35	28–32	32–34	38–40	28–30	28–30	26–28	22–25
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.										
Washed, fine delaine							44–45	45–47	40–42	35–36
Washed, medium				38–42	42–45	48–50	44–47	45–48	42–43	35–37
Washed, low	60–65	40–45	50–58	35–38	38–42	44–46	38–42	35–38	35–37	32–33
Unwashed, medium				28–31	32–34	34–37	30–35	30–33	30–34	26–28
Unwashed, low and coarse	40–44	31–35	37–40	26–28	29–30	30–33	25–28	25–27	22–27	22–25
Canada	62–65	40–45	52–55	37–40	40–42	44–46	40–43	35–38	32–33	28–30
UNWASHED.										
Light and bright.										
Fine	32–35	20–22	28–32	22–25	24–27	25–28	26–30	24–27	22–25	20–22
Medium	37–39	23–28	30–33	27–30	30–33	34–36	30–35	30–33	28–33	25–27
Low, medium	34–37	21–23	26–28	24–26	28–30	30–32	25–28	25–27	23–25	21–23
Coarse or burry						18–28	18–22	18–20	18–20	16–18
Heavy or dark colored.										
Fine						20–23	18–25	18–25	16–18	15–17
Medium						25–28	25–30	25–30	22–23	19–21
Low			24–27	20–24	20–24	22–26	20–25	18–25	18–20	17–18
Coarse, carpet										15–15
COLORADO.										
Medium and fine, choice							25–28	24–26	22–25	19–20
Medium and fine, average							20–23	21–24	20–21	17–19
Common and quarter blood							19–20	21–22	18–20	17–18
Coarse, carpet							18–19	19–20	17–17	15–16

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
COLORADO AND NEW MEXICAN.										
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Choice, improved	30–35	20–25	22–27	22–25	25–30	28–32	a23–25	a23–25	a22–24	a17–20
Average, improved	26–28	18–20	20–21	17–22	20–25	23–27	a19–20	a20–22	a18–20	a16–17
Coarse, carpet, light, long staple	24–26	17–18	19–20	17–18	18–19	21–23	a18–19	a19–20	a17–17	a15–15
Coarse, carpet, heavy, sandy or very short	23–25	17–18	18–20	15–17	16–17	20–21	a17–18	a17–18	a16–16	a14–14
Black	19–21	14–16	15–17	13–15	15–16	17–20	a16–17	a15–16	a15–16	a14–14
TEXAS.										
Fine, northern and eastern						25–27	26–30	25–33	22–25	20–23
Medium, northern and eastern						32–35	27–32	26–32	27–30	20–25
Coarse, northern and eastern						22–25	18–22	18–22	17–17	15–15
Improved, western and southern						23–27	23–28	20–25	20–25	15–20
Coarse, western and southern						18–20	16–18	17–18	16–17	14–15
IOWA, NEBRASKA, AND MONTANA.										
Unwashed, fine, bright			28–32	24–27	26–30	28–26	22–25	18–25	20–23	17–20
Unwashed, medium, bright			28–32	24–27	26–30	33–35	25–30	25–30	25–28	20–23
Unwashed, coarse, bright			25–28	17–23	18–25	27–30	20–25	18–25	18–20	15–17
UTAH AND WYOMING.										
Unwashed, choice, fine, light								25–28	20–23	18–20
Unwashed, fine, heavy						22–24	20–23	20–25	15–17	15–16
Unwashed, choice, selected, medium								27–30	23–25	20–22
Unwashed, low, medium						25–28	26–28	24–25	20–21	16–18
Unwashed, coarse, carpet								18–22	17–17	15–15
TUB-WASHED.										
Choice, selected	55–58	38–42	42–45	38–42	42–44	48–50	45–47	41–43	40–42	34–36
Good	52–55	35–37	40–42	35–37	40–42	45–48	41–43	40–40	36–38	32–33
Fair, ordinary	50–53	32–35	36–38	33–35	35–40	43–45	38–40	35–38	35–37	30–31
PULLED.										
City Merino	38–44	28–30	35–38	32–35	35–38	35–38	34–36	33–37	30–33	26–30
City super and lambs	38–44	28–32	33–35	30–34	34–37	40–42	35–37	33–35	30–35	26–28
Western super and lambs	38–42	25–30	30–34	28–32	33–36	35–38	30–34	28–33	28–32	23–26

a New Mexican.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS, BY MONTHS, IN THE GIVEN YEARS.

[From circulars issued by Coates Brothers.]

Kinds of wool.	1884											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE, WASHED.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	39-42	39-41	38-40	37-40	37-40	36-38	33-35	32-35	34-36	34-36	34-35	34-35
X	36-38	35-37	35-36	35-36	35-36	34-35	32-33	31-33	33-34	33-34	32-33	31-33
Half blood	39-40	39-40	38-39	37-38	36-37	36-36	34-35	33-34	34-35	34-35	33-34	32-34
Quarter blood	32-34	32-34	34-36	34-36	33-35	32-34	30-32	28-30	30-31	30-31	28-30	28-30
Common and cotted	25-27	25-27	25-27	27-28	27-28	25-27	22-25	22-25	24-26	24-26	23-25	23-25
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE, WASHED.												
XX	35-37	35-36	34-36	33-35	33-35	32-34	30-32	30-31	30-31	30-31	30-31	29-30
X	33-35	33-35	32-34	32-33	32-33	30-33	30-31	29-30	30-30	30-30	28-30	28-30
Half blood	38-39	38-39	37-38	36-37	35-36	35-36	33-34	33-33	33-34	33-34	32-33	31-32
Quarter blood	32-33	32-33	33-35	33-35	32-34	31-33	30-31	27-30	29-30	29-30	28-29	28-29
Common and cotted	25-26	25-26	25-26	26-27	26-27	25-27	22-25	22-25	23-25	23-25	23-24	23-24
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.												
Washed, fine delaine	40-41	39-41	39-41	38-40	37-39	36-38	35-36	33-36	35-37	36-38	35-37	35-37
Washed, medium	42-45	42-45	42-43	42-43	40-42	38-40	35-37	35-37	35-37	36-38	36-38	36-37
Washed, low	35-38	35-38	37-40	38-40	35-38	33-36	32-33	32-33	32-33	32-33	30-33	30-32
Washed, coarse								28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	27-29
Unwashed, medium	28-32	28-32	28-32	28-32	28-30	27-29	26-28	25-27	26-28	26-28	26-28	26-28
Unwashed, low and coarse	25-27	25-27	26-28	27-30	26-28	25-26	22-25	20-24	21-25	21-25	20-24	20-24
Canada	32-33	32-33	32-33	32-35	32-35	31-33	29-30	30-32	31-33	31-33	31-33	31-33
UNWASHED.												
Light and bright.												
Fine	23-25	23-25	23-25	23-25	23-24	22-24	20-22	20-21	21-22	21-22	21-22	20-22
Medium	27-32	27-32	27-32	27-32	27-30	27-29	25-27	24-26	25-27	25-27	25-27	25-27
Low medium	24-26	25-26	25-27	26-28	25-26	23-25	21-23	20-22	20-23	20-23	20-22	20-22
Coarse or burry	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	17-20	17-18	16-18	15-17	15-18	15-18	15-17	15-17
Heavy or dark colored.												
Fine	16-18	15-18	15-18	15-18	15-17	16-18	15-17	15-17	16-18	16-18	16-17	16-17
Medium	22-23	22-23	22-23	22-23	20-22	20-22	19-21	18-20	17-20	17-20	17-19	17-19
Low		18-20	19-21	19-21	18-20	18-20	17-18	16-18	17-18	17-18	17-17	17-17
Coarse, carpet		16-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-15	15-15	14-16	15-16	15-16	15-16

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1884											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
COLORADO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Medium and fine, choice	21–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–22	19–20	19–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
Medium and fine, average	20–21	19–20	18–20	18–20	17–20	17–20	17–19	17–19	17–18	17–18	17–18	17–18
Common and quarter blood	18–20	18–19	19–20	19–20	18–19	18–19	17–18	17–18	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17
Coarse, carpet	16–17	16–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–15	15–16	15–16	15–15	15–15
NEW MEXICAN.	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Fall clip	Fall clip
Choice, improved	.....	18–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	18–22	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–18	17–18
Average, improved	18–20	16–18	16–17	16–17	15–17	17–18	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	15–16	15–16
Coarse, carpet, light, long staple	16–17	16–16	15–16	15–16	15–15	15–16	15–15	15–15	15–16	15–16	15–15	14–15
Coarse, carpet, heavy, sandy or very short	.....	15–16	14–15	14–15	14–14	14–15	14–14	14–14	14–15	14–15	13–14	13–14
Black	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–15	14–15	14–14	14–14	13–14	13–14	13–13	13–13
TEXAS.	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Fall clip	Fall clip
Fine, northern and eastern	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	22–26	22–25	20–23	20–22	20–22	20–22	16–18	16–18
Medium, northern and eastern	20–24	20–24	20–24	20–24	23–27	22–26	20–25	20–23	20–23	20–24	16–19	16–19
Coarse, northern and eastern	16–17	16–17	16–16	16–16	16–17	16–17	15–15	15–15	15–15	15–15	14–14	13–14
Improved, western and southern	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–22	17–22	15–20	15–20	15–20	15–20	14–17	14–17
Coarse, western and southern	15–16	15–16	15–15	15–15	15–15	15–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	13–14	13–14
IOWA, NEBRASKA, AND MONTANA.												
Unwashed, fine, bright	20–22	.....	.....	.....	20–22	20–22	17–20	17–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
Unwashed, medium, bright	25–28	.....	.....	.....	23–27	23–27	20–23	20–22	20–22	20–22	18–20	18–20
Unwashed, coarse, bright	18–19	.....	.....	.....	16–20	16–20	15–17	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–17	15–17
UTAH AND WYOMING.												
Unwashed, choice fine, light	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–21	20–21	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
Unwashed, fine heavy	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	15–16	15–16	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17
Unwashed, choice selected medium	23–24	23–24	23–24	23–24	22–23	22–23	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–21	20–21
Unwashed, low medium	20–21	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–18	18–18	16–18	16–18	17–18	17–18	17–17	17–17
Unwashed, coarse, carpet	16–17	16–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–15	15–15	15–16	15–16	15–15	15–15
TUB-WASHED.												
Choice, selected	38–40	38–40	39–40	39–40	37–39	37–38	34–36	34–35	34–35	34–35	33–35	33–35
Good	35–37	35–37	35–37	35–37	34–36	33–35	32–33	32–33	32–33	32–33	30–32	30–32
Fair, ordinary	32–35	32–35	32–35	32–35	32–34	32–33	30–31	30–31	30–31	30–31	28–30	28–30
PULLED.												
City Merino	29–32	29–32	29–32	29–32	29–30	28–30	26–30	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–26	25–26
City super and lambs	29–32	29–32	29–32	29–32	29–30	28–30	26–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–26	25–26
Western super and lambs	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–27	23–26	22–25	22–25	22–25	20–23	20–23

Kinds of wool.	1885											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE, WASHED.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	34-36	34-36	33-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	33-35	34-36	34-38	34-37
X	31-33	31-33	31-32	30-31	30-31	30-31	30-31	30-31	31-32	32-34	32-34	32-33
Half blood	32-34	32-33	31-32	30-32	30-31	30-31	30-31	30-32	32-34	35-37	36-38	36-38
Quarter blood	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-29	28-29	28-29	28-29	29-31	32-33	34-35	35-35
Common and cotted	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-25	24-28	25-30	27-30	27-30
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE, WASHED.												
XX	30-30	30-30	29-30	28-29	28-29	28-29	28-29	28-30	29-30	31-33	32-33	31-32
X	29-30	29-30	28-30	27-28	27-28	27-28	27-28	27-30	29-30	31-32	31-32	30-31
Half blood	31-32	30-32	30-31	30-30	30-30	30-30	30-30	30-30	31-32	33-35	34-36	35-36
Quarter blood	27-29	27-29	27-29	27-29	27-28	27-28	27-28	27-28	28-30	31-32	33-34	34-35
Common and cotted	22-23	22-23	22-23	22-23	22-23	22-23	22-23	22-23	24-26	25-28	27-30	27-30
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.												
Washed, fine delaine	36-38	36-38	35-38	34-36	34-36	34-35	33-35	33-35	34-36	35-38	36-38	36-38
Washed, medium	36-37	36-37	35-37	35-36	35-36	34-35	32-35	33-35	34-36	36-39	38-40	38-40
Washed, low	30-32	30-32	31-32	30-32	30-31	30-31	30-31	30-32	31-33	33-36	37-38	37-38
Washed, coarse	27-29	28-30	29-30	28-29	28-29	28-29	27-29	28-30	28-30	30-33	33-35	35-36
Unwashed, medium	26-28	24-26	24-26	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-26	24-26	24-26	26-28	28-30	29-30
Unwashed, low and coarse	21-24	22-24	22-25	22-25	22-24	22-24	21-24	21-24	21-24	24-26	25-28	27-29
Canada	31-33	31-33	31-33	31-33	31-33	31-33	31-33	31-33	31-33	32-34	34-35	35-36
UNWASHED.												
Light and bright.												
Fine	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-21	20-21	20-21	20-21	20-21	20-22	21-23	23-28	22-23
Medium	24-26	22-24	22-24	22-24	22-25	22-24	22-24	22-25	23-25	25-26	26-28	27-30
Low medium	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	21-23	23-25	25-26	26-27
Coarse or burry	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	16-18	16-18	18-20	18-22	18-22
Heavy or dark colored.												
Fine	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	17-20	17-20	17-20	17-20	18-21	19-21	19-21
Medium	17-20	17-20	17-20	17-19	17-19	18-20	18-20	18-21	18-22	21-24	22-25	24-25
Low	17-17	17-17	17-17	17-17	17-17	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	18-20	20-22	21-23
Coarse, carpet	15-16	15-16	14-15	14-15	14-15	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	16-18	18-20	18-20
Heavy or faulty						15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	16-18	17-18	17-18
COLORADO.												
Medium and fine, choice	18-20	18-20	18-20	17-20	17-20	17-20	17-20	19-21	18-22	20-24	22-27	23-27
Medium and fine, average	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	18-20	20-22	21-23
Common and quarter blood	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	17-17	17-17	17-18	19-20	20-21
Coarse, carpet	14-15	14-15	14-15	14-15	14-15	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	16-17	17-18	17-19

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1885											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
NEW MEXICAN.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Choice, improved	Fall clip 17–18	Fall clip 17–18	Fall clip 15–17	Fall clip 15–17	Fall clip 15–18	Spr'g clip 16–20	Spr'g clip 16–20	Spr'g clip 16–20	Spr'g clip 18–21	Spr'g clip 20–23	Fall clip 20–23	Fall clip 21–24
Average improved	15–16	15–16	14–15	13½–15	14–15	15–16	15–16	15–16	16–17	17–19	19–20	20–21
Coarse, carpet, light, long staple	13–14	13–14	13–13	13–13½	13½–14	15–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	16–17	17–18	17–18
Coarse, carpet, heavy, sandy or very short	12–13	12–13	12–12	12–13	13–13½	13–14	13–14	13–14	13–14	14–15	15–16	15–17
Black	12–13	12–13	12–12	12–12	12–12	12–12	12–13	12–13	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–15
TEXAS.												
Fine, northern and eastern	Fall clip 15–18	Fall clip 15–18	Fall clip 15–18	Fall clip 15–18	Spr'g clip 18–22	Spr'g clip 18–22	Spr'g clip 18–22	Spr'g clip 18–22	Spr'g clip 18–22	Spr'g clip 20–23	Fall clip 20–22	Fall clip 20–22
Medium, northern and eastern	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	22–25	22–25	20–25	20–25	20–26	22–26	21–23	22–25
Coarse, northern and eastern	12–13	12–13	12–13	12–13	13–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	16–18	16–18	16–18
Improved, western and southern	13–15	13–15	13–15	13–15	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	20–22	18–22	18–22
Coarse, western and southern	12–13	12–13	12–13	12–13	12–14	13–14	13–14	13–14	13–14	15–17	15–16	15–16
IOWA, NEBRASKA, AND MONTANA.												
Unwashed, fine, bright	18–20	18–20	18–22	18–22	18–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–23	21–24	21–23
Unwashed, medium, bright	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–21	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–23	22–25	24–26	25–27
Unwashed, coarse, bright	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	18–20	20–22	20–23
Unwashed, dark colored or heavy						16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	17–19	17–20	17–20
UTAH AND WYOMING.												
Unwashed, choice, fine, light	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–19	18–19	18–19	18–19	18–19	18–20	20–22	20–23	20–22
Unwashed, fine, heavy	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	17–18	17–18	18–20	19–20	19–20
Unwashed, choice selected medium	20–21	20–21	18–20	18–19	18–19	18–20	19–20	20–22	20–22	22–24	23–25	24–26
Unwashed, low medium	17–17	17–17	17–17	17–17	17–17	17–18	17–18	17–18	17–18	19–21	20–22	21–23
Unwashed, coarse, carpet	15–15	15–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	17–20	18–20	18–20
TUB-WASHED.												
Choice selected	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	32–33	32–33	32–33	33–35	35–38	36–38
Good	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–33	33–35	35–35
Fair ordinary	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	27–29	27–29	27–29	28–30	30–33	32–34
PULLED.												
City Merino	24–25	24–25	24–25	24–25	24–25	24–25	24–25	24–25	25–27	27–30	28–30	28–30
City super and lambs	24–26	24–26	24–26	24–26	24–26	24–26	24–26	24–26	25–28	28–32	30–32	32–33
Western super and lambs	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	22–24	22–24	23–25	25–28	28–30	30–32

Kinds of wool.	1886											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE WASHED.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	35–37	35–37	34–36	33–35	32–35	32–33	34–35	34–36	34–36	35–36	35–37	35–36
X	33–34	33–34	32–33	31–32	30–31	30–31	31–33	33–34	32–34	33–35	33–35	33–34
Half blood	36–38	36–38	35–36	35–35	33–34	33–34	34–35	37–38	37–38	37–39	38–39	38–39
Quarter blood	35–35	35–36	35–36	34–35	33–33	31–32	33–34	36–37	36–37	37–38	38–39	37–38
Common and cotted	27–30	28–30	28–30	27–29	27–28	26–27	27–30	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE WASHED.												
XX	32–33	32–33	31–32	30–32	30–32	29–30	31–33	32–34	32–33	33–34	33–34	32–34
X	30–32	30–32	30–31	29–30	28–30	27–29	30–31	31–32	31–32	32–33	32–33	32–33
Half blood	35–36	35–36	34–35	33–34	32–33	32–33	33–35	36–37	36–37	36–38	37–38	37–38
Quarter blood	34–35	34–35	34–35	33–34	32–33	30–32	32–33	35–36	35–36	36–37	37–38	36–37
Common and cotted	27–30	27–30	27–30	27–28	26–27	26–27	27–29	30–31	30–31	30–31	30–31	30–31
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.												
Washed, fine delaine	36–38	36–38	35–37	34–36	33–35	32–34	33–35	35–36	35–37	37–40	37–40	37–38
Washed, medium	38–40	38–40	37–39	36–37	35–36	34–35	35–36	38–39	38–40	38–40	39–40	39–40
Washed, low	37–38	37–38	36–37	36–36	34–35	34–35	34–36	37–38	37–38	37–38	38–40	38–39
Washed, coarse	35–36	35–36	35–36	34–35	32–34	30–32	32–34	34–35	34–35	34–35	35–36	35–36
Unwashed, medium	29–30	29–30	28–29	27–28	26–27	24–26	27–28	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–31
Unwashed, low and coarse	28–29	28–29	27–28	25–27	25–26	22–24	25–27	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	27–29
Canada	35–36	35–36	33–35	33–34	32–33	30–32	31–34	35–37	35–37	35–37	35–37	35–37
UNWASHED.												
Light and bright.												
Fine	22–23	22–23	20–22	20–21	18–21	18–21	21–22	22–24	22–23	22–25	23–25	23–24
Medium	28–30	28–30	27–29	26–28	25–28	24–26	27–28	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–31
Low medium	26–28	26–28	26–27	25–26	23–25	22–23	25–26	28–29	28–29	28–29	28–30	27–29
Coarse, or burry	18–22	20–23	20–23	18–22	17–20	17–20	20–22	20–25	20–25	20–25	20–25	20–25
Kansas, Nebraska, Western Iowa, and Dakota (dark colored.)												
Fine	19–21	19–21	18–20	18–20	17–19	17–19	19–21	20–22	20–21	21–22	21–22	21–22
Medium	25–26	25–26	24–25	23–25	21–23	21–23	22–25	25–27	25–26	25–26	25–26	24–25
Low	22–24	22–24	22–24	20–23	19–21	19–21	22–23	23–25	23–24	23–24	23–25	23–25
Coarse, carpet	20–20	20–20	20–20	18–20	17–18	17–18	17–19	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
Heavy or faulty	17–18	17–18	17–18	17–17	15–16	15–16	15–18	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1886											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
COLORADO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Medium and fine, choice	25–27	25–27	25–27	24–26	22–25	22–24	23–26	26–28	26–27	26–27	26–27	25–27
Medium and fine, average	22–24	22–24	22–24	21–23	20–21	20–21	21–23	23–25	23–24	23–24	23–24	22–23
Common and quarter blood	20–22	20–22	20–22	18–21	18–19	18–19	20–21	22–24	22–23	22–23	22–23	22–23
Coarse, carpet	17–19	17–19	17–19	16–18	16–17	16–17	17–18	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
NEW MEXICAN.	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Fall clip	Fall clip
Choice improved	21–24	21–24	21–23	20–21	20–21	20–23	22–25	25–27	25–26	25–26	23–25	22–24
Average improved	20–21	20–21	19–20	18–19	17–19	18–19	19–21	21–24	21–24	21–24	21–23	20–22
Coarse, carpet, light	17–18	17–18	17–17	16–16	15–16	15–16	17–18	18–19	18–19	18–19	18–19	18–18
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	15–17	15–17	15–16	14–15	14–15	14–15	15–17	17–18	17–18	17–18	17–18	17–17
Black	15–15	15–16	15–15	14–15	14–14	14–14	15–16	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17
TEXAS.	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Fall clip	Fall clip
Fine, northern and eastern	21–23	21–23	21–23	20–23	19–22	20–22	21–24	23–25	23–25	23–25	22–23	21–22
Medium, northern and eastern	23–26	23–26	23–26	22–25	21–24	22–25	25–27	27–29	27–28	27–28	25–27	25–26
Coarse, northern and eastern	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–16	15–15	16–16	17–18	20–20	20–20	20–20	18–20	18–20
Improved, western and southern	18–22	18–22	18–22	17–20	16–20	16–20	20–23	22–26	22–26	22–26	20–25	20–23
Coarse, western and southern	15–16	15–16	15–16	14–15	14–14	14–15	15–17	17–18	16–18	16–18	17–18	16–17
MONTANA.												
Unwashed, fine, bright	22–24	22–24	20–22	20–21	19–20	19–20	20–23	23–25	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24
Unwashed, medium, bright	27–28	27–28	26–27	25–26	23–25	23–25	24–27	26–30	26–28	26–28	26–28	26–28
Unwashed, coarse, bright	22–25	22–25	22–25	21–23	20–22	20–22	20–23	24–26	23–25	23–25	23–25	23–25
Unwashed, dark colored or heavy	18–20	18–20	17–19	17–18	16–17	16–17	18–20	20–24	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23
UTAH AND WYOMING.												
Unwashed, choice, fine, light	20–22	20–22	20–21	20–21	19–20	19–20	20–22	22–23	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22
Unwashed, fine, heavy	19–20	19–20	18–19	17–18	16–18	16–18	18–20	20–21	19–20	19–20	19–20	19–20
Unwashed, choice selected medium	26–27	26–27	25–26	24–25	23–24	22–24	24–26	27–28	25–27	25–27	25–27	24–26
Unwashed, low medium	22–25	22–25	22–25	21–23	20–21	20–21	21–23	25–27	25–26	25–26	25–26	24–25
Unwashed, coarse carpet	18–20	18–20	18–20	17–18	16–17	16–17	17–19	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
Unwashed, fall clip	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	17–21	17–21	.....	.....	.....	.....	20–25	20–24
TUB WASHED.												
Choice selected	36–38	37–40	38–40	36–38	35–37	35–37	36–38	39–40	39–40	40–42	40–42	40–42
Good	35–35	35–37	35–37	35–35	33–35	33–35	34–36	37–38	37–38	38–40	38–40	38–40
Fair ordinary	32–34	33–35	33–35	32–34	31–33	30–33	32–34	35–36	35–36	36–37	36–37	36–37
PULLED.												
City merino	28–30	28–31	28–31	26–28	25–28	25–28	27–30	28–31	28–31	28–31	28–31	28–31
City super and lambs	33–35	33–35	33–35	30–33	30–32	30–32	32–33	33–35	33–35	33–35	35–36	33–35
Western super and lambs	30–33	30–33	30–33	28–30	27–29	27–29	30–32	32–35	32–33	32–33	30–35	30–33

Kinds of wool.	1887											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE WASHED.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	35–36	35–36	34–36	33–35	33–35	33–35	34–36	34–36	33–34	32–33	32–33	31–33
X	33–34	33–34	32–33	31–32	31–32	31–32	32–34	32–33	31–32	31–32	30–31	30–31
Half blood	38–39	39–40	38–39	37–38	37–38	37–37	38–40	37–39	36–37	36–38	36–37	36–37
Quarter blood	37–38	39–40	38–40	37–38	37–38	37–37	38–39	37–38	35–36	35–36	35–36	35–36
Common and cotted	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–31	30–31	30–31	30–35	30–35	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–33
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE WASHED.												
XX	32–33	32–33	32–33	30–32	30–32	30–31	31–33	31–33	30–32	30–31	30–31	30–31
X	32–32	32–32	31–32	30–32	30–31	29–30	30–32	30–32	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30
Half blood	37–38	38–39	38–38	37–37	36–37	36–36	37–40	37–38	35–36	35–36	35–36	35–36
Quarter blood	36–37	38–39	38–39	37–37	37–37	36–37	37–39	36–38	35–36	34–36	34–36	34–36
Common and cotted	30–31	30–31	30–31	30–30	30–30	30–30	30–35	30–35	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–33
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.												
Washed, fine delaine	36–38	36–38	35–37	34–37	34–37	34–37	36–38	36–37	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36
Washed, medium	39–40	39–40	38–40	38–39	38–39	37–38	38–40	38–39	36–38	36–39	36–39	36–38
Washed, low	38–39	39–40	39–40	38–39	38–39	37–38	37–39	37–38	35–36	35–36	35–36	35–36
Washed, coarse	35–36	35–36	35–37	34–36	34–36	34–36	35–37	34–37	32–35	32–35	32–35	32–35
Unwashed, medium	30–31	30–31	30–31	29–31	29–31	30–32	32–35	30–32	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30
Unwashed, low and coarse	27–29	28–30	29–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	30–32	27–30	26–28	26–28	25–27	25–27
Canada	35–37	37–38	37–38	36–37	36–37	36–37	36–38	35–37	34–36	34–36	34–36	34–36
UNWASHED.												
Light and bright.												
Fine	23–24	23–24	22–23	21–22	20–22	20–22	22–25	21–23	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22
Medium	30–31	30–31	30–31	29–30	28–30	29–30	30–34	29–32	27–30	27–29	27–29	27–29
Low medium	27–29	28–30	29–30	28–29	27–28	28–29	28–30	27–29	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–27
Coarse, or burry	20–25	20–25	20–25	20–23	20–23	20–23	22–25	22–25	20–25	20–23	20–23	20–23
Kansas, Nebraska, Western Iowa, and Dakota (dark colored).												
Heavy fine	20–21	20–21	20–21	19–20	19–20	19–20	19–22	16–18	14–16	13–16	13–16	13–16
Light fine	23–25	23–25	23–25	23–24	23–24			20–22	18–20	16–18	16–18	16–18
Fine medium	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–23	22–23			22–24	20–22	19–21	18–20	18–20
Medium	17–19	17–19	17–19	16–18	16–18	23–24	25–28	24–26	22–25	22–24	22–24	22–23
Low	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–19	17–19	22–23	22–24	20–22	18–22	18–22	17–20	17–20
COLORADO.												
Medium and fine, choice	24–26	24–26	23–25	22–23	22–23	22–23	25–28	25–28	23–26	23–25	22–25	22–24
Medium and fine, average	21–22	21–22	21–22	20–21	20–21	20–21	22–24	22–24	22–23	22–23	20–22	20–22
Common and quarter blood	20–21	20–21	20–21	18–21	18–21	18–21	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	18–20	18–20
Coarse, carpet	17–19	17–19	17–19	16–17	16–17	16–17	17–18	17–18	16–17	15–16	15–16	15–16

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1887											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
NEW MEXICAN.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Fall clip	Fall clip
Choice, improved	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–21	20–21	20–23	23–26	23–26	23–25	22–24	20–23	20–23
Average, improved	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–19	18–19	18–20	21–23	21–23	20–22	20–23	16–18	16–18
Coarse, carpet, light	17–17	17–17	16–17	15–16	15–16	16–17	16–18	17–17	16–17	15–16	14–16	14–16
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	15–16	15–16	15–16	14–15	14–15	14–15	15–16	15–16	15–16	14–15	13–14	13–14
Black	16–16	16–16	15–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	15–16	15–18	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–16
TEXAS.												
	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Spr'g clip	Fall clip	Fall clip
Fine, northern and eastern	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–21	20–21	20–22	20–23	20–23	20–22	18–21	16–18	16–18
Medium, northern and eastern	23–25	23–25	23–25	22–24	22–24	23–26	25–28	25–28	24–26	22–25	18–23	18–22
Coarse, northern and eastern	17–18	17–18	17–18	16–17	16–17	16–18	18–20	18–20	16–18	15–17	14–15	14–15
Fine, western and southern	18–21	18–21	18–21	17–20	17–20	18–22	20–24	20–24	16–20	15–20	13–16	13–16
Medium, western and southern											15–18	15–18
Coarse, western and southern	15–16	15–16	15–16	14–15	14–15	14–16	16–17	16–17	15–16	14–16	13–15	13–15
MONTANA.												
Unwashed, fine, bright	21–22	21–22	21–22	20–21	20–21	20–21	21–23	21–23	19–21	17–19	17–18	17–18
Unwashed, medium, bright	24–26	24–26	24–26	23–26	23–25	23–25	26–28	26–28	24–26	23–25	22–23	22–23
Unwashed, coarse, bright	22–23	22–23	22–23	20–22	20–22	20–23	20–23	20–23	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
Unwashed, dark colored, heavy or short	19–21	19–21	19–21	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18
UTAH AND WYOMING.												
Unwashed, fine, heavy	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	17–19	18–20	18–20	16–18	15–17	14–16	14–16
Unwashed, choice, fine, light	18–19	18–19	18–19	17–19	17–19	20–21	20–23	20–23	18–20	17–19	17–18	17–18
Unwashed, fine, medium	22–25	22–25	22–25	22–25	22–25		22–24	22–24	20–23	20–21	18–20	18–20
Unwashed, choice, selected, medium	22–24	22–24	22–25	22–25	22–25	22–25	26–28	26–28	25–26	24–25	23–24	22–23
Unwashed, low, medium	17–19	17–19	17–19	16–18	16–18	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–23	21–22	21–22
Unwashed, rough	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–20	20–20	16–20	18–20	18–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20
TUB WASHED.												
Choice, selected	40–42	40–42	40–42	40–40	40–40	40–42	40–43	40–43	40–43	40–43	40–43	37–40
Good, ordinary	38–40	38–40	38–40	38–38	38–38	37–39	38–40	37–40	37–40	37–40	37–40	35–37
Coarse	36–37	36–37	36–37	35–37	35–37	35–37	36–38	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–35
PULLED.												
City merino	28–31	28–31	28–31	27–29	27–29	27–29	28–30	28–30	28–30	27–28	27–28	27–28
City super and lambs'	32–34	32–34	33–35	32–34	32–34	32–34	33–36	34–36	34–36	32–35	32–35	30–33
Western super and lambs'	30–32	30–32	28–32	26–30	26–30	26–30	30–33	30–34	30–34	28–30	28–30	25–28
Short merino and shearlings'						18–20	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22

Kinds of wool.	1888											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE, WASHED.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
XX and above	31–33	31–33	31–33	31–33	30–32	29–31	29–31	28–31	30–33	31–33	32–34	34–36
X	30–31	29–30	29–30	29–30	28–29	28–29	28–29	27–28	29–30	30–31	31–32	32–34
Half blood	35–36	34–35	34–36	34–36	34–36	32–35	32–35	32–34	33–35	34–35	35–36	37–39
Quarter blood	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	31–34	31–34	31–33	33–34	33–34	33–35	36–38
Common and cotted	28–32	28–32	28–32	28–32	28–32	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	29–31	32–33
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE, WASHED.												
XX	29–30	29–30	29–30	29–30	27–29	27–29	27–29	27–29	29–31	29–31	30–31	32–33
X	28–30	27–29	27–29	27–29	26–27	25–27	25–27	26–27	27–29	27–29	28–30	30–32
Half blood	33–35	33–34	34–35	34–35	33–35	31–34	31–34	32–33	33–34	33–34	34–35	37–38
Quarter blood	33–34	33–34	33–34	33–34	33–34	30–33	30–33	30–32	32–33	32–33	33–34	35–37
Common and cotted	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	30–32
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.												
Washed fine delaine	33–35	32–35	32–35	32–35	31–33	31–33	31–33	30–32	31–33	32–35	33–35	36–37
Washed medium	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	35–37	34–36	34–36	33–35	35–37	35–38	37–39	39–42
Washed low	35–36	35–36	35–36	35–36	35–36	32–35	32–35	32–33	33–34	33–35	34–36	38–39
Washed coarse	32–35	32–35	32–35	32–35	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–32	30–32	30–32	31–33	33–35
Unwashed, medium	27–29	26–29	26–29	26–29	26–28	25–28	25–28	25–26	26–28	27–28	27–30	30–32
Unwashed, low and coarse	25–27	24–26	24–26	24–26	23–25	23–25	23–25	22–25	24–26	25–27	25–27	28–30
Canada	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	30–35							
UNWASHED.												
Light and bright.												
Fine	20–21	19–21	19–21	19–21	18–20	18–20	17–20	17–20	19–21	19–22	19–22	22–24
Medium	26–28	26–28	26–28	25–27	25–27	24–27	24–27	24–26	25–26	25–27	25–27	28–30
Low medium	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–27	23–25	23–25	23–24	24–25	24–25	24–25	27–28
Coarse or burry	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–23	22–24
Kansas, Nebraska, Western Iowa, and Dakota (dark colored).												
Heavy fine	13–15	13–15	13–15	13–15	12–14	12–14	12–14	12–14	14–16	14–16	14–16	15–13
Light fine	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	14–16	14–16	15–17	15–17	16–20	16–20	16–20	18–20
Fine medium	18–20	17–20	17–20	16–18	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–13
Medium	20–22	17–21	17–21	17–20	16–18	16–18	16–20	16–20	20–22	20–23	20–23	20–23
Low	17–20	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	17–18	17–18	17–18	17–17
COLORADO.												
Medium and fine, choice	22–23	21–23	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–23	20–23	20–25	20–25	21–25	23–26
Medium and fine, average	20–22	19–21	19–20	19–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	20–21	20–23
Common and quarter blood	18–20	17–19	17–19	17–19	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	17–18	17–18	18–20	18–22
Coarse, carpet	15–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	16–18

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1888											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
NEW MEXICAN.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Choice improved	Fall clip 20–22	Fall clip 19–22	Fall clip 19–22	Fall clip 19–22	Fall clip 19–22	Spr'g clip 19–22	Spr'g clip 19–22	Spr'g clip 19–22	Spr'g clip 20–23	Spr'g clip 20–23	Fall clip 20–23	Fall clip 22–25
Average improved	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	18–20	18–20	19–20	20–22
Coarse, carpet, light	14–16	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–16	14–16	16–16	16–16	15–16	17–18
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	13–14	13–14	13–14	13–14	13–14	13–14	13–14	13–14	14–15	14–15	13–15	15–17
Black	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	12–15	12–15	12–15	13–15	14–16	15–16	16–17
TEXAS.												
Fine, Northern and Eastern	Fall clip 16–18	Fall clip 16–18	Fall clip 16–18	Fall clip 16–18	Fall clip 16–18	Spr'g clip 16–18	Spr'g clip 16–18	Spr'g clip 16–18	Spr'g clip 16–18	Spr'g clip 16–18	Fall clip 15–18	Fall clip 20–22
Medium, Northern and Eastern	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–24	18–24	18–24	18–24	18–24	20–24	23–26
Coarse, Northern and Eastern	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	15–18
Fine, Western and Southern	12–15	12–15	12–15	10–14	10–14	12–15	12–15	12–15	12–15	12–15	12–16	13–17
Medium, Western and Southern	14–17	14–17	14–17	12–15	12–15	15–18	15–20	15–20	15–20	15–20	17–22	19–23
Coarse, Western and Southern	13–14	13–14	13–14	12–14	12–14	12–14	12–14	12–14	12–14	12–14	12–15	14–16
MONTANA.												
Unwashed, fine, bright	17–18	17–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	17–20	18–21	18–21	20–23
Unwashed, medium, bright	22–23	21–23	20–23	20–23	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	21–24	21–24	21–24	23–26
Unwashed, coarse, bright	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–20	16–20	16–20	18–22
Unwashed, dark colored, heavy or short	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	14–16	14–16	14–16	15–17	15–17	15–17	17–20
UTAH AND WYOMING.												
Unwashed, fine, heavy	13–15	13–15	13–15	13–15	12–14	12–14	12–14	12–14	13–15	13–15	13–15	15–18
Unwashed, choice fine, light	16–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	16–18	16–18	16–18	18–20
Unwashed, fine medium	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–18	16–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	18–20	18–20	18–20	20–21
Unwashed, choice selected medium	20–21	20–21	20–21	19–21	18–20	18–20	18–22	18–22	20–23	20–23	20–23	22–24
Unwashed, low medium	17–18	17–18	17–18	17–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–20	16–20	16–20	20–21
TUB WASHED.												
Choice selected	37–40	37–40	37–40	37–40	35–38	35–40	35–40	35–38	37–40	37–40	37–40	38–42
Good ordinary	35–37	35–37	35–37	35–37	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	35–37	35–37	35–37	36–38
Coarse	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–35	30–35	30–35	33–36
PULLED.												
City Merino	27–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	28–30
City super and lambs	30–33	27–30	27–30	28–32	28–32	28–32	28–32	28–32	28–32	30–33	30–33	32–34
Western super and lambs	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–30	25–30	25–30	25–30	25–30	25–30	25–30	25–30	26–31
Short Merino and shearlings	16–20	18–20	18–20	16–20	16–20	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–20	20–25

Kinds of wool.	1889											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE, WASHED.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	34-36	33-36	33-36	33-36	33-35	33-35	34-37	34-36	33-35	33-35	32-35	32-35
X	32-34	32-33	32-33	32-33	31-32	31-33	33-34	33-34	32-33	31-32	31-32	31-32
Medium	38-39	38-39	37-39	37-38	35-37	36-38	38-40	38-40	37-39	37-38	37-38	37-38
Quarter blood	36-38	36-38	36-37	36-37	34-36	35-36	37-38	36-38	36-37	35-36	35-36	35-36
Common and cotted	32-34	32-34	32-34	30-33	30-32	30-32	30-33	32-34	32-33	30-32	28-30	28-30
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE, WASHED.												
XX	32-33	32-33	32-33	31-33	30-32	30-32	32-34	33-34	32-33	31-32	30-32	30-31
X	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-31	30-31	30-31	31-32	31-33	30-32	30-31	28-30	28-30
Medium	37-38	37-38	36-38	36-37	34-35	35-36	37-39	37-39	36-38	36-37	36-37	36-37
Quarter blood	35-37	35-37	35-37	35-36	33-35	34-35	36-37	35-37	35-36	35-36	35-36	35-36
Common and cotted	30-33	30-33	30-33	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-33	30-33	30-32	30-32	28-30	28-30
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.												
Washed fine delaine	36-37	36-37	36-37	35-37	34-36	34-37	36-38	35-37	34-37	34-37	33-36	33-36
Washed medium	39-42	39-42	39-40	38-40	37-38	37-39	38-41	39-41	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40
Washed low	38-39	38-39	37-39	37-38	36-37	36-37	37-38	37-38	36-38	36-38	36-38	36-38
Washed coarse	33-35	33-35	33-35	33-34	33-34	33-34	33-36	33-36	33-35	33-35	32-34	32-34
Unwashed, medium	30-33	30-33	30-33	29-32	28-30	28-32	30-33	30-33	30-32	28-30	28-30	28-30
Unwashed, low and coarse	28-30	28-30	28-30	26-28	25-28	26-28	27-29	27-29	26-28	26-28	25-27	25-27
UNWASHED.												
Light and bright.												
Fine	22-24	22-25	21-24	20-23	20-23	21-23	23-25	23-25	22-24	21-23	21-23	20-22
Medium	28-30	28-30	27-30	27-29	26-28	26-30	29-32	29-32	28-30	27-29	27-29	26-29
Low medium	27-28	27-28	26-27	25-27	25-27	25-27	28-29	28-29	26-28	25-27	25-27	25-27
Coarse or burry	22-24	22-24	22-24	20-23	20-23	20-23	22-25	22-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25
Dark colored.												
Heavy fine	15-17	15-17	15-17	14-16	14-16	15-16	16-19	16-19	15-18	15-17	14-16	14-16
Light fine	17-20	17-20	17-20	17-20	17-20	18-21	20-22	20-22	18-21	18-21	17-20	17-20
Fine medium	17-19	17-19	17-19	16-19	16-19	17-20	20-23	20-23	20-23	20-22	18-20	18-20
Medium	20-23	20-23	20-23	20-23	20-22	22-24	23-26	22-25	22-25	22-24	20-22	20-22
Coarse	17-18	17-18	17-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	18-22	18-22	18-22	18-20	16-18	16-18
COLORADO.												
Medium and fine, choice	23-26	23-26	22-25	22-25	22-25	23-26	24-27	25-26	24-26	24-26	22-25	22-25
Medium and fine, heavy	20-23	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	17-21	18-22	18-22	17-21	17-21	16-21	16-21
Common and quarter blood	18-22	18-21	18-21	18-21	18-20	18-21	19-22	19-22	19-22	19-22	19-20	19-20
Coarse, carpet	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	16-17	16-17

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1889											
	January.	Feb-ru ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
NEW MEXICAN.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Choice, improved	Fall clip 22–25	Fall clip 22–25	Fall clip 22–24	Fall clip 22–25	Fall clip 22–24	23–25	24–26	23–26	23–25	22–24	21–24	21–24
Partly improved	19–23	18–21	18–21	19–22	19–21	20–22	21–23	22–23	20–23	19–21	18–20	18–20
Coarse, carpet, light	17–18	16–17	16–17	16–18	16–17	16–18	17–18	17–18	17–18	16–18	16–17	16–17
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	15–17	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–17	15–17	15–17	14–16	14–16	14–16
Black	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–18	16–18	16–18	15–17	15–17	15–17
TEXAS.	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip	Fall clip							
Fine, 12 months	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	18–20	18–22	20–24	23–25	22–24	20–23	20–23	20–23
Medium, 12 months	23–26	23–26	23–26	23–26	22–25	24–27	24–28	24–28	24–27	23–26	23–26	23–26
Coarse, 12 months	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	18–20	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–20	18–20	18–20
Fine, 6 and 8 months	13–17	13–17	13–17	13–17	13–17	16–20	18–23	18–23	18–23	18–20	18–20	18–20
Medium, 6 and 8 months	19–23	19–23	19–23	20–24	20–22	21–24	22–25	22–25	22–25	20–22	20–22	20–22
Coarse, 6 and 8 months	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	15–17	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18
MONTANA.												
Unwashed, fine, bright	20–23	20–23	20–23	18–22	18–22	18–22	20–24	20–24	20–23	19–22	19–22	19–22
Unwashed, medium, bright	23–26	23–26	23–26	23–26	23–25	24–27	24–28	24–28	24–26	22–24	22–24	22–24
Unwashed, coarse, bright	18–22	18–22	18–23	18–22	18–22	18–23	20–22	20–22	20–22	18–20	18–20	18–20
Unwashed, dark colored, heavy or short	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–22	17–22	17–22	16–20	16–20	16–20
UTAH AND WYOMING.												
Unwashed, light, fine	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	19–21	19–22	19–22	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–21
Unwashed, heavy, fine	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	16–18	16–19	16–19	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18
Unwashed, fine medium	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–24	20–24	20–23	20–22	18–22	18–22
Unwashed, selected medium	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24	24–26	24–27	24–26	23–25	23–25	22–24	22–24
Unwashed, low	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22
TUB WASHED.												
Choice selected	38–42	38–42	38–42	38–42	38–40	38–40	38–40	38–40	38–40	38–40	38–40	38–40
Fair, ordinary	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38
Coarse	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36	33–36
PULLED.												
City Merino	28–30	28–32	28–32	28–32	28–30	28–30	28–32	28–32	28–32	27–30	27–30	27–30
City super and lambs	32–34	32–34	32–34	32–35	32–35	32–35	33–37	33–37	32–35	32–34	32–34	32–34
Western super and lambs	26–31	26–31	26–31	26–31	26–30	26–30	28–33	28–33	26–32	26–30	26–30	26–30
Short Merino and shearlings	20–25	20–25	20–25	22–28	22–28	22–28	24–28	18–25	18–25	18–25	18–25	18–25

Kinds of wool.	1890											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE WASHED.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	32-35	32-35	32-35	33-34	32-34	33-35	33-35	32-33	32-33	32-34	33-35	32-35
X	31-32	31-32	31-32	31-32	31-32	31-33	31-33	30-32	30-32	31-32	32-33	31-32
Medium	37-38	37-38	37-38	37-38	36-38	37-39	37-39	36-37	36-37	36-38	37-39	37-39
Quarter blood	35-36	35-36	35-36	35-36	34-35	35-36	36-37	34-35	34-35	35-36	36-38	36-38
Common and cotted	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	30-32	32-34	30-33
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE WASHED.												
XX	30-31	30-31	30-31	30-31	30-31	30-32	30-32	29-30	29-30	29-30	30-31	30-31
X	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-29	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	29-30	29-30
Medium	36-37	36-37	36-37	36-37	35-37	36-37	36-38	35-36	35-36	35-37	37-38	37-38
Quarter blood	35-36	35-36	35-36	35-36	34-35	34-35	35-36	33-35	33-35	34-35	36-37	36-37
Common and cotted	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	30-32	30-33	30-33
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.												
Washed, fine delaine	33-36	33-36	33-36	33-36	33-36	35-37	35-37	33-36	33-36	34-36	35-38	35-37
Washed, medium	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-41	38-41	38-39	38-39	38-40	40-43	40-42
Washed, low	36-38	36-38	36-38	36-38	36-38	36-38	36-38	35-36	35-36	36-37	37-39	37-38
Washed, coarse	32-34	32-34	32-33	32-33	32-33	32-33	32-33	30-33	30-33	32-34	34-36	34-36
Unwashed, medium	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	29-32	30-32	28-30	28-30	28-30	30-33	30-32
Unwashed, low and coarse	25-27	25-27	25-27	25-27	25-27	25-27	25-27	25-26	25-26	25-26	26-29	26-28
Unwashed braid											23-25	23-25
UNWASHED.												
Light and bright.		20-22	20-22	20-22	19-21	20-24	20-23	19-22	19-22	20-22	21-23	20-22
Fine	20-22	26-29	26-29	26-29	26-28	27-29	27-30	26-28	26-28	27-28	28-30	27-29
Medium	26-29	25-27	25-27	25-27	25-26	25-27	25-27	24-26	24-26	24-26	26-28	25-27
Low medium	25-27	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-23	20-23	20-23	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-24	20-23
Coarse or burry	20-25											
Dark colored.												
Light fine	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	17-20	17-20	16-18	16-18	16-18	18-19	17-19
Heavy fine	17-20	17-20	17-20	17-20	17-19	14-16	14-16	13-15	13-15	13-15	15-17	14-16
Medium	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	22-24	22-24	20-22	20-22	20-22	21-24	21-23
Fine medium	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-24	20-22	18-22	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20
Coarse	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	18-22	18-22
COLORADO.												
Medium and fine, choice	22-25	22-25	22-24	22-24	22-24	22-25	22-25	21-24	21-24	21-24	23-25	22-25
Medium and fine, heavy	16-20	16-20	16-20	16-20	16-20	16-20	16-20	15-18	15-18	15-18	17-20	16-20
Common and quarter blood	19-20	18-19	18-19	18-19	18-19	18-19	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	20-23	20-21
Coarse, carpet	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	18-20	18-20

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1890											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
NEW MEXICAN.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Choice improved	21–24	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	22–24	22–24	20–23	20–23	20–23	22–24	21–23
Partly improved	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	19–21	19–21	18–20	18–20	18–20	20–22	20–21
Coarse, carpet, light	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	19–20	18–20
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	16–18	16–18
Black	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	14–16	14–16	14–16	15–17	15–17
TEXAS.												
Fine, 12 months	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–22	20–22	20–22	19–21	19–21	19–21	20–24	20–23
Medium, 12 months	23–26	23–26	23–26	23–26	23–26	23–26	24–26	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–26	22–24
Coarse, 12 months	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20
Fine, 6 and 8 months	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	17–19	17–20	17–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	18–22	18–20
Medium, 6 and 8 months	20–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–23	18–24	18–24	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–24	18–22
Coarse, 6 and 8 months	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	14–17	14–17	14–17	14–17	14–17
MONTANA.												
Unwashed, fine, bright	19–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	20–22	18–20	18–20	18–20	19–21	19–21
Unwashed, medium, bright	22–24	21–24	21–24	21–24	21–24	22–25	24–26	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–25	22–24
Unwashed, coarse, bright	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20
Unwashed, dark colored, heavy, or short	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	14–18	14–18	14–18	16–20	16–20
UTAH AND WYOMING.												
Unwashed, light, fine	18–21	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
Unwashed, heavy, fine	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	15–18	14–16
Unwashed, fine medium	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–20	18–20	18–21	18–21	17–20	17–20	18–20	19–22	18–21
Unwashed, selected medium	22–24	21–23	21–23	20–22	20–22	21–24	21–24	20–22	20–23	20–23	22–24	21–23
Unwashed, low	20–22	19–21	19–21	19–21	19–21	19–21	19–21	17–20	17–20	17–20	18–20	18–20
TUB WASHED.												
Choice selected	38–40	38–40	37–40	37–40	37–40	37–40	37–40	37–38	37–38	37–38	38–40	38–40
Fair, ordinary	36–38	36–38	35–37	35–37	35–37	35–37	35–37	34–36	34–36	34–36	35–38	35–38
Coarse	33–36	33–36	32–35	32–35	32–35	32–35	32–35	30–33	30–33	30–33	32–35	32–35
PULLED.												
City merino	27–30	27–30	25–28	25–28	25–28	28–30	28–30	27–30	27–30	27–30	28–30	28–30
City super and lambs	32–34	32–34	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–34	30–34	30–32	30–32	30–32	32–35	32–35
Western super and lambs	26–30	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	26–28	27–30	25–28	25–28	25–28	28–32	28–32
Short merino and shearlings	18–25	18–25	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	20–22	20–22

Kinds of wool.	1891											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE WASHED.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	32-34	32-34	32-34	32-34	32-34	32-34	31-33	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-32
X	31-32	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-32	29-31	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	28-30
Medium	37-38	37-38	37-38	37-38	37-38	37-38	36-37	35-36	35-36	35-36	35-36	35-36
Quarter blood	36-37	36-37	36-37	36-37	36-37	35-37	34-35	33-34	33-34	33-34	34-35	34-35
Common and cotted	30-33	30-33	30-33	30-33	30-33	30-33	28-31	28-29	29-31	30-32	30-32	30-32
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE WASHED.												
XX	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-31	29-30	28-29	28-29	28-29	28-30	28-30
X	28-29	28-29	28-29	28-29	28-29	28-30	27-29	27-28	27-28	27-28	27-28	27-28
Medium	36-38	36-38	36-38	56-38	36-38	36-37	35-36	34-35	34-35	34-35	34-35	34-35
Quarter blood	35-36	35-36	35-36	35-36	35-36	35-36	33-35	32-34	32-34	32-34	33-34	33-34
Common and cotted	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-32	28-30	27-29	28-30	29-31	30-31	30-31
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.												
Washed, fine delaine	34-37	34-37	35-37	35-37	35-37	35-37	34-36	33-35	33-35	33-35	34-35	33-35
Washed, medium	39-41	40-42	40-42	40-42	40-42	38-40	38-39	37-39	37-39	37-39	38-39	37-39
Washed, low	36-38	36-38	37-38	37-38	37-38	36-38	35-37	35-36	35-36	35 36	35-36	34-36
Washed, coarse	34-35	34-35	34-35	34-35	34-35	33-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	32-34
Unwashed, medium	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-32	30-31	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	28-30
Unwashed, low and coarse	26-28	26-28	26-28	26-28	26-28	26-28	25-27	25-26	25-26	25-26	25-26	25-26
Unwashed, braid	22-24	22-24	22-24	22-24	22-24	22-24	21-23	21-23	21-23	21-23	22-23	22-23
UNWASHED.												
Light and bright.												
Fine	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	19-21	19-21	19-22	19-22	19-22	19-21
Medium	27-29	27-29	27-29	27-29	27-29	28-30	26-29	25-27	25-27	25-27	26-28	26-28
Low medium	25-27	25-27	25-27	25-27	25-27	25-27	24-26	23-25	22-25	23-25	24-26	24-26
Coarse or burry	20-23	20-23	20-23	20-23	20-23	20-23	18-22	18-21	18-21	18-21	18-21	18-21
Dark colored.												
Light fine	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18
Heavy fine	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	14-15
Medium	21-23	21-23	21-23	21-23	21-23	20-23	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	19-21
Fine medium	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-18
Coarse	18-22	18-22	18-22	18-22	18-22	18-22	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	72-10
COLORADO.												
Medium and fine, choice	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-24	22-24	22-25	22-25	22-25	21-24
Medium and fine, heavy	16-20	16-20	16-18	16-18	16-18	16-18	15-18	15-18	15-18	15-18	15-18	15-18
Common and quarter blood	20-21	20-21	20-21	20-21	20-21	19-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20
Coarse, carpet	17-19	17-19	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1891											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
NEW MEXICAN.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Choice improved	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	20–22	20–22	21–24	21–24	21–24	21–23
Partly improved	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	19–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	17–20
Coarse, carpet, light	17–19	17–19	16–18	16–18	17–18	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	15–16
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	15–17	15–17	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–15
Black	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16
TEXAS.												
Fine, 12 months	20–23	20–24	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22
Medium, 12 months	22–24	22–26	23–25	23–25	23–25	22–25	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24
Coarse, 12 months	17–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19
Fine, 6 and 8 months	18–20	18–22	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	16–20
Medium, 6 and 8 months	18–22	20–23	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	20–21	18–20
Coarse, 6 and 8 months	14–17	14–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17
MONTANA.												
Unwashed, fine, bright	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–22	18–22	17–21	17–21	17–21	17–21	17–21	17–20
Unwashed, medium, bright	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–24	21–24	21–24	21–24	21–24	21–24	21–24	21–23
Unwashed, coarse, bright	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	18–22	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	17–20
Unwashed, dark colored, heavy or short	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20
UTAH AND WYOMING.												
Unwashed, light, fine	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	18–20	18–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20
Unwashed, heavy, fine	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16
Unwashed, fine medium	18–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	18–22	18–22	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–21
Unwashed, selected medium	20–22	20–22	20–23	20–23	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24	21–23
Unwashed, low	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–22	18–22	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–20
TUB WASHED.												
Choice, selected	38–40	38–42	38–42	38–42	38–42	38–42	37–40	37–40	37–40	37–40	37–40	36–38
Fair, ordinary	35–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	36–38	34–37	34–37	34–37	34–37	34–37	33–36
Coarse	33–35	32–35	32–35	32–35	32–35	32–35	32–34	32–34	32–34	32–34	33–34	31–33
PULLED.												
City merino	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	26–28	26–28	26–28	26–28	26–28	25–26
City super and lambs	32–34	32–34	32–35	32–35	32–35	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–33	28–32
Western super and lambs	28–30	28–30	28–32	28–32	28–32	27–30	25–30	25–30	25–30	25–30	25–30	25–28
Short merino and shearlings	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	20–22	16–20	18–21	18–21	19–22	19–22	19–22	19–22

Kinds of wool.	1892.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE, WASHED.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	30–32	29–32	29–31	28–30	27–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	29–30	28–30
X	28–30	28–29	28–29	27–28	27–28	27–28	27–28	27–28	27–28	27–28	28–29	27–28
Medium	35–36	35–36	34–35	34–35	33–34	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–34	33–34	33–34	33–34
Quarter blood	34–35	34–35	33–34	33–34	32–33	33–34	33–34	33–34	32–33	32–33	33–34	33–34
Common and cotted	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	28–31	28–31	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE, WASHED.												
XX	28–30	28–30	28–29	27–28	26–27	27–28	27–28	27–28	27–28	27–28	27–28	26–28
X	27–28	27–28	26–28	26–27	25–26	26–27	25–27	25–27	25–27	26–27	26–28	25–27
Medium	34–35	34–35	33–34	33–34	32–33	33–34	33–34	33–34	32–33	32–33	32–34	32–34
Quarter blood	33–34	33–34	32–33	32–33	32–33	32–33	32–33	32–33	32–33	32–33	32–33	32–33
Common and cotted	30–31	30–31	30–31	30–31	30–31	30–31	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.												
Washed, fine delaine	33–35	33–35	33–34	32–34	31–33	31–33	31–33	31–33	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32
Washed, medium	37–39	37–38	36–38	35–38	34–37	35–37	35–37	35–37	34–35	34–35	34–36	34–36
Washed, low	34–36	34–36	34–36	34–36	33–35	34–35	34–35	34–35	33–34	33–34	33–35	33–35
Washed, coarse	32–34	32–34	32–34	32–33	30–33	30–32	30–33	30–33	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32
Unwashed, medium	28–30	27–29	27–28	27–28	26–27	26–28	26–28	26–28	26–27	26–27	26–28	26–28
Unwashed, low and coarse	25–26	25–26	25–26	25–26	25–26	26–27	26–27	26–27	25–26	25–26	25–27	25–27
Unwashed, braid	22–23	22–23	22–23	22–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	20–23	21–23	22–24	21–23
UNWASHED.												
Light and bright.												
Fine	19–21	19–21	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	19–21	19–21	19–21	19–21	19–21
Medium	26–28	26–27	25–26	25–26	25–26	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–26	25–26	25–27	25–27
Low medium	24–26	24–26	24–25	24–25	24–25	25–26	24–26	24–26	23–25	23–25	24–26	24–26
Coarse, or burry	18–21	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–21
Dark colored.												
Light fine	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18
Heavy fine	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15	14–15
Medium	19–21	19–21	19–21	19–21	19–21	19–22	19–22	19–22	19–22	19–22	20–22	20–22
Fine medium	17–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	17–19	17–19
Coarse	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	18–20	18–20
COLORADO.												
Medium and fine, choice	21–24	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23
Medium and fine, heavy	15–18	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17
Common and quarter blood	18–20	18–20	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19
Coarse, carpet	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–17

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

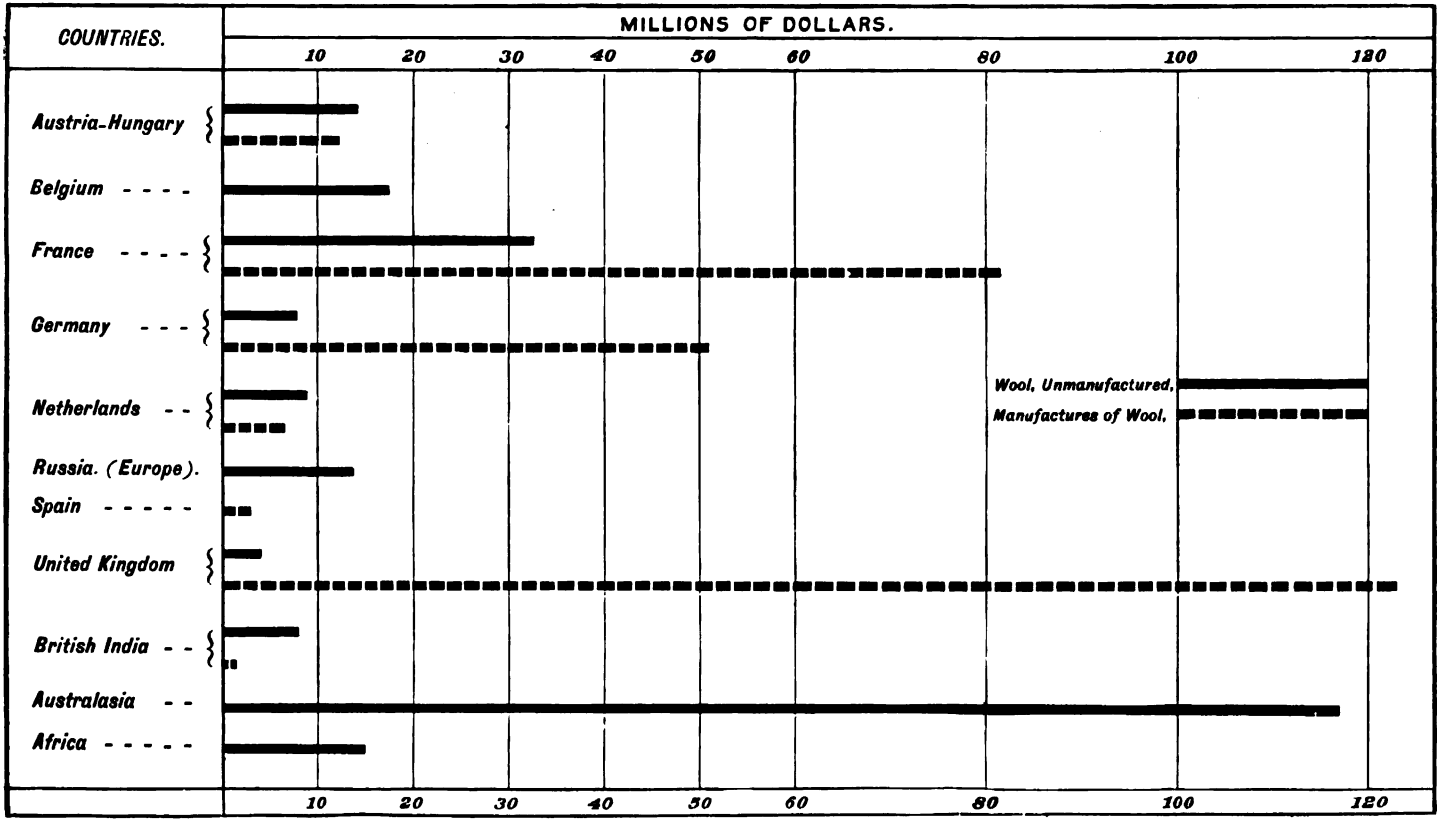
Kinds of wool.	1892											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
NEW MEXICAN.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Choice improved	21–23	21–23	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22
Partly improved	17–20	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19
Coarse, carpet, light	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	14–15	14–15	14–15	13–15	13–15	13–15	13–15	13–15	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16
Black	14–16	13–15	13–15	13–15	13–15	13–15	12–15	12–15	12–15	13–15	13–15	13–15
TEXAS.												
Fine, 12 months	20–22	20–21	20–21	20–21	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
Medium, 12 months	22–24	22–24	22–24	22–24	20–23	20–24	20–24	20–24	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23
Coarse, 12 months	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18
Fine, 6 and 8 months	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	14–18	14–18	14–18	14–18	14–18	14–18	14–18	14–18
Medium, 6 and 8 months	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
Coarse, 6 and 8 months	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–17	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16
MONTANA.												
Unwashed, fine, bright	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–18	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20
Unwashed, medium, bright	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	20–23	20–24	20–24	20–24	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23
Unwashed, coarse, bright	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20
Unwashed, dark colored, heavy or short	16–20	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18
UTAH AND WYOMING.												
Unwashed, light, fine	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18
Unwashed, heavy, fine	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16
Unwashed, fine medium	18–21	18–21	18–21	18–21	17–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
Unwashed, selected medium	21–23	21–23	21–23	21–23	20–22	22–24	22–24	22–24	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22
Unwashed, low	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20
TUB WASHED.												
Choice selected	36–38	35–36	35–36	35–36	35–36	35–36	35–36	35–36	34–35	34–35	34–35	34–35
Fair, ordinary	33–36	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	33–35	32–33	32–33	32–33	32–33
Coarse	31–33	31–33	31–33	31–33	31–33	31–33	31–33	31–33	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32
PULLED.												
City merino	25–28	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–27	25–27	23–25	23–25	23–25	23–25
City super and lambs	28–32	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–30	28–31	28–31	28–31	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–33
Western super and lambs	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	25–28	26–29	26–29	26–29	26–29	26–29	26–29	26–29
Short merino and shearlings	19–22	19–22	19–22	19–22	19–22	19–22	19–22	16–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	16–20

Kinds of wool.	1893												1894	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA FLEECE, WASHED.														
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
XX and above	28-30	29-30	31-32	31-32	30-31	27-29	25-26	24-25	23-25	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-25	22-25
X	27-28	28-29	29-30	29-30	28-30	26-27	24-25	23-24	22-23	21-22	21-22	21-22	21-22	21-23
Medium	33-34	34-36	35-36	35-36	34-35	31-32	27-28	26-28	25-26	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25	23-25
Quarter blood	33-34	34-35	34-35	34-35	33-34	30-32	26-27	25-26	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25	23-24
Common and cotted	28-30	30-32	30-32	30-32	29-30	26-28	24-25	23-24	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-22	20-21
NEW YORK, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN FLEECE, WASHED.														
XX	26-28	27-29	28-30	28-30	27-29	26-27	23-25	23-24	21-23	21-22	21-22	21-23	21-22	20-22
X	25-27	26-28	27-28	27-28	26-28	25-26	22-23	21-23	20-22	19-21	19-21	19-21	19-21	19-20
Medium	32-34	33-35	34-35	34-35	33-34	30-32	26-27	26-27	24-25	23-25	23-24	23-24	23-24	23-24
Quarter blood	32-33	33-34	33-34	33-34	32-33	30-31	25-26	25-26	23-24	23-24	23-24	23-24	23-24	23-24
Common and cotted	28-30	30-32	30-32	30-32	28-30	26-28	24-25	22-24	18-22	18-22	18-22	18-22	18-22	18-20
COMBING AND DELAINE FLEECE.														
Washed, fine delaine	30-32	31-33	31-33	31-33	30-32	28-30	25-27	24-26	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25
Washed, medium	34-36	35-37	35-37	35-37	35-36	32-34	28-30	27-28	26-28	25-26	25-26	25-26	25-26	24-25
Washed, low	33-35	35-36	35-36	35-36	34-35	31-32	27-28	26-27	25-26	24-26	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25
Washed, coarse	30-32	32-33	32-33	32-33	31-32	30-31	25-26	23-25	22-24	22-24	22-24	22-24	22-24	22-24
Unwashed, medium	26-28	27-28	27-29	27-29	27-26	24-25	21-23	21-22	20-21	20-21	20-21	20-21	20-21	19-20
Unwashed, low medium	25-27	26-27	26-27	26-27	25-26	23-24	20-21	20-21	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20
Unwashed, braid	21-23	22-24	22-24	22-24	21-23	20-21	18-20	17-19	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-18
UNWASHED.														
Light and bright.														
Fine	19-21	20-22	20-22	20-22	18-21	16-19	15-18	15-17	14-16	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-15	13-15
Medium	25-27	26-27	26-27	26-27	25-26	23-24	20-22	19-21	18-20	18-20	18-20	19-20	18-20	18-19
Low medium	24-26	25-26	25-26	25-26	24-25	22-24	19-20	18-20	17-19	17-19	17-19	18-19	18-19	18-19
Coarse, or burry	18-21	18-22	18-22	18-22	18-20	15-17	17-18	15-17	14-16	13-15	13-15	14-16	14-16	14-16
Dark colored.														
Light fine	16-18	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-18	15-17	13-15	12-14	12-13	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-11
Heavy fine	14-15	15-16	15-16	15-16	14-16	12-15	11-12	8-12	8-10	8-10	8-10	8-10	8-10	8-10
Medium	20-22	20-23	20-23	20-23	20-22	18-22	16-18	15-17	15-16	14-16	14-16	14-16	13-15	12-14
Fine medium	17-19	18-20	18-20	18-20	17-20	16-18	14-16	13-15	13-15	12-14	12-14	12-14	12-13	11-12
Coarse	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	17-20	15-18	14-17	14-16	14-15	12-14	12-14	12-14	12-14	12-13
COLORADO.														
Medium and fine, choice	21-23	21-23	21-23	21-23	20-23	19-21	16-19	16-18	15-18	14-17	14-17	14-17	14-16	12-15
Medium and fine, heavy	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	13-15	12-14	10-12	8-12	8-12	8-12	8-12	8-12	8-11
Common and quarter blood	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	17-20	16-18	14-16	14-15	14-15	13-15	13-15	13-15	12-14	12-13
Coarse, carpet	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14	12-13	12-13	12-13	12-13	12-13	11-12	11-12

PHILADELPHIA WOOL QUOTATIONS—Continued.

Kinds of wool.	1893												1894	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
NEW MEXICAN.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Choice improved	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22	20–21	18–20	15–18	15–17	15–17	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–15	13–15
Partly improved	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	17–19	16–17	14–15	13–15	13–15	13–14	12–14	12–14	12–14	12–13
Coarse, carpet, light	16–17	16–17	16–17	16–17	14–16	14–15	12–13	12–13	12–13	12–13	11–12	11–12	11–12	11–12
Coarse, carpet, sandy or burry	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	13–15	13–14	11–12	8–10	8–10	8–10	8–10	8–10	8–10	8–10
Black	13–15	12–14	12–14	12–14	12–13	12–13	10–12	10–11	10–11	9–10	9–10	9–10	9–10	9–10
TEXAS.														
Fine, 12 months	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	16–18	15–17	14–16	14–16	12–14	11–13	11–13	11–13	11–13
Medium, 12 months	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	19–21	17–20	16–18	15–18	14–16	13–15	13–15	13–15	13–14
Coarse, 12 months	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	14–16	13–15	12–14	12–13	12–13	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
Fine, 6 and 8 months	14–18	14–18	14–18	14–18	14–18	14–16	13–15	10–13	10–13	10–12	8–10	8–10	9–11	9–11
Medium, 6 and 8 months	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	16–18	15–17	14–17	14–16	12–14	11–13	11–13	11–13	11–13
Coarse, 6 and 8 months	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	15–16	13–15	12–13	10–13	10–12	10–12	8–10	8–10	9–10	9–10
MONTANA.														
Unwashed, fine, bright	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	16–18	14–16	13–15	12–14	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–11
Unwashed, medium, bright	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	19–21	17–20	16–18	15–17	13–15	13–15	13–15	12–15	12–14
Unwashed, coarse, bright	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	17–20	16–18	15–17	14–16	13–15	12–15	12–15	12–15	12–15	11–12
Unwashed, dark colored, heavy or short	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	15–18	14–16	12–14	8–12	8–12	8–12	8–12	8–12	8–12	8–10
UTAH AND WYOMING.														
Unwashed, light, fine	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	16–18	15–17	12–14	12–13	11–13	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–11
Unwashed, heavy, fine	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	14–16	12–14	10–12	8–12	8–10	8–10	8–10	8–10	8–10	8–10
Unwashed, fine medium	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	17–19	16–18	14–15	12–15	12–14	11–13	11–13	11–13	11–13	11–12
Unwashed, selected, medium	21–22	21–22	21–22	21–22	20–22	19–21	16–18	15–17	14–15	13–15	13–15	13–15	13–15	12–13
Unwashed, low	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	18–20	16–18	14–16	13–15	12–15	12–14	12–14	12–14	12–14	11–12
TUB WASHED.														
Choice, selected	34–35	35–37	35–37	35–37	34–36	32–34	30–32	27–30	26–28	25–27	25–27	25–27	24–26	24–25
Fair ordinary	32–33	33–35	33–35	33–35	32–34	30–32	27–30	25–27	24–26	24–25	24–25	24–25	23–24	23–24
Coarse	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	30–32	28–30	25–27	22–25	20–24	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23
PULLED.														
City merino	25–27	26–28	26–28	26–28	26–28	24–26	22–24	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–20	16–18	15–17
City super and lambs	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–33	30–33	27–30	26–29	23–25	23–25	20–25	20–23	20–23	20–22	18–20
Western super and lambs	26–29	26–29	26–29	26–29	25–28	24–27	22–25	20–23	20–23	18–22	18–20	18–20	16–20	15–18
Short merino and shearings	18–22	18–22	18–22	18–22	16–19	15–18	15–18	10–14	10–14	10–12	8–12	8–12	8–12	8–12

No. —. VALUE OF EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL FROM THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR A RECENT YEAR.



EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC WOOL, MANUFACTURES OF WOOL, AND SHEEP.

NOTE.—Prior to 1864 manufactures of wool were not stated separately, but were included under the head of "wearing apparel."

Year ending—	Unmanufactured wool.		Manufactures of wool.	Sheep.	
September 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1821				11,117	22,175
1822				6,368	12,276
1823				6,880	15,026
1824				7,421	14,938
1825				9,681	20,027
1826				8,695	17,693
1827				8,745	13,586
1828				5,545	7,499
1829				6,846	10,644
1830				15,460	22,110
1831				8,262	14,499
1832				12,260	22,385
1833				11,821	21,464
1834				16,654	29,002
1835				19,145	36,566
1836				6,342	18,548
1837				3,460	16,852
1838				6,698	20,462
1839				6,084	15,960
1840				14,558	30,698
1841				14,639	35,767
1842				19,557	38,892
June 30—					
1843 (9 months)				13,609	29,061
1844				12,980	27,824
1845				6,464	23,948
1846	668,386	203,996		9,254	30,303
1847	378,440	89,460		10,533	29,100
1848	781,102	57,497		6,231	20,823
1849	159,925	81,015		4,195	16,305
1850	35,898	22,778		3,945	15,753
1851				4,357	18,875
1852	55,550	14,308		2,968	16,291
1853	216,472	26,567		3,669	17,808
1854	114,268	33,895		2,642	15,194
1855	88,886	27,802		4,235	18,837
1856	145,115	27,455		3,520	18,802
1857	50,202	19,007		4,373	22,758
1858	884,807	211,861		(a)	49,319
1859	1,706,536	355,563		(a)	41,182
1860	1,055,928	389,512		(a)	33,613
1861	847,301	237,846		(a)	28,417
1862	1,153,388	296,225		(a)	34,600
1863	355,722	178,434		(a)	39,504
1864	155,482	66,358	93,454	9,301	39,185
1865	466,182	254,721	151,789	15,182	74,388
1866	973,075	264,398	139,462	12,478	87,214
1867	307,418	130,857	94,698	7,882	69,842
1868	558,435	191,119	206,879	17,902	83,936
1869	444,387	152,443	163,438	(a)	(a)
1870	152,892	54,928	124,159	39,570	95,198

a Not stated.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC WOOL, MANUFACTURES OF WOOL, AND SHEEP—Continued.

Year ending—	Unmanufactured wool.		Manufactures of wool.	Sheep.	
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1871	25,195	8,762	238,405	45,465	86,383
1872	140,515	36,434	212,669	35,218	79,592
1873	75,129	17,634	200,897	66,717	107,698
1874	319,600	72,169	124,099	124,248	159,735
1875	178,034	62,754	154,401	124,416	183,898
1876	104,768	13,845	336,389	110,312	171,101
1877	79,599	26,446	291,837	179,017	234,480
1878	347,854	93,358	448,984	183,995	333,499
1879	60,784	17,644	346,733	215,680	1,062,938
1880	191,551	71,987	216,576	209,137	892,647
1881	71,455	19,217	331,083	179,919	762,932
1882	116,179	37,327	408,164	139,676	603,778
1883	64,474	22,114	366,214	337,251	1,154,856
1884	10,398	3,073	704,108	273,874	850,146
1885	88,006	16,739	775,962	234,509	512,568
1886	146,423	19,625	653,633	177,594	329,844
1887	257,940	78,002	539,342	121,701	254,725
1888	22,164	5,272	471,353	143,817	280,490
1889	141,576	23,065	343,949	128,852	366,181
1890	231,042	33,543	437,479	67,521	243,077
1891	291,922	39,423	519,198	60,947	261,109
1892	202,456	30,664	367,737	46,960	161,105
1893	91,858	14,808	326,055	37,260	126,394

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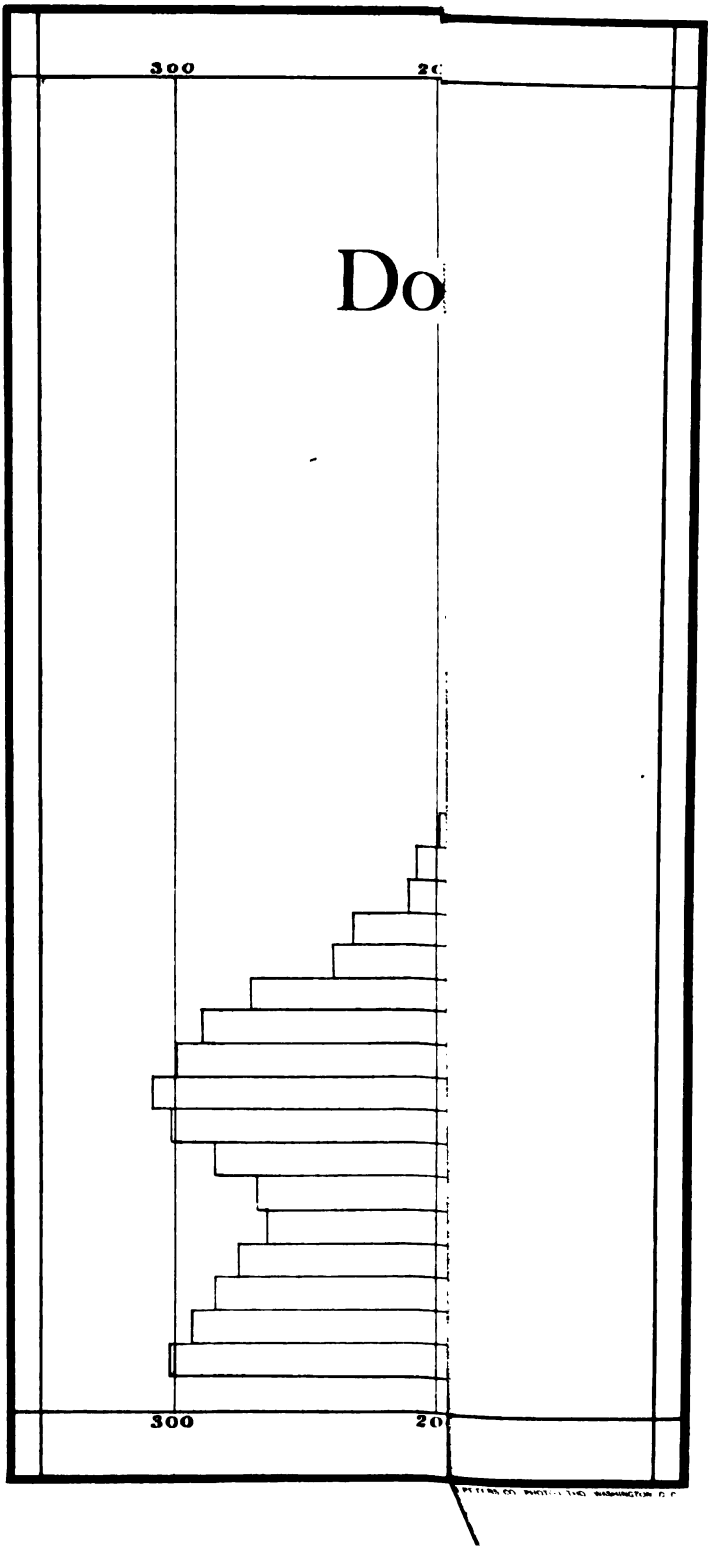


RATES OF DUTY

ON

IMPORTED WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL,

1789-1890.

NOTE.—These pages contain the rates of duty collected upon enumerated wools and woolens. They do not include unenumerated manufactures, discriminating duties, or general and *omnium* tariff provisions.

TARIFF LAWS AFFECTING WOOL AND WOOLENS.

Year.	Date of act.	Went into effect—	Year.	Date of act.	Went into effect—
1789	July 4	Aug. 2.	1833	Mar. 2 (*b*)	Jan. 1, 1834.
1790	Aug. 10	Jan. 1, 1791.	1842	Aug. 30	Aug. 30.
1792	May 2	July 1.	1846	July 30	Dec. 1.
1794	June 7	Do.	1857	Mar. 3	July 1.
1800	May 13 (*a*)	Do.	1861	Mar. 2	Apr. 2.
1804	Mar. 26	Do.	1862	July 4	Aug. 2.
1812	July 1	Do.	1864	June 30	July 1.
1816	Apr. 27	Do.	1867	Mar. 2	Mar. 2.
1824	May 22	Do.	1872	June 6	Aug. 1.
1828	May 19	Sept. 2. July 1, 1829.	1875	Mar. 3	Mar. 3.
			1883	....do	July 1.
1832	July 14	Mar. 4, 1833.	1890	Oct. 1	Oct. 6.

a "Increases rates on certain articles named (wool not included)," upon goods, wares, and merchandise now paying a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, 2½ per cent ad valorem.

b SEC. 1. That from and after December 31, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports" or by any other act, shall exceed 20 per cent on the value thereof, one-tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after December 31, 1837, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after December 31, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after December 31, 1841, one-half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after June 30, 1842, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

RAW WOOLS.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1789–1812.	Free.	
1816	WOOL	15 per cent.
1824	Valued at 10 cents or less per pound	15 per cent.
	Other, until June 1, 1825	20 per cent.
	from June 1, 1825, to June 1, 1826	25 per cent.
	after June 1, 1826	30 per cent.
1828	Unmanufactured till June 30, 1829	4 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
	June 30, 1829, to June 30, 1830	4 cents per pound and 45 per cent.
	June 30, 1830, to June 30, 1831	4 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1832	Valued at not exceeding 8 cents per pound	Free.
	at exceeding 8 cents per pound	4 cents per pound and 40 per cent.

RAW WOOLS—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	WOOL—Continued.	
1833.....	Sec. 1. That from and after December 31, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed 20 per cent on the value thereof, one-tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after December 31, 1837, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after December 31, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after December 31, 1841, one-half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after June 30, 1842, the other half thereof shall be deducted.	
1842.....	Valued at 7 cents or less per pound	5 per cent.
	All other (a)	3 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1846.....	All	30 per cent.
1857.....	Valued at 20 cents or less per pound	Free.
	All other (a)	24 per cent.
1861.....	Valued at less than 18 cents per pound (a)	5 per cent.
	Exceeding 18 cents and not exceeding 24 cents (a)	3 cents per pound.
	Exceeding 24 cents (a)	9 cents per pound.
1864.....	Less than 12 cents (a)	3 cents per pound.
	Exceeding 12 cents and not exceeding 24 cents (a)	6 cents per pound.
	Exceeding 24 cents and not exceeding 32 cents per pound (a).	10 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
	exceeding 32 cents per pound	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
1867.....	Class I—CLOTHING (a):	
	valued 32 cents or less per pound	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent.
	exceeding 32 cents	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
	washed	double duty.
	scoured	treble duty.
	Class II—COMBING (a):	
	valued 32 cents or less per pound	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent.
	exceeding 32 cents	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
	scoured	treble duty.
	Class III—CARPET (a):	
	value 12 cents or less per pound	3 cents per pound.
	over 12 cents	6 cents per pound.
	scoured	treble duty.
1872.....	Class I—CLOTHING (a):	
	valued 32 cents or less per pound	9 cents per pound and 9.9 per cent.
	exceeding 32 cents	10.8 cents per pound and 9 per cent.
	washed	
	scoured	

a "Increases rates on certain articles named (wool not included)," upon goods, wares, and merchandise now paying a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, 2½ per cent ad valorem.

RAW WOOLS—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1872.....	Class II—COMBING (a):	
	valued 32 cents or less per pound.....	9 cents per pound and 9.9 per cent.
	exceeding 32 cents.....	10.8 cents per pound and 9 per cent.
	scoured.....	
	Class III—CARPET (a):	
	valued 12 cents or less.....	2.7 cents per pound.
	over 12 cents.....	5.4 cents per pound.
	scoured.....	treble duty.
1875.....	Class I—CLOTHING (a):	
	valued 32 cents or less per pound.....	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent.
	exceeding 32 cents.....	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
	washed.....	double duty.
	scoured.....	treble duty.
	Class II—COMBING (a):	
	valued 32 cents or less per pound.....	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent.
	exceeding 32 cents.....	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
	scoured.....	treble duty.
	Class III—CARPET (a):	
	valued 12 cents or less per pound.....	3 cents per pound.
	over 12 cents.....	6 cents per pound.
	scoured.....	treble duty.
1883.....	Class I—CLOTHING (a):	
	valued 30 cents or less per pound.....	10 cents per pound.
	over 30 cents.....	12 cents per pound.
	washed.....	double duty.
	scoured.....	treble duty.
	Class II—COMBING (a):	
	valued 30 cents or less per pound.....	10 cents per pound.
	over 30 cents.....	12 cents per pound.
	scoured.....	treble duty.
	Class III—CARPET (a):	
	valued 12 cents or less per pound.....	2½ cents per pound.
	over 12 cents.....	5 cents per pound.
	scoured.....	treble duty.
1890.....	Class I:	
	376. Class one, that is to say, Merino, mestiza, mets, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.....	11 cents per pound.
	Washed.....	double duty.
	Scoured.....	treble duty.

a See note on page 90.

Raw Wools—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1890.....	Class II:	
	377. Class two, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals.	12 cents per pound.
	Scoured.....	treble duty.
	Class III:	
	378. Class three, that is to say, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for, value 13 cents or less per pound.....	32 per cent.
	Over 13 cents.....	50 per cent.
	382. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water on the sheep's back. Wool washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back shall be considered as scoured wool.	
	383. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirted wools as now imported are hereby excepted. Wools on which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more than that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duty shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this act imported as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.	

RAW WOOLS—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1861.....	SHEEP SKINS, raw or unmanufactured, with the wool on, washed or unwashed.....	15 per cent.
1864.....	.....do.....	20 per cent.
1867.....	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1872.....	.....do.....	27 per cent.
1875.....	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1883.....	Wool on the skin shall pay the same rate of duty as that not on the skin.	
1890.....	.....do.....	

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

1842.....	ARTICLES, wool, made by hand.....	40 per cent.
1846.....	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1861.....	.....do.....	30 per cent.
	AUBUSSON. *See* CARPETS.	
	AXMINSTER. *See* CARPETS.	
	BALMORALS:	
1862.....	Balmoral skirts and skirtings, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, made up or manufactured, except knit goods.....	18 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1864.....	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867.....	Value not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not above 60 cents per pound.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Over 80 cents per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872.....	Value not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	18 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
	Above 40 and not above 60 cents per pound.....	27 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
	Above 60 and not above 80 cents per pound.....	36 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
	Above 80 cents per pound.....	45 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875.....	Value not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 80 cents per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883.....	Value not exceeding 30 cents per pound.....	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.....	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	BALMORALS—Continued.	
1883.....	Above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 80 cents per pound.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
	BARREL BUTTONS. *See* WEBBINGS.	
	BEDGUIDES. *See* CARPETS.	
1861.....	BELTS or FELTS, endless, for paper or printing machines....	25 per cent.
1862.....	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1864.....	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867.....	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872.....	.....do.....	18 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875.....	.....do	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883.....	.....do	20 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
	(*See* FELTS.) WEBBINGS.	
	BINDINGS. *See* WEBBINGS AND KNIT GOODS.	
1824.....	BLANKETS	25 per cent.
1828.....	.....do	35 per cent.
1832.....	Valued at not above 75 cents each.....	5 per cent.
	All other (a).....	25 per cent.
1842.....	Valued at not above 75 cents each, not beyond 72 by 52 inches, nor less than 45 by 60 inches.....	15 per cent.
	All other	25 per cent.
	Goat's hair or mohair	20 per cent.
1846.....	All	20 per cent.
1857.....	.....do	15 per cent.
1861.....	Valued at not exceeding 28 cents per pound.....	6 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
	Exceeding 28 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound	6 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
	Exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
1862.....	Valued not exceeding 28 cents per pound.....	6 cents per pound and 15 per cent.
	Exceeding 28 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound	6 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
	Exceeding 40 cents per pound	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1864.....	Value not exceeding 28 cents per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
	Exceeding 28 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	24 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
	Exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	24 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1867.....	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

a See note on p. 90.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	BLANKETS—Continued.	
1867.....	Above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 80 cents per pound	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872.....	Valued not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	18 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60.....	27 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80.....	36 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
	Above 80 cents	45 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875.....	Valued not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 80 cents	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883.....	Valued not exceeding 30 cents per pound	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 30 and not exceeding 40	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 80 cents	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890.....	Valued not exceeding 30 cents per pound.....	16⅔ cents per pound and 30 per cent.
	Above 30 and not exceeding 40	22 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 50	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 50	33⅓ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
	393. On blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on one pound and one-half of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be twice the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than forty cents and not more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto upon	

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	BLANKETS—Continued.	
1890.....	393—Continued. all the above-named articles thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On blankets and hats of wool composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, valued at more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and a half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at above fifty cents per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act.	
	BRACES. *See* WEBBINGS.	
	BRAIDS. *See* WEBBINGS.	
1861.....	BUNTING	30 per cent.
1862.....	.....do	35 per cent.
1864.....	.....do	50 per cent.
1867.....	.....do	20 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872.....	.....do	18 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1875.....	.....do	20 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883.....	.....do	10 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1890.....	.....do	12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
	BUTTONS. *See* WEBBINGS.	
	CAPS. *See* KNIT GOODS.	
1790.....	CARPETS AND CARPETING	7½ per cent.
1792.....	.....do	10 per cent.
1794.....	.....do	15 per cent.
1804.....	.....do	17½ per cent.
1812.....	.....do	35 per cent.
1824.....	.....do	30 cents per square yard.
1828.....	.....do	32 cents per square yard.
1832[a]	.....do	25 per cent.
1846.....	.....do	30 per cent.
1857.....	.....do	24 per cent.
1824.....	CARPETS of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for.	20 cents per square yard.
1842.....	.....do	30 per cent.
1861.....	.....do	30 per cent.
1862.....	.....do	35 per cent.
1864.....	.....do	40 per cent.
1867.....	.....do	40 per cent.
1872.....	.....do	36 per cent.
1875.....	.....do	40 per cent.
1883.....	.....do	40 per cent.

[a] See note on p. 90.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1890	CARPETS of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for.	50 per cent.
1842	RUGS	40 per cent.
1846	hearth	30 per cent.
1857	do	24 per cent.
1861	do	30 per cent.
1862	do	35 per cent.
1842	AUBUSSON	65 cents per square yard.
1846	do	30 per cent.
1857	do	24 per cent.
1861	Valued at $1.25 or under per square yard	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over $1.25 per square yard	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do	55 cents per square yard.
1864	do	80 cents per square yard.
1867	do	50 per cent.
1872	do	45 per cent.
1875	do	50 per cent.
1883	do	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
	AXMINSTER:	
1861	Valued at $1.25 or under per square yard	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over $1.25 per square yard	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do	55 cents per square yard.
1864	do	80 cents per square yard.
1867	do	50 per cent.
1872	do	45 per cent.
1875	do	50 per cent.
1883	do	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1833	BAIZES	16 cents per square yard.
1842	do	14 cents per square yard.
1846	do	25 per cent.
1857	do	19 per cent.
1833	BOCKINGS	16 cents per square yard.
1842	do	14 cents per square yard.
1846	do	25 per cent.
1857	do	19 per cent.
1861	Printed, colored, or otherwise	20 cents per square yard.
1864	do	25 cents per square yard.
1867	do	25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	22·5 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	CARPETS of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for—Continued.	
	BOCHARAS—Continued.	
1875	Printed, colored, or otherwise	25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	15 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1894	BRUSSELS	50 cents per square yard.
1846	do	70 cents per square yard.
1883	do	68 cents per square yard.
1842	do	55 cents per square yard.
1846	do	30 per cent.
1857	do	24 per cent.
	Wrought by Jacquard machine—	
1861	Valued at $1.25 or under per square yard	40 cents per square yard.
1863	do	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over $1.25 per square yard	50 cents per square yard.
1863	do	55 cents per square yard.
1861	Printed on the warp or otherwise	30 cents per square yard.
1863	do	33 cents per square yard.
1864	do	50 cents per square yard.
1867	do	30 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	25·2 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1867	Other	44 cents per square yard and 44 per cent.
1872	do	39·6 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	30 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1861	TAPESTRY, printed on the warp or otherwise	30 cents per square yard.
1863	do	33 cents per square yard.
1864	do	50 cents per square yard.
1867	do	28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	25·2 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	30 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1867	CHENILLE	50 per cent.
1872	do	45 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	CARPETS of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other materials not specially enumerated or provided for—Continued.	
1875	CHENILLE	50 per cent.
1883	do	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1861	DAMASKS, printed, colored, or otherwise	30 cents per square yard.
1864	do	25 cents per square yard.
1867	do	25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	22·5 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	15 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	23 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1890	FELT, figured or plain	11 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1824	INGRAIN	25 cents per square yard.
1828	do	40 cents per square yard.
1832	do	35 cents per square yard.
1842	do	30 cents per square yard.
1846	do	30 per cent.
1857	do	24 per cent.
1864	INGRAIN, TWO-PLY	35 cents per square yard.
1867	do	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	10.8 cents per square yard 54·9 per cent.
1875	do	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	14 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1832	INGRAIN, TREBLE	63 cents per square yard.
1842	do	65 cents per square yard.
1861	do	25 cents per square yard.
1862	do	28 cents per square yard.
1864	do	40 cents per square yard.
1867	do	17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	15·3 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	12 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	19 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Acts of—	Description.	Duty.
	CARPETS of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for—Continued.	
1792	MATS AND FLOOR CLOTHS	10 per cent.
1794	do	15 per cent.
1864	MATS, screens, hassocks, and rugs not exclusively of vegetable material	45 per cent.
1867	do	Do.
1872	do	40·5 per cent.
1875	do	45 per cent.
1883	do	40 per cent.
1890	MATS, bedsides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.	
	MEDALLION, OR WHOLE:	
1861	Valued at $1.25 or under per square yard	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over $1.25 per square yard	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do	55 cents per square yard.
1864	do	80 cents per square yard.
1867	do	50 per cent.
1872	do	45 per cent.
1875	do	50 per cent.
1883	do	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
	MOQUETTE	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
	RUGS, ORIENTAL, BERLIN, AND SIMILAR	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1842	SAXONY	65 cents per square yard.
1846	do	30 per cent.
1857	do	24 per cent.
1861	Valued at $1.25 or under, per square yard	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over $1.25 per square yard	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do	55 cents per square yard.
1864	do	80 cents per square yard.
1867	do	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	63 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	CARPETS of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for—Continued.	
1824	TURKEY	50 cents per square yard.
1828	do	70 cents per square yard.
1842	do	55 cents per square yard.
1846	do	30 per cent.
1857	do	24 per cent.
	VELVET, PATENT, AND TAPESTRY:	
1861	Valued at $1.25 or under, per square yard	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over $1.25 per square yard	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do	55 cents per square yard.
1864	do	80 cents per square yard.
1864	Printed on the warp or otherwise	50 cents per square yard.
1867	do	40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	36 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	25 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	40 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
	VELVET, TOURNAY:	
1861	Valued at $1.25 or under per square yard	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over $1.25 per square yard	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do	55 cents per square yard.
1864	do	80 cents per square yard.
1867	do	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	63 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1824	VENETIAN	25 cents per square yard.
1828	do	40 cents per square yard.
1832	do	35 cents per square yard.
1842	do	30 cents per square yard.
1846	do	30 per cent.
1857	do	24 per cent.
1864	do	35 cents per square yard.
1867	do	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	10·8 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOLS—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	CARPETS of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for—Continued.	
1875	VENETIANS	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1861	VENETIAN, THREE-PLY AND WORSTED CHAIN	35 cents per square yard.
1862	do	30 cents per square yard.
1864	do	40 cents per square yard.
1867	do	17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	15·3 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	12 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	19 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1828	WILTONS	50 cents per square yard.
1828	do	70 cents per square yard.
1832	do	63 cents per square yard.
1842	do	65 cents per square yard.
1846	do	30 per cent.
1857	do	24 per cent.
1861	Valued at $1.25 or under per square yard	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over $1.25 per square yard	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do	55 cents per square yard.
1864	do	80 cents per square yard.
1867	do	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	63 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do	69 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1890	WOOL, HUMAN	14 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1864	YARN	35 cents per square yard.
1867	do	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do	12·2 cents per square yard and 31 per cent.
1875	do	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do	8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1883	CLOAKS, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies and children's apparel, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes	45 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	do	49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent.
1832	CLOTH, milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plain kerseys, or Kendal cottons, of which wool shall be the only material, the value whereof shall not exceed 35 cents per square yard	5 per cent.
1833	do	50 per cent.
1861	CLOTH, WOOLEN, n. o. p.	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1862	do	18 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1864	do	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1867	do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	45 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1875	do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	CLOTHING, embroidered:	
1842	Gold, etc	50 per cent.
1846	Or tamboured	30 per cent.
1857	do	24 per cent.
1861	do	30 per cent.
1862	do	35 per cent.
1789	CLOTHING, ready-made	7½ per cent.
1790	do	Do.
1794	do	15 per cent.
1804	do	17½ per cent.
1812	do	35 per cent.
1816	do	30 per cent.
1828	do	50 per cent.
1832 a	do	Do.
1842	do	Do.
1846	CLOTHING, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer	30 per cent.
1857	do	24 per cent.
1861	do	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1862	do	18 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1864	do	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1867	CLOTHING, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, and balmoral skirts and skirting and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.

a See note on p. 90.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1872.....	CLOTHING, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, and balmoral skirts and skirting and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes	45 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1875.....	.....do	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1883.....	.....do	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890.....	.....do	49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent.
	CORDS. *See* WEBBINGS.	
	COVERS. *See* CARPETS.	
	DRESS GOODS, women's and children's, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description:	
	Dolaines, cashmere dolaines, muslin dolaines, barége dolaines, and goods of similar description—	
1861.....	Gray or uncolored.....	35 per cent.
1862.....	Valued not exceeding 40 cents per square yard .	2 cents per square yard and 25 per cent.
1864.....	Valued not over 80 cents per square yard.....	4 cents per square yard and 25 per cent.
1862.....	Stained, colored, or printed—	
	Valued not exceeding 40 cents per square yard.	2 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
	Valued exceeding 40 cents per square yard.....	35 per cent.
1864.....	Valued not over 80 cents per square yard.....	4 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1864.....	Valued over 80 cents per square yard	6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1867.....	Composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals—	
	Valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard.	6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872.....	.....do	5.4 cents per square yard and 31·5 per cent.
1875.....	.....do	6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883.....	.....do	5 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1867.....	Valued at above 20 cents per square yard.....	8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1872.....	.....do	7.2 cents per square yard and 35·5 per cent.
1875.....	.....do	8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1883.....	.....do	7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard.	7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at above 15 cents per square yard.....	8 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
1867.....	All weighing over 8 ounces per square yard	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	DRESS GOODS, women's and children's coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description—Continued. Delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barége delaines, and goods of similar description—Continued.	
1872	All weighing over 8 ounces per square yard	45 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	do	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1883	Composed wholly of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or a mixture of them, weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard.	9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1890	do	12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
1883	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	do	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1832	FLANNELS	16 cents per square yard.
1842	do	14 cents per square yard.
1846	do	25 per cent.
1857	do	19 per cent.
1861	Valued at 30 cents or less per square yard	25 per cent.
1862	do	30 per cent.
1864	do	24 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1861	Valued at above 30 cents per square yard	30 per cent.
1862	do	35 per cent.
1864	do	24 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1861	All colored, printed, or part silk	30 per cent.
1862	do	35 per cent.
1864	do	50 per cent.
1867	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	18 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	27 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	36 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	FLANNELS—Continued.	
	All colored, printed, or part silk—Continued.	
1875.....	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883.....	.....do	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867.....	Valued at above 30 cents per pound	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872.....	.....do	45 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1875.....	.....do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883.....	.....do	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1883.....	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890.....	.....do	16⅔ cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1883.....	Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890.....	.....do	22 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 50 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at above 50 cents per pound "shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act."	
	FLOCKS. *See* RAGS.	
	FRINGES. *See* LACES and WEBBINGS.	
	GARNETED WASTE. *See* RAGS.	
	GALLOONS. *See* WEBBINGS.	
	GIMPS. *See* WEBBINGS.	
	GLOVES. *See* KNIT GOODS.	
1842.....	GOATS HAIR OR MOHAIR, camlets, coatings, and all other manufactures of	20 per cent.
1846.....	.....do	25 per cent.
1857.....	.....do	19 per cent.
1861.....	.....do	30 per cent.
1862.....	.....do	35 per cent.
	GORINGS. *See* WEBBINGS.	
	HASSOCKS. *See* CARPETS.	
1789.....	HATS: Wool or mixture of	7½ per cent.
1816.....	.....do	30 per cent.
1833a.....	.....do	Do.
1846.....	.....do	20 per cent.
1857.....	.....do	15 per cent.
1861.....	.....do	20 per cent.
1862.....	.....do	30 per cent.
1864.....	.....do	24 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1867.....	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

a See note on page 90.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	HATS: Wool or mixture of—Continued.	
1872	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound	18 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	do	16⅔ cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1883	Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	do	22 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	27 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	do	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	36 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	Valued at above 50 cents per pound	33⅓ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 80 cents per pound	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	45 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1790	HATS, wool or felt or mixture of	7½ per cent.
1792	do	10 per cent.
1794	do	15 per cent.
1804	do	17½ per cent.
1812	do	35 per cent.
1832	HATS, wool or felt bodies	18 cents each.
1846	do	20 per cent.
1857	do	15 per cent.
1861	do	20 per cent.
1862	do	25 per cent.
	HEAD NETS. *See* WEBBINGS.	
	HOSIERY. *See* KNIT GOODS.	
1792	KNIT GOODS, gloves, mittens	10 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1794	KNIT GOODS, gloves, mittens	15 per cent.
1804	do	17½ per cent.
1812	do	35 per cent.
1828	Mits, gloves, and bindings	Do.
1832 c	do	25 per cent.
1842	Caps, gloves, binding, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames.	30 per cent.
1846	Caps, gloves, leggings, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles.	Do.
1857	do	24 per cent.
1861	do	30 per cent.
1862	do	35 per cent.
1792	Stockings	10 per cent.
1794	do	15 per cent.
1804	do	17½ per cent.
1812	do	35 per cent.
1816	do	20 per cent.
1828	Hosiery, woolen or worsted	35 per cent.
1832 c	do	25 per cent.
1864	Shirts, drawers, and hosiery	20 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1867	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	18 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	27 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	36 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 80 cents per pound	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	40 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1883	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

c See note on p. 93.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	KNIT GOODS, gloves, mittens—Continued.	
1890	Knit fabrics and all fabrics made on knitting-machines or frames, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1883	Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound.	33½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	Valued at above 40 cents per pound	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1792	LACES, fringes, tassels, and trimmings commonly used by upholsterers and coach-makers and saddlers.	15 per cent.
1794	....do	Do.
1804	....do	17½ per cent.
1812	....do	35 per cent.
1824	....do	Do.
1832a	....do	Do.
1842	....do	Do.
1846	LASTINGS, mohair cloth cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, boots, bootees, or buttons exclusively. (From and after 1867, buttons exclusively.)	5 per cent.
1857	....do	4 per cent.
1861	....do	Free.
1862	....do	10 per cent.
1867	....do	Do.
1872	....do	9 per cent.
1875	....do	10 per cent.
1883	....do	Do.
	LEGGINS. *See* KNIT GOODS.	
1846	LISTINGS	20 per cent.
1857	....do	15 per cent.
1861	....do	20 per cent.
1862	....do	10 per cent.
1816	MANUFACTURES, WOOLEN, n. e. s	25 per cent.
1819	....do	20 per cent.
1824	until June 30, 1825	30 per cent.
1825	MANUFACTURES, WOOLEN, n. e. s	33½ per cent.
1832a	....do	50 per cent.
1842	....do	40 per cent.
1846	....do	30 per cent.
1857	....do	24 per cent.
1861	....do	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1862	....do	18 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1864	....do	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1867	....do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	....do	45 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	....do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

a See note on p. 90.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Acts of—	Description.	Duty.
	MANUFACTURES, WOOLEN, n. e. s.—Continued.	
1824.....	Valued at not exceeding 33⅓ cents per square yard.....	25 per cent.
1828.....	.....do	14 cents per square yard.
1828.....	Valued at not exceeding 50 cents per square yard.....	40 per cent.
	[After June 30, 1829]	45 per cent.
1828.....	Valued exceeding 50 cents and not exceeding $1 per square yard.	40 per cent.
1828.....	[After June 30, 1829].....	45 per cent.
1828.....	Valued exceeding $1 and not exceeding $2.50 per square yard.	40 per cent.
	[After June 30, 1829].....	45 per cent.
1828.....	Valued exceeding $2.50 and not exceeding $4 per square yard.	40 per cent.
1828.....	[After June 30, 1829].....	45 per cent.
1828.....	Valued exceeding $4 per square yard.....	Do.
	[After June 30, 1829].....	50 per cent.
1862.....	Valued at $1 per square yard or weighing less than 12 ounces per square yard.	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1864.....	Valued over $2 per square yard.....	24 cents per pound and 45 per cent.
1862.....	Valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	35 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1862.....	Valued at above 80 cents per pound	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.....	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound.	38 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at above 40 cents per pound	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
	MANUFACTURES, n. e. s.:	
1832.....	WORSTEDS.....	10 per cent.
1842.....	.....do	30 per cent.
1846.....	.....do	25 per cent.
1857.....	.....do	19 per cent.
1861.....	.....do	30 per cent.
1862.....	.....do	35 per cent.
1864.....	.....do	50 per cent.
1867.....	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872.....	.....do	18 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875.....	.....do	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883.....	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883.....	Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867.....	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872.....	.....do	27 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	MANUFACTURES, n. e. s.—Continued.	
	WORSTEDS—Continued.	
1875	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	....do	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	....do	36 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	....do	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	....do	Do.
1867	Valued at above 80 cents per pound	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	....do	45 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	....do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	....do	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	Duty same as on woolen manufactures, n. e. s.	
	MATS. *See* CARPETS.	
	MITTENS. *See* KNIT GOODS.	
	MOHAIR CLOTH. *See* LASTINGS.	
	MUNGO. *See* RAGS.	
	NETS, HEAD. *See* WEBBINGS.	
	NOILS. *See* RAGS.	
1894a	RAGS	Free.
1804	....do	Free.
1812	....do	Free.
1816	....do	Free.
1824	....do	Free.
1828	....do	Free.
1833	....do	Free.
1842	Shoddy, waste	One-fourth cent per pound.
1846	....do	5 per cent.
1857	....do	4 per cent.
1861	Shoddy, waste, and flocks	10 per cent.
1862	....do	10 per cent.
1864	....do	3 cents per pound.
1867	....do	12 cents per pound.
1872	....do	10·8 cents per pound.
1875	....do	12 cents per pound.
1883	....do	10 cents per pound.
1890	Noils, shoddy, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, garneted waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool.	30 cents per pound.
1890	Rags, mungo and flocks, woolen	10 cents per pound.
	RING WASTE. *See* RAGS.	
	ROVING WASTE. *See* RAGS.	
	SCREENS. *See* CARPETS.	

a March 27.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	SHAWLS:	
1832 a....	Merino	50 per cent.
.....	Worsted	10 per cent.
1833.....	..do	Free.
1861.....	Wool or in part of wool	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1862.....	..do	18 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1864.....	..do	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1876.....	..do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1862.....	Valued at over $1 per square yard, or weighing less than 12 ounces per square yard.	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1864.....	Valued at over $2 per square yard	24 cents per pound and 45 per cent.
1883.....	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound	35 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883.....	Valued at above 30 cents per pound	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents a pound.	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at above 40 cents a pound	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1861.....	Composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals.	16 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
1883.....	..do	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	SHIRTS, WOVE. *See* KNIT GOODS.	
	SHODDY. *See* RAGS.	
1832.....	SILK AND WORSTED: MANUFACTURES	10 per cent.
1833.....	..do	Free.
1842.....	..do	30 per cent.
	SLUBBING WASTE. *See* RAGS.	
	SOCKS. *See* KNIT GOODS.	
	STOCKINGS. *See* KNIT GOODS.	
	SUSPENDERS. *See* WEBBINGS.	
	TASSELS. *See* LACES AND WEBBINGS.	
	TOP WASTE. *See* RAGS.	
	TRIMMINGS. *See* LACES AND WEBBINGS.	
	WASTE. *See* RAGS.	
1861.....	WEBBING	30 per cent.
1862.....	..do	35 per cent.
1867.....	..do	50 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1872.....	..do	45 cents per pound and 45 per cent.
1875.....	..do	50 cents per pound and 50 per cent.

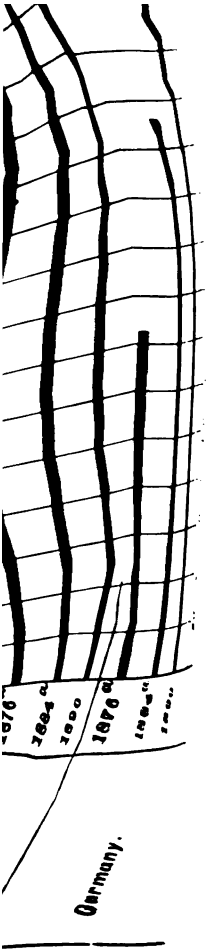
a See note on p. 90.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1883	Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals is a component material.	30 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1890	do	60 cents per pound and 60 per cent.
1824	WORSTED STUFF GOODS	25 per cent.
1832	do	10 per cent.
1833	do	Free.
1832	YARNS: Wool	4 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1832	Worsted	20 per cent.
1842	Woolen and worsted	30 per cent.
1846	do	25 per cent.
1857	do	19 per cent.
1861	Value less than 50 cents a pound, not exceeding No. 14	25 per cent.
1862	do	30 per cent.
1864	do	16 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1861	Value less than 50 cents a pound, exceeding No. 14	30 per cent.
1862	do	35 per cent.
1861	Valued over 50 cents and not over $1 per pound	12 cents per pound and 15 per cent.
1862	do	12 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
1864	do	20 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1861	Value over $1	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1864	do	24 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1867	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	18 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pounds.	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	27 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do	36 cents per pound and 31·5 per cent.
1875	do	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	YARNS—Continued.	
1883.....	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867.....	Valued at above 80 cents per pounds	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872.....	.....do	45 cents per pound and 31½ per cent.
1875.....	.....do	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883.....	.....do	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1883.....	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890.....	.....do	27½ cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883.....	Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890.....	.....do	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890.....	Valued at more than 40 cents per pound	33½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
	YARN WASTE. *See* RAGS.	



SYNOPSIS OF DECISIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPA
UNDER THE TARIFF LAWS OF 1883 AND 18

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND WOOLENS.

352. All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:

353. CLASS ONE, CLOTHING WOOLS.—That is to say, merino, mestiza, mets, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.

354. CLASS TWO, COMBING WOOLS.—That is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.

355. CLASS THREE, CARPET WOOLS AND OTHER SIMILAR WOOLS.—Such as Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere.

356*a*. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed.

356*b*. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject.

357*a*. Wools of the first class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty cents or less per pound, ten cents per pound.

357*b*. Wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound.

358*a*. Wools of the second class and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty cents or less per pound, ten cents per pound.

358*b*. Wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound.

359*a*. Wools of the third class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound, two and a half cents per pound.

359*b*. Wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed twelve cents per pound, five cents per pound.

360. Wools on the skin, the same rates as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

361. Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks, ten cents per pound.

362. Woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

363*a*. Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, and all goods made on knitting-frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, (except such as are composed in part of wool), not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

363*b*. Valued at not exceeding thirty cents per pound, ten cents per pound.

363*c*. Valued at above thirty cents per pound and not exceeding forty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound.

363*d*. Valued at above forty cents per pound and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, eighteen cents per pound.

363*e*. Valued at above sixty cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, twenty-four cents per pound.

363*f*. And in addition thereto, upon all the above-named articles, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

363*g*. Valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

364. Bunting, ten cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

365*a*. Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals.

365*b*. Valued at not exceeding twenty cents per square yard, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

365*c*. Valued at above twenty cents per square yard, seven cents per square yard and forty per centum ad valorem.

365*d*. If composed wholly of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or of a mixture of them, nine cents per square yard and forty per centum ad valorem.

365*e*. But all such goods with selvedges, made wholly or in part of other materials, or with threads of other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classification, shall be dutiable at nine cents per square yard and forty per centum ad valorem:

365*f*. *Provided*, That all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of thirty-five cents per pound and forty per centum ad valorem.

366. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description not specifically enumerated or provided for in this act, and balmoral skirts, and skirting, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, forty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

367. Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and childrens' apparel and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other

animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer (except knit goods), forty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

368. Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand, or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals is a component material, thirty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, fifty per centum ad valorem.

369. Aubusson, Axminster, and chenille carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, forty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

370. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, forty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

371. Brussels carpets, thirty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

372. Patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

373. Tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

374. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted-chain Venetian carpets, twelve cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

375. Yarn Venetian, and two-ply ingrain carpets, eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

376. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, fifteen cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

377. Hemp or jute carpeting, six cents per square yard.

378a. Carpets and carpetings of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either or other material, not otherwise herein specified, forty per centum ad valorem.

378b. And mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description.

378c. And the duty on all other mats not exclusively of vegetable material, screens, hassocks, and rugs, shall be forty per centum ad valorem.

379. Endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, twenty cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem.

ACT OF OCTOBER 1, 1890.

SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

375. All wools, hair of the *camel*, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon into the three following classes:

376. Class one, that is to say, Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.

377. Class two, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually

known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

378. Class three, that is to say, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camels hair, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

379. The standard samples of all wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the authority to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from time to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom-houses of the United States when they may be needed.

380. Whenever wools of class three shall have been improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood from their present character as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class one or as class two, as the case may be.

381. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed.

382. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water on the sheep's back. Wool washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back shall be considered as scoured wool.

383. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt, or any other foreign substance, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the orginal fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirted wools as now imported are hereby excepted. Wools on which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more than that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duty shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this act imported as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class, shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

384. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be eleven cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class twelve cents per pound.

385. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall be thirteen cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty shall be thirty-two per centum ad valorem.

386. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed thirteen cents per pound, including charges, the duty shall be fifty per centum ad valorem.

387. Wools on the skin shall pay the same rate as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

388. On noils, shoddy, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, garnetted waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be thirty cents per pound.

389. On woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, the duty shall be ten cents per pound.

390. Wools and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of roping, roving, or tops, and all wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this act.

391. On woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty cents and not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

392. On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, not specially provided for in this act, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem; valued at above forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem.

393. On blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on one pound and one-half of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be twice the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than forty cents and not more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto upon all the above-named articles thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On blankets and hats of wool composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, valued at more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and a half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at above fifty cents per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat lining, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act.

394 On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character or description of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or

other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals valued at not exceeding fifteen cents per square yard, seven cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem; valued at above fifteen cents per square yard, eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem.

395. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, and not specially provided for in this act, the duty shall be twelve cents per square yard, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem.

396. On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this act, felts not woven, and not specially provided for in this act, plushes and other pile fabrics, all of the foregoing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals the duty per pound shall be four and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto sixty per centum ad valorem.

397. On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies and children's apparel and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, the duty per pound shall be four and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto sixty per centum ad valorem.

398. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery any of the foregoing which are elastic or non-elastic, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals is a component material, the duty shall be sixty cents per pound, and in addition thereto sixty per centum ad valorem.

399. Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, carpets woven whole for rooms, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, sixty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

400. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, sixty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

401. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty-four cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

402. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the wrap or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

403. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty-eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

404. Treble ingrain, three-ply and all chain Venetian carpets, nineteen cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

405. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, fourteen cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

406. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, twenty-two cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. Felt carpeting, figured or plain, eleven cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

407. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

408. Mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description.

DECISIONS IN REGARD TO WOOL AND WOOLENS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 31, 1883.*

SKINS WITH THE WOOL ON.—It appears from your monthly report of importations for July, that in the case of certain sheepskins imported with the wool on, duties were assessed on the wool at the rate of 2½ cents per pound, and on the skins at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem.

The tariff formerly in force imposed duty on such skins at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, but the provision was not reproduced in the new tariff. The existing free list includes (T. I., new, 719) "hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheepkins with the wool on, angora-goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured," and also (T. I., new, 788,) "skins, dried, salted, or pickled."

In view of this legislation, and of the provision of section 2499, that "non-enumerated articles similar in material, quality, texture, and the use to which they may be applied to articles on the free list, and in the manufacture of which no dutiable materials are used, shall be free," the Department holds that the skins mentioned in your report were entitled to admission free of duties, and if the requirements of section 2931, Revised Statutes, have been complied with, measures may be taken in the usual manner for a refund of the amount levied in excess.

Of course the duties on the wool will be retained. **(5883.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 17, 1883.*

WORSTED SHAWLS—The Department duly received your letter of the 21st ultimo, submitting the appeal (7852 *h*) of Jno. V. Farwell & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain worsted shawls entered at your port July 27, 1883.

The goods are dutiable under Schedule K of the tariff of March 3, 1883, which provides for woollen and worsted goods. Woollen shawls are enumerated therein, but worsted shawls are not, and the question presented is, whether worsted shawls shall be classified under paragraph 366 (T. I., new), which provides for "clothing ready-made, and wearing-apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, * * * composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted," or under paragraph 367, which provides for "cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted," etc.

Shawls are unquestionably wearing-apparel, but it is not so clear that they come within a proper definition of the word "garment," which Webster defines to mean any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc. The term clothing, as commonly understood, would not embrace articles like shawls.

The articles enumerated in paragraph 367 are made up by the seamstress or manufacturer from cloth or other fabric, which of itself is a finished article; while shawls are made by a continuous process from the yarn by machinery. Shawls do not belong to the class of goods enumerated in paragraph 367, and, in the opinion of the Department, it is not applicable by the usual rule of law adopted in construing tariff statutes (*noscitur a sociis*) to worsted shawls, and hence they remain dutiable, under paragraph 366, as wearing-apparel.

Upon the view thus taken, the provision in section 2499, that "if two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article, it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates," does not reach this case. You will adjust the entry accordingly. **(5903.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 22, 1883.*

YARN MADE OF WOOL AND RABBIT'S HAIR.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, transmitting the appeal (9618 *k*) of George Müller from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain yarn imported, per *Westphalia*, August 2, 1883, which the appellant claims to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, as "rabbit's fur yarn," under the provision in Schedule N of the Tariff of 1883 (T. I., new, 435) for articles made of fur, &c.

The merchandise consists of yarn made from wool and rabbit's hair, in the proportion of 65 per cent of wool to 35 per cent of hair, and the appraiser reports that its proper classification is under the provision for woollen and worsted yarns found in Schedule K (T. I., new, 363). In this opinion the Department concurs, and as the yarn was valued at over 80 cents a pound, the correct rate of duty was that assessed by you. Your assessment of duty at the rate specified is hereby affirmed. **(5913.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 20, 1883.*

MERINO FICHUS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 23d of August last, transmitting the appeal (7926 *k*) of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem on certain merino fichus imported July 16, 1883, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem.

The articles are ready-made clothing or wearing-apparel, composed in part of silk and in part of wool, and the question involved is whether they are dutiable as manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component of chief value (T. I., new, 383), or under the provision for "clothing, ready-made, and wearing-apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, * * * composed wholly or in part of wool," &c. (T. I., new, 366.)

In the opinion of the Department, the articles are provided for in the clause last mentioned, as they are therein enumerated as ready-made clothing, in part of wool, and as such provision takes precedence of the general provision (T. I., new, 383) for "all goods, wares, and merchandise not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value."

The Department decides that the appeal is well taken, and that the appellants are entitled to a reliquidation of the entry. You will take action accordingly. **(5964.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 12, 1883.*

WHITE HIGHLAND WOOL.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Acting Secretary, dated the 6th instant, transmitting a copy of a dispatch from Mr. Bret Harte, United States consul at Glasgow, relating to the price of white Highland wool.

In reply to your request for the views of this Department, on the inquiry of the consul, as to the definition to be given to the phrase "at the last port or place whence exported to the United States," I have to state that it is generally the place where the goods are put on shipboard for exportation to the United States. Thus, in the case of an importation of "Highland laid wool," shipped from Glasgow to Liverpool for shipment to the United States, this Department held, February 5, 1878, that Liverpool was the last place of shipment within the meaning of the tariff, and in another case, of certain wool from Dewsbury, England, shipped to the United States from Liverpool, it was decided, July 30, 1879, as follows:

"In the present case, Liverpool was the last port whence the wool was exported to the United States; consequently it is the duty of the appraiser to determine its actual market value there, and that fixes the value by which the rate of duty shall be determined." "The charges from Dewsbury to Liverpool do not enter into the question unless the appraiser should find that the market value at Liverpool is less than the invoice price at Dewsbury, with the freight from Dewsbury to Liverpool added."

It will be seen, therefore, that, as regards the Highland wool, referred to by the consul as being gathered up at places in the interior, brought to Glasgow and put on board the exporting vessel at the latter place for shipment to the United States, it should be valued for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of duty at Glasgow, and not at the interior ports; and, further, that the transportation charges to Glasgow are not to be added *as such* to ascertain the value, for the reason that the law requires the ascertainment of the value at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port.

If the market value at Glasgow for the wool is greater than the market value at the interior places, the merchandise should be invoiced accordingly, but without any express addition for transportation charges to Glasgow. When the actual market value of such wool, at the last place of shipment to the United States, exclusive of charges in such port, shall have been ascertained, no further inquiry is necessary to ascertain the value for the purpose of determining the rate of duty to which the merchandise is liable. (**6008.**) a.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 19, 1883.*

WOOL NOILS.—The Department duly received your letter of the 4th instant, requesting that imported wool noils from the long wool of the Cotswold and Leicester sheep may be classified for duty as wools of the third class, or carpet wools, upon the ground that they are only fit for use as carpet stock.

The theory upon which the wool tariff of 1867 was adopted was a division of the wools into various classes according to race and blood, and their classification was not to be determined according to their use. This distinction has been maintained from the time of the enactment of the law until the present. The Department has heretofore decided that wool noils should be classified as wool, and, consequently, noils from wool of the Cotswold and Leicester sheep belong to class two, as combing wools, without regard to the uses to which they are put. Whether the principle adopted in the Department's decision of June 2, 1883, to which you refer, which determines the classification of mohair noils according to the uses for which they are fit, is a correct one or not, the Department does not propose to extend that principle to wool. (**6028.**)

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a See No. 6129.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 7, 1883.*

TAPESTRY CARPETS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 9th of October, submitting the appeal (176 *i*) of J. Kennard & Sons from your assessment of duties at the rate of 45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem on certain tapestry velvet and tapestry Brussels carpets imported by them. The carpets were woven whole, some of the pieces being 10 feet square, and others of less dimensions.

The importers claim that they are dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem, under the following provision in Schedule K (T. I., new, 378):

Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either or other material, not otherwise herein specified, forty per centum ad valorem; and mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description; and the duty on all other mats not exclusively of vegetable material, screens, hassocks, and rugs, shall be forty per centum ad valorem.

The ground upon which they base this claim is that the carpets are "of insufficient size to cover an ordinary room, and are not portions of carpets and carpetings."

You assessed the duty under Schedule K, paragraph 369, which imposes a duty of 45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem on "Aubusson, Axminster, and chenille carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms." Conceding the claim made by the appellants, that the carpets are of insufficient size to cover a room of ordinary size, they are not dutiable under paragraph 378, because tapestry Brussels and tapestry velvet carpets are specially provided for in paragraphs 372 and 373. The claim of the appellants is therefore rejected. **(6060.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 11, 1883.*

WOOLEN KNIT GOODS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 24th of October last, transmitting the appeals (543 *i* and 544 *i*) of the John Shillito Co., from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain ladies' jackets and cloaks imported into your port on the 22d and 24th of September last (entries Nos. 1332 and 1343), which the appellants claim to be dutiable according to value per pound weight, under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., new, 363) for "knit goods."

Upon an inspection of samples, it appears that the articles are made of a knitted fabric of wool, and that they come within the general category of "knit goods," which are specially excepted from the provision (T. I., new, 366 and 367) for "clothing, ready-made," etc., and "cloaks, dolmans," etc.

The samples were also submitted to the appraiser at New York, who reports that it is the practice at that port to classify such articles as "knit goods," at a duty of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, when they cost over 80 cents per pound.

The Department, therefore, decides that the appeals are well taken, and authorizes you to reliquidate the entries accordingly. **(6065.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 26, 1883.*

WOOLS—LAST PORT OF EXPORTATION TO UNITED STATES.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you review the opinion expressed in its letter to the Secretary of State of November 12, 1883 (Synopsis, 6008), as to the proper definition to be given to the term used in the tariff imposing duties on wools "at the last port or place whence exported to the United States," where the value is to be determined by which the rate of duty is governed.

The question you discuss is, whether the place where the wool is placed on board the exporting vessel, and from which she sails to the United States, is necessarily

the place where the dutiable value is to be determined, or whether the law does not, in using the term "port or place," admit of the value being taken at the interior place of purchase or production, and where its journey to the United States might in some cases be said to commence. You favor the latter view.

I reply that the act of March 2, 1867, which is the foundation of the present system of tariff on wools, declares that, to determine the rate of duty on the various classes of wools, the value shall be taken at the *last* port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port. This phrase is six times repeated in section 1 of said act.

The alternative form of expression, "*last* port or place," was used so as to distinguish the last port or place of shipment from any prior port or place from which it might be shipped. The words port or place were used because shipments might be made in some instances from places which were not ports—for example, from countries adjacent to the United States.

The same form of expression was used in Schedule L of the Revised Statutes, which reproduced the wool act of 1867, and is also maintained unimpaired in Schedule K of the tariff of March 3, 1883.

It was all the while the value at the *last* port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, that was to control.

The phrase "excluding charges in such port," as used in the tariff of March 3, 1883, is surplusage, because the duty on all charges as such, above the value of the goods, was repealed by the same act.

With other merchandise, however, the rule by which the rate of duty dependent on value was determined was different.

The seventh section of the act of March 3, 1865, prescribed that in all cases where the rate of duty was regulated by or directed to be estimated on the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such merchandise, the value should be determined according to the actual market value or wholesale price at the period of exportation to the United States, in the *principal markets* of the country from which the same should have been imported. To this was added, by section 9 of the act of July 28, 1866, the cost of packing and transportation to the exporting vessel, including other charges therein mentioned. This line of distinction has been uniformly maintained by the Department.

Now, the question of packing and shipping charges no longer enters into the case. The duty on such charges has been removed, and the duty on wool is wholly specific.

The sole question for the appraiser to determine is, what is the market value of the wool *per se* at the *last* port or place whence exported to the United States.

Wools produced in the highlands of Scotland and transported to Glasgow, and exported thence to the United States, must be valued at Glasgow, because that is the last place of exportation. (6084.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1884.*

WOOL NOILS—CLASSIFICATION OF.—Referring to your letter of the 17th ultimo, inclosing one from Mr. George William Bond, in regard to the classification of wool noils, and their place in the standard cabinets of wool which he is now preparing, under directions from this Department, I have to state that by decision No. 1404, of February 8, 1873, it was provided that noils which are nothing but wool, automatically sorted, were to be classed as washed wools, and not as scoured wools. This was owing to the fact that in the process of arranging them for the combers they had necessarily to be oiled to a certain extent, which unfitted them to be classed as scoured wool. The extracts which Mr. Bond furnishes from his report on the classification of noils in 1873 advised that noils of the first and second classes should be rated as scoured wools. This view was not sustained by the decision referred to. I agree with him

that the long practice under this decision must be assumed to have been known to the Tariff Commission and the lawmakers when enacting the new tariff, and that it should be followed as a rule of action. As to noils from wools of the third class, it makes no difference whether they are classed as washed or unwashed. The reasons of the rule in regard to noils from first and second-class wools, not being classed as scoured wools, apply equally to noils from wools of the third class. (6132.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1884.*

MIXED GOODS—SILK AND WOOL CLOTH.—The Department duly received your letter of the 29th of October last, submitting the appeal (6724) of Messrs. Meyer & Dickinson from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain matelassé cloth imported in the vessels therein named.

It appears that the goods are composed of silk and wool, and that silk is the chief component of value thereof.

There are two paragraphs in the tariff which embrace these goods, viz, paragraph 362, in Schedule H, for "all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for," and that in paragraph 383, in Schedule L, for "all goods * * * not specially enumerated or provided for, * * * made of silk, or of which silk is a component material of chief value." Section 2499 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 3, 1883, provides that "on all articles manufactured from two or more materials the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which the component material of chief value * * * may be chargeable."

This principle would make the article under consideration dutiable, under Schedule L, at 50 per cent ad valorem, as a manufacture of which silk is the component material of chief value. Where this provision is applicable the further provision that "if two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates," can not be applied, because two or more rates of duty are not applicable to the article.

You will therefore readjust the entry at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem. (6134.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 24, 1884.*

MERINO TROWSERS, SHIRTS, HOSE, ETC.—The Department is in receipt of your letters of the 14th instant, transmitting the appeals (2565i and 2566i) of Lindauer Bros. & Co. from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain merino trowsers, shirts, hose, etc., imported into your port on the 30th of August last, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule I (T. I., new, 323) for "stockings, etc., composed wholly of cotton," etc.

The appraiser reports that all of the goods in question consist of "knit goods," of which wool forms an important feature, costing over 80 cents per pound.

Referring to Schedule K (T. I., new, 362), the Department affirms your decision. (6135.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 24, 1884.*

LASTINGS.—Under date of May 25, 1883, a petition was forwarded to this Department, signed by Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. and a large number of other parties connected with manufacturing interests in the United States, in regard to the classification of fabrics known as lastings, which are generally used in the manufacture of shoes. It was contended by these parties that lastings were dutiable under par-

agraph 365 of Schedule K, which provides for "women's and children's dress-goods, coat-linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals."

If not dutiable under this provision, they fall into paragraph 363. The question is then narrowed down to whether lastings are goods of like description to Italian cloths. It is shown by the papers that lastings are made of heavy two fold worsted warps and coarse cotton weft, while Italian cloths are made of fine cotton warps and fine single worsted wefts, Italians being much lighter fabrics than lastings. Their uses are not similar, Italian cloths being used mainly for coat-linings, while lastings are for shoe purposes, and their quality is not similar.

To determine whether the goods are of like description to those enumerated in the tariff, reference must be had to some standard. In Butterfield against Merritt, the test whether certain goods were of "like description" was chiefly the uses to which they were applied. It was also held that the term "goods of like description" and that "or for similar use" were to be construed as practically convertible. In Stewart *v.* Maxwell, 16 Howard, 160, cited with approbation in Arthur, collector, *v.* Fox, Supreme Court, October term, 1882, the court applied the same test to the similitude clause, section 2499, Revised Statutes.

Upon these views the Secretary has directed the classification of lastings under paragraph 363 of Schedule K, which makes the duty dependent upon the value of the goods per pound.

Action will be taken accordingly. **(6137.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 13, 1884.*

TOILET MATS OF SILK, COTTON, AND WORSTED.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, submitting the appeal (3242*i*) of Messrs. Mandel Brothers from your assessment of duty at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem on certain embroidered mats imported by them (entry No. 6178), November 21, 1883.

The appellants claim that the mats in question are entitled to entry at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, as "cotton embroideries," under the Department's decision of February 10, 1883 (not published).

The appraiser reports that the mats are toilet or table mats or squares, made of silk-faced velvet or plush, with a lining or back of cotton, and a narrow worsted fringe, of trifling value, around the edge, and embroidered to a small extent on the surface, and that, in his opinion, silk is the component of chief value.

From this description of the mats, the Department is of opinion that they are not entitled to entry as "cotton embroideries," and that they were properly classified as manufactures of which silk is the component of chief value. Your decision is hereby affirmed.

The decision to which the appellants refer is not applicable to goods imported under the act of March 3, 1883. **(6169.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1884.*

MOURNING-BANDS FOR HATS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th of November last, transmitting the appeal (1099*i*) of H. Tilge & Co. from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain woollen bands imported, per *Lord Gough*, May 29, 1883, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, as "trimmings for hats" (T. I., old, 380).

An inspection of samples shows that the articles are woollen bands, which are intended for use as badges of mourning on men's hats.

Mourning-bands of this character are not commercially known as "trimmings" for hats, and neither are they materials which are used in the manufacture of hats. They are articles which are bought and sold separately from completed parts, and which do not constitute a portion of the materials necessary for the manufacture of hats.

In the opinion of the Department, the claim of the appellants can not be allowed. Your decision is affirmed. (**6243.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 15, 1884.*

TWEED HATS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, transmitting the appeal (5380*i*) of D. P. Ilsley & Co., from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain tweed hats imported per *Samaria*, October 19, 1883, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem.

These hats, as the appraiser states, are not the "hats of wool" or felt hats (see Department's ruling of September 1, 1860) which are specified in Schedule K (T. I., new, 363), but consist of hats made of a tweed cloth. Hats of this character and hats of all kinds, except those commercially known as "hats of wool," are dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the special provision in Schedule N (T. I., new, 400) for "hats * * * for men, women, and children," etc., and Department's ruling of February 27, 1884 (Synopsis, 6197).

You will reliquidate the entry accordingly. (**6299.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 22, 1884.*

COTTON EMBROIDERED WITH WORSTED.—The Department duly received your letter of the 26th ultimo, submitting the appeal (5533*i*) of T. Schulemann from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called "cotton embroideries" imported, per *Bohemia*, December 20, 1883.

The goods consisted of cotton embroidered with worsted, intended for the manufacture of shoes, cushions, foot rests, and other like articles.

The appellants claim the proper rate of duty to be 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 325, which includes cotton embroideries.

In the tariff found in the Revised Statutes, the provision for embroideries was "manufactures of cotton, linen, or silk, if embroidered or tamboured in the loom, or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle or other process, not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent ad valorem."

This provided for manufactures of cotton embroidered, whether the embroidery was done with cotton or other materials.

In the act of March 3, 1883, the provision is for cotton embroideries.

The goods in question are not commercially known as cotton embroideries, and are not wholly of cotton, neither is the embroidery composed of cotton.

It is held that they are not within the provision for embroideries, but are dutiable under paragraph 363, as manufactures in part of worsted.

Your decision is hereby affirmed. (**6309.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 24, 1884.*

WORSTED LACES FOR DRESS TRIMMINGS.—This Department is in receipt of your letter, dated the 18th instant, transmitting the appeal (6216*i*) of Messrs. Meyerheim, Martin & Co., from your assessment of duty at the rate of 30 cents per pound and

50 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called worsted laces imported by them, per *Amerique*, August 13, 1883.

Duties were assessed under paragraph 368 (T. I., new), relating to "dress trimmings * * * made of * * * worsted."

The Department understands that the goods resemble worsted yak lace, and are used for similar purposes.

In the case of Duden *v.* Arthur (Synopsis 4360), tried in the circuit court for the southern district of New York, the testimony showed that yak laces were not considered by importers and dealers generally in this country as covered by the term "dress trimmings." The verdict to that effect was acquiesced in by the Department, and the principle should govern in the present case.

The laces in question are included in the provision of paragraph 362 (T. I., new), for "all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted," and as they are understood "to be valued at above 80 cents per pound," the claim of the appellants, that they are dutiable at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, is correct.

You will, therefore, take measures for a refund of the duties levied in excess. **(6311.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 6, 1884.*

WORSTED AND COTTON COAT LININGS.—The Department duly received your letter of the 26th of March, transmitting the appeals (5434 *i*, 5435 *i*, 5436 *i*, 5437 *i*, and 5438 *i*) of H. Herrman Sternbach & Co. from your assessment of duty on certain coat liningsimported by them per the vessels therein named.

The goods were made of worsted and cotton, and were classified under paragraph 365 of Schedule K, at a duty of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, the concluding proviso of said schedule being held to control the rate of duty on the goods. The appellants claim, however, that the proviso relates only to goods manufactured *wholly* of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, and hence does not affect the classification of those goods.

The first part of the paragraph relates to women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals.

After fixing duties on this description of *mixed* goods, the paragraph takes up similar goods composed *wholly* of wool, worsted, etc., or of a mixture of them, and declares that all *such* goods with selvages made wholly or in part of other materials, or with threads of other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classification, shall be dutiable at 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem.

In that connection the words "such goods" evidently refer to goods which are assumed to be wholly manufactured of wool, worsted, etc., and not to those named in the first part of the paragraph, which are confessedly made in part of wool, worsted, etc. The paragraph concludes with a proviso that all *such* goods weighing over 4 ounces to the square yard shall pay a duty of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.

It is the opinion of the Department that the words "such goods" in this connection are confined to the class of goods assumed to be made wholly of wool, worsted, etc., or of a mixture of them, and paying duty as such, whether with selvage or without, or whether with or without threads or other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classification; although, therefore, the goods in this case weigh over four ounces to the square yard, they are dutiable only at the rate provided in the first part of the paragraph, according to value per square yard. The entry will be readjusted accordingly. * * * **(6331.)***a*

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a Modified by No. 6429.

366) for "wearing-apparel, of every description * * * composed wholly *or i* of wool," * * * and are dutiable at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 35 pe ad valorem.

The claim of the appellants is rejected. **(6428.*a*)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 28, 1*

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESS-GOODS.—In Decision No. 6331, of May 6, 18 question was discussed whether the concluding proviso of paragraph 365 Treasury edition of the tariff of March 3, 1883, which requires dress-goods ing over four ounces to the square yard to pay a duty of 35 cents per pound per cent ad valorem, applies only to the goods made wholly of wool, worsted, or of a mixture of them, or to all the dress-goods and other fabrics named i paragraph 365.

The conclusion arrived at was that the proviso qualified only the goods wholly of wool, worsted, etc.

As important interests were, however, involved, the Department decided t the question to the Attorney-General, and the following is his reply to the r of this Department for his opinion on the subject.

In reply to yours of the 18th instant, I submit the opinion that the expressio such goods," in the *proviso* to a paragraph beginning 'women's and children's goods' (act of 1883, ch. 121, Schedule K, 22 Stats., page 509, 3d paragraph from means what the same expression had meant immediately before—that is, 'all described *throughout that paragraph*, and 'weighing over four ounces,' etc.

The Department yields to this opinion, and Decision No. 6331 is modified a ingly. **(6429.*b*)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 6, 1*

GLOVES AND HOSIERY—KNITTED WOOLEN.—This Department is in receipt letter of your special deputy, dated the 31st ultimo, stating that it has been the tice at your port to assess duty at the rates of 35 cents per pound and 40 pe

As bearing upon the question, please refer to the Department's decision of September 11, 1879 (synopsis 4194). **(6513.a)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 20, 1884.*

BYZANTINE CARPETS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant transmitting the appeal (105 *k*) of the John Shillito Company from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 30 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called byzantine carpets imported into your port on the 21st ultimo which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem (T. I., new, 378).

It appears from the special report of the appraiser that the carpets in question are woolen carpets, which are woven in precisely the same manner and of the same materials as Brussels carpets, with the exception that here and there, at irregular intervals, a metal thread is introduced, which, however, is not of sufficient importance or character to take them out of the category of Brussels carpets

Brussels carpets are specially provided for at a duty of 30 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem (T. I., new, 371), and in the opinion of the Department he said carpets were properly classified as such.

The claim of the appellant is rejected. **(6538.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 20, 1884.*

WOOLEN YARNS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant transmitting appeals (1941 *k* and 1942 *k*) of Messrs. H. Taylor & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under T. I., new, 362, on certain woolen yarns imported by them, per *Illinois*, *British Princess*, and *British Prince*, March 21 and 25, and April 21, 1884, and returned by the appraiser as manufactures of wool not otherwise provided for.

The importers claim that the goods should be classified as "woolen or worsted yarns," under T. I., new, 363, and subjected to the rate of duty specified therein, according to their value per pound.

It appears from the appraiser's report in this case that the merchandise in question "consists of different-colored yarns, cut in lengths for the purpose of knitting into mats," and was not considered by him as "woolen yarn of commerce."

The distinction does not seem to be well established, as the woolen yarn of commerce is of different colors, and is cut in lengths or hanks, and intended for knitting or other manufacturing purposes. An inspection of the samples verifies this view. The mere cutting of the yarn to such lengths as the samples show does not operate to change its character. It remains "woolen yarn," and as such is specially provided for in T. I., new, 363.

This case is closely analogous to appeal 7219 *k* from your office (synopsis, 6109), in which spun-silk warps are held by the Department to be dutiable as spun silk, and, in accordance with the principles enunciated in that case, the appeals in this case are sustained.

The entries will be readjusted under the provisions of T. I., new, 363, and the necessary steps taken to refund the excess of duty exacted. **(6649.)**

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a The Department is of opinion that the gloves lined with flannel should be classified for duty under the provision in Schedule L for "wearing apparel of every description, * * * and composed wholly or in part of wool, * * * made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer," at the rate of 50 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem."

The cotton gloves lined with leather are not leather gloves within the terms of the law above quoted, but are entitled to entry at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M, for "articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, except silk and linen, made up or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for." (4194—September 11, 1879.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 21, 1884.*

CLOAKS PARTLY COMPOSED OF WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting the appeal (2011 *k*) of Benjamin & Caspary from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called silk and worsted cloaks imported, per *Elbe*, August 27, 1883, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem.

It is understood from the report of the appraiser that the cloaks are made of matelassé cloth, which is a fabric composed of silk, wool, or worsted and cotton, and that they were returned by him as "wool cloaks."

"Cloaks * * * composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted," etc., are specially provided for (T. I., new, 367) at the rate of duty assessed by you, and, in the opinion of the Department, this provision governs without regard to the quantity of wool or worsted which may be contained in the fabric from which the cloaks are manufactured, provided, of course, it is an appreciable quantity.

Your decision is therefore affirmed.

The appraiser's attention should be directed to the fact that there is no special provision in the existing tariff for "silk wearing-apparel." **(6653.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 3, 1885.*

MOHAIR NOILS.—The Department duly received your letter of the 15th ultimo, submitting the appeal (3152 *k*) of Messrs. Chadwick & Chadwick from your assessment of duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound on certain mohair noils imported by them from Liverpool, per steamer *Virginia*, November 3, 1884.

The appellants claim that the merchandise should be classed as third-class wool or carpet stock, presumably under decision 5743, of June 2, 1883, while the appraiser returned it as second-class wool, dutiable under Schedule K, at the rate assessed. *a*

The decision referred to mohair noils, consisting of short hairs combed from the long hairs of the Angora goat, said not to have been fit for combing purposes, and to be scarcely suitable for anything but carpet stock, and it was held that, "considering the uses to which the article covered by this appeal is available, and to which it is undoubtedly intended to be put, its proper place in the tariff is with

a From the report of the appraiser it appears that the merchandise in question consisted of short hairs, combed from the long hairs of the Angora goat.

It is not fit for combing purposes, and is said to be scarcely suitable for anything but "carpet stock." The appellant claims that the proper rate of duty is 3 cents per pound, under that clause in Schedule L which imposes that rate of duty on carpet wool and other similar wools, when of the value of 12 cents per pound or less. Schedule L places all hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals with combing wools, upon which duties accrue at the rate assessed by you. The opinion of those most conversant with the ideas upon which the tariff found in Schedule L rests, and its practical operation since the passage of the wool tariff in 1867, is, that the paragraph specifying class 2 was intended to apply only to such hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals as is fit for combing purposes.

That that provision was not intended to cover all hair of the goat, etc., is shown by decision No. 4108, of July 23, 1879, which holds that certain hair cut from the beard of the ordinary white goat, and intended for the manufacture of brushes, was not dutiable under Schedule L.

The characteristics of some descriptions of goats' hair are so nearly like those of wool that customs officers have, at times, found it difficult to decide whether it was goats' hair or came from the sheep; and in such cases it has been generally classed with the class of wool which it most nearly resembles, especially as regards its uses.

Considering the uses to which the article covered by this appeal is available, and to which it is undoubtedly intended to be put, its proper place in the tariff is with carpet wools, and not being otherwise provided for in Schedule L, it should pay the duty therein imposed on carpet wools.

It can not be classed under the provision in Schedule M, which imposes a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on hair of all kinds, cleaned, but unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for, because Schedule L in its first clause expressly provided that "all wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals shall be divided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon into the three following classes," and this must be held to include all such products as are fit for combing or weaving. (5743—June 2, 1883.)

carpet-wools, and, not being otherwise provided for in Schedule L, it should pay the duty therein imposed on carpet wools."

This ruling was made on the evidence presented as to the uses for which the article was fit, notwithstanding the fact that class 2, Schedule K, comprises all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, which was held, however, by said decision to embrace the hair of such animals only when fit for combing purposes.

As to the merchandise covered by the present appeal, the appraiser reports as follows: "The article in question is used by the importers in the manufacture of plush, imitations of seal-skins, astracan, and other similar goods, for ladies' cloakings and trimmings. It is not the mohair noils, short, and fit only for carpets, subject of Department's decision 5743. As shown by the above, it is fit for combing purposes, and, being produced from mohair, is, in my opinion, dutiable under T. I., 354, which provides for all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals."

Your assessment of duty as stated is hereby affirmed.

It is deemed proper to add that the report of the commission which examined the wool samples prepared by Mr. Geo. Wm. Bond recommended that all mohair noils should be placed with class 2, and the samples were arranged in the cabinets accordingly.

Upon due consideration, however, I decide not to disturb decision 5743, which places mohair noils under class 3 when fit only for use as carpet stock. When such noils are fit for other purposes, they will be placed under class 2.

The assignment of the samples in the cabinets will be understood accordingly. **(5707.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1885.*

WOOLLEN BONNETS.—The Department is in receipt of the appeals hereinafter mentioned from your decision assessing duty at the per pound and ad valorem rates according to value per pound weight on certain so-called Scotch bonnets, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., new, 400) for "bonnets, hats, and hoods for men, women, and children, and composed of * * * other material not specially enumerated or provided for in this act."

It appears that the goods consist of woollen caps, which are partly woven and partly knitted, of the same character as those which by Department's rulings of July 25 and October 31 last (not published) were held to be neither the "bonnets," "hats," nor "hoods" which are covered by the paragraph before cited.

The goods were dutiable under Schedule K, and the claim of the appellants is therefore rejected. **(6718.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 14, 1885.*

SHAWLS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 25th of November last, submitting the appeal (2196*k*) of James P. Farrell from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain shawls imported, per *Britannic*, February 4, 1884.

A portion of the shawls in question were worsted shawls, which were dutiable, under decision 5903, of September 17, 1883, and paragraph 366 of Schedule K, at 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem. The entry will be readjusted at that rate. The remainder of the goods are silk and worsted shawls, having silk as a component of chief value. If they be considered worsted shawls, they are dutiable under paragraph 366, but if they be considered as manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component of chief value, they would be dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 383 of Schedule L.

Section 2499 of the Revised Statutes, as found in the act of March 3, 1883, declares that if two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates. That provision controls in

this case, and as the duty of 50 per cent ad valorem is understood to be higher than that imposed by the wool tariff, it follows that the articles are dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem. The entry will be readjusted accordingly. **(6766.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 19, 1885.*

WOOLEN TURBANS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, submitting the appeal (7883 *k*) of Mr. Daniel D. Youmans from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain turbans imported by him, per *America*, September 27, 1884, and claimed to be entitled to entry at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under the provision in the act of March 3, 1883 (T. I., new, 400), for "hats for men, women, and children, composed of chip, grass, * * * or other material."

The appraiser reports that the articles are worsted caps of a peculiar shape, known as turbans, and that they were classified under the provision in said act (T. I, new, 363) for "hats of wool."

The Department is of opinion that such classification is correct, and your decision is hereby affirmed. **(6770.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 24, 1885.*

ARTICLES ASSIGNABLE TO EITHER OF TWO CLASSES DUTIABLE UNDER THAT IMPOSING THE HIGHEST RATE OF DUTY.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, submitting the appeal (9324 *k*) of Messrs H. Herrman, Sternbach & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain merchandise imported by them, per *Arizona*, July 21, 1884.

The appraiser reports that the goods in question are composed of goat's hair, cotton, and silk, silk being the component material of chief value, and that under the Department's decision of January 23, 1884 (Synopsis, 6134), they are entitled to entry at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem, as claimed by the appellants.

Paragraph 365, Schedule K, imposes duties at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on all manufactures composed in part of the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, when weighing over 4 ounces per square yard. These goods fulfill those conditions. They are also goods of which silk is the component of chief value, and so meet the requirements of Schedule L.

The appellants claim that the goods are dutiable, under Schedule L, at 50 per cent ad valorem, which rate is therefore understood to be less than that assessed by you under Schedule K. Under the principle laid down in decision 6766, these goods are dutiable under the schedule yielding the highest rate of duty, as prescribed by section 2499, which was the rate assessed by you.

Your decision is affirmed.

Your assessment of duty on the appraised value of Italian cloths and cotton velvets contained in said importation, which included the cost of making up tillots, cartons, etc., which were necessary to place them in the condition in which they are usually held for sale in the foreign markets, being in accordance with the Department's decisions of February 20, 1884 (Synopsis, 6185), and August 6, 1884 (Synopsis, 6514), is also affirmed. **(6875.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 18, 1885.*

CLOAKS OF WOOL AND FUR—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting the appeal (9285 *k*) of Mr. M. Stern from your assessment of duty at the rate of 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called "fur cloaks" imported, per *Germanic*, November 16, 1883, returned by the appraiser at your port as "wool cloaks" (T. I., new, 367), and claimed by the appellant to be dutiable as "manufactures of fur," at 30 per cent ad valorem (T. I., new, 435).

The appraiser reports that the goods in question are worsted cloaks, lined with fur, and that fur is, without doubt, the component material of chief value.

The appellant claims that the value of the wool in these articles is only about one-tenth of the value of the entire cloak.

Under Department's decision of November 21, 1884 (Synopsis, 6653), paragraph 367, T. I., new, which provides for "cloaks * * * composed wholly or in part of wool," etc., governs in such cases *without regard to the quantity of wool contained*, provided it is an appreciable quantity.

The question of the comparative value of the wool and other component materials is equally immaterial.

The entire outside of the garments is wool. It is certainly an appreciable quantity.

They are, therefore, dutiable under the paragraph cited, and your assessment thereunder, in accordance with the above decision, is hereby affirmed. (**6862.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 29, 1885.*

"WOOL WASTE" CLASSIFIED AS SCOURED WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, transmitting the appeal (9693*k*) of the Hockanum Company, by George Maxwell, treasurer, from your assessment of duty at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called wool waste imported, per *Roman*, January 28, 1885, and returned by the appraiser as scoured wool, dutiable under T. I., new, 356 and 357, and Department's decision of July 13, 1883 (Synopsis, 5820). (*a*)

It appears from the appraiser's report that the merchandise in question is composed of about 50 per cent of broken tops, laps, and slubbings, the balance being fine rovings, with a very small percentage of spinner's waste in it; that the noil has all been combed out, leaving this the "cream" of the wool, and that the best part of it can be recombed to a "top" without 2 per cent waste; also, that it has been thoroughly scoured.

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a The article appears to be produced in the following manner, viz: In drawing the wool for spinning, on passing the last drawing machine the wool is wound on a spool or ball and thence onto the spindles. That portion remaining on the spool or ball which will not unwind is torn off, and is called "slubbings," and is the article covered by this appeal.

It came from wool which had been scoured, and duty was assessed upon it at the rate imposed by law on scoured wools of class 1, valued at less than 32 cents per pound when uncleaned, under Schedule L of the tariff of 1874. (T. I., old, 233 and 234.)

The appellants claim that the article is wool waste, dutiable under the following clause in Schedule L: "Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks, 12 cents a pound." (T. I., old, 241.)

The first inquiry is what description or condition of wool is meant by the "woolen waste" used in the tariff. One of the definitions given by Worcester to the term waste is "something of little or no account or value, as the refuse of cotton or silk."

There is an article known in the trade as wool waste which is the product of the first combing, noils being the product of the last combing. It is worth from 12 to 15 cents a pound less than the wool from which it comes. The waste from wool resulting from the various processes of manufacture is known by the various names of card waste, spinning waste, thread waste, etc. This description of waste is sometimes sold as it comes from the mill, and sometimes after it has undergone the so-called "opening" process, and it appears to have been imported for the past twenty-five years.

The article covered by this appeal is much more valuable than that before described, and can be used as wool, either with other wool or by itself, requiring only to be put through the preparers, etc. It is more valuable than noils from the same wool, which, by Decision 1404, are subject to duty as wool.

Upon these facts, the Department is of opinion that the article under consideration is not "woolen waste" within the meaning of the tariff law, and hence the claim of the appellants is rejected and your decision affirmed.

For your guidance in other like cases, the Department has to state that, following the principle laid down in the decision above cited, this article must pay the same duty as the wool from which it came. The only other question is whether it shall be classed as washed or scoured wool. The sample submitted appears to have been partially scoured, but not at all thoroughly. Upon boiling a sample it was found that the grease was about 8 per cent of the material. The Department is inclined to the opinion that its true classification is as washed wool of the first class, dutiable at 20 cents a pound and 22 per cent ad valorem. A definite decision, however, will only be made on that point when a case shall be presented in which the rate of duty shall be claimed in the protest. (5820—July 13, 1883.)

It is understood that in importations of wool waste there are always small quantities of laps and rovings mixed in, which manufacturers do not take the trouble to remove; but from an inspection of the samples submitted, of the present and other importations by the appellants, it is apparent that in this instance the percentage of tops, laps, and rovings is largely in excess of that found in the other cases, and that it composes the greater portion of the importation in question.

The presence of a small percentage of spinners' waste can not be allowed to change the rate of duty otherwise applicable to merchandise of this character, which, under the decision cited (synopsis 5820), must pay the same duty as the wool from which it came.

The appraiser reports that unwashed Australian wool of the quality of this stock would cost in England 14 pence, or about 28 cents per pound. This, under paragraph 357, T. I., new, would be dutiable at 10 cents per pound; but having been scoured, as already stated, it becomes liable, under T. I., new, 356, to three times that rate, or 30 cents per pound, and your assessment of duty in accordance therewith is hereby affirmed. (6884.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1885.*

WORSTED DRESS GOODS.—In the case of Ellison *et al. v.* Hartranft, recently decided in the U. S. circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which involved the question of duties upon dress goods made in part of worsted and weighing over 4 ounces to the square yard, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs.

The question involved in the case was whether the proviso in paragraph 365, act of March 3, 1883, which specifies that "all such goods weighing over 4 ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem," "relates to the women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description, composed *in part* of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals," mentioned in the beginning of said paragraph.

This question was decided in the negative and judgment rendered for the plaintiffs.

The Attorney-General having certified that no writ of error will be sued out the Department acquiesces in the finding of the court.

You are therefore authorized to take the necessary steps for the settlement of the judgment in the suit, and for the discontinuance of all other similar suits now pending at your port covering goods of this character, where the provisions of section 2931, Revised Statutes, have been fully complied with, by reclassifying the goods and forwarding certified statements for a refund of the excessive duties, with legal interest and costs.

This decision will be accepted as a rule of action in such cases, and revokes the ruling of June 28, 1884. (Synopsis, 6429.) (6924.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 21, 1885.*

WOOLEN GOODS—REAPPRAISEMENT BASIS FOR DUTIES.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, reporting on the appeal (9896 *k*) of Fred. Vietor & Achelis from your decision assessing duty on the reappraised value of certain woolen goods imported, per *Rhynland*, March 14, 1885.

It appears that duty was assessed on the value, which was found by you on reappraisement under article 470 of the Regulations, the merchant and general appraiser having made separate reports of value, and that the appellants now claim that the reappraisement should be reopened because the merchant appraiser has, since filing his return, requested the recall of the invoice for reconsideration.

You state that the request of the merchant appraiser was not received by you until long after you had acted on the case and had rendered your decision under the

requirements of the said article 470 of the Regulations; that the proceedings on the appraisement and reappraisement were regular and in due form, and that in determining the question of dutiable value as between the general appraiser and the merchant appraiser you concurred with the views of the latter.

In this case the reappraisement was rendered complete by the filing of your decision, and in the opinion of the Department the same can not be reopened except upon it being made to appear that irregularities occurred in the proceedings or that clerical errors are manifest in the returns. After completion of a reappraisement it can not be reopened at the mere request of the merchant who acted as appraiser, for his functions as such appraiser ceased upon the rendering and acceptance of his report of value.

No irregularities or clerical errors having occurred, the Department decides that the reappraisement in this case is final and conclusive, under the provisions of section 2930, Revised Statutes.

The claim of the appellants is therefore rejected. **(6930.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 1, 1885.*

PAINTINGS ON WORSTED.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, transmitting the appeal (555 *l*) of Messrs. Ferdinand Bing & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called "paintings on worsted" imported, per *Normandie*, October 7, 1884, and returned by the appraiser at your port as manufactures of wool and worsted, valued at over 80 cents a pound, and dutiable under T. I., new, 362.

The appellants claim that the articles are dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, as paintings, under T. I., new, 470.

The appraiser reports that the merchandise consists of manufactures of wool and worsted in the form of panels or screens, with paintings thereon.

The Department is of the opinion that such articles are not paintings within the meaning of the paragraph, but are manufactures of wool and worsted, and do not lose their character as such by being painted upon for purposes of ornamentation.

Your assessment of duty is accordingly affirmed. **(6917.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 3, 1885.*

WOOLEN AND COTTON UMBRELLA CLOTHS.—The Department is in receipt of your letters of the 6th and 11th ultimo, submitting the appeals (9977 *k* and 71 *l*) of Matthew Binney's Sons from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain umbrella cloths, composed of worsted and cotton, imported by them, per *Cephalonia*, April 23, and *Pavonia*, March 4, 1885.

The appellants claim that the goods in question are Italian cloths, and entitled to entry at the rate of 7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem.

Upon investigation it is found that the goods are composed of the same materials (worsted and cotton) as Italian cloths, but that they differ from such cloths in having stripes or borders woven at the sides, which render them fit exclusively for the manufacture of umbrellas.

The provision of law (T. I., new, 365) imposing duty on Italian cloths embraces also "goods of like description," but the Department concurs with the appraiser in the opinion that the merchandise in question, being commercially known as "umbrella cloth," does not come within the scope of that provision, the more especially so as it differs in an essential point from Italian cloths, viz, in having a border which is woven in the fabric, by reason of which it is unfit for the uses to which Italian cloths are put. **(6951.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 27, 1885.*

MOHAIR NOILS.—The Department's attention has been called to an importation into your port of 20 bales of mohair noils, per *British Crown*, June 9, 1885, which was made by George H. Patton & Co., and subjected to a duty of 2½ cents per pound as third-class wool.

It is represented that the mohair noils in question are similar to those which were the subject of decision 6707, and that they are composed of long staples, and are capable of being used in the manufacture of various fabrics other than carpets. An inspection of samples affirms the correctness of these representations.

The merchandise, however, is not third-class wool, but *hair* of *the goat*, which is specially provided for in Schedule K. (T. I., new, 358.)

Referring, therefore, to Department's instructions to you of this date, on the appeals (1531 *l* and 1532 *l*) of John and James Dobson, you are directed to reliquidate the entry of the said mohair noils, by classifying them under the provision of the tariff above mentioned, specially applicable thereto, and to take the necessary steps for collecting the duties still due the Government. (**6998.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 27, 1885.*

CASHMERE-GOAT HAIR.—The Department duly received your letter of the 6th instant, transmitting the appeals (1531 *l* and 1532 *l*) of Messrs. John and James Dobson from your assessment of duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound on two importations of so-called "gray China wobl," per *British Prince* and *British Crown*, April 15 and 30, 1885.

The merchandise was returned by the appraiser as "China Cashmere-goat hair," and was classified under the provisions (T. I., new, 358) of Schedule K, act of March 3, 1883, for wools of the second class, of value under 30 cents per pound.

The appellants claim that the merchandise is wool of the third class, valued at over 12 cents per pound, entitled to entry at the rate of 5 cents per pound under the provisions (T. I., new, 359) of Schedule K, and they contend that, if the classification as "China Cashmere-goat hair" was technically correct, the proper rate of duty would be 5 cents per pound, for the reason that the article is not suitable for combing purposes, and can only be used as carpet wool, therefore should be admitted under the Department's decision (Synopsis, 5743) of June 2, 1883, wherein it was held that certain mohair noils, consisting of short hairs, combed from the long hairs of the Angora goat, were entitled to entry under the provisions for wool of class 3 as unfit for combing purposes, and intended and available only for use in making carpets.

From the appraiser's special report accompanying your letter it appears that the merchandise was sold at the London wool sales in January, 1885, as "Cashmere-goat hair," from which fact, and from the opinion of the best judges of wools at Philadelphia, to whom samples were submitted, there can be no doubt but that the merchandise is what is known to commerce as "Cashmere-goat hair," and is not the article known commercially as China wool. It has apparently been taken from the skins of slain kids, and is a short and very fine staple, but filled with coarse hairs, which detract largely from its value.

The appraiser at Boston, and the wool expert in his office, report that the merchandise "is unquestionably China Cashmere-goat hair, known commercially as such;" that Cashmere-goat hair can be and is combed in England and America; that it is not used by carpet manufacturers, but by manufacturers of ladies' dress-goods, etc., in which use the presence of the long, coarser hairs in the cloth adds to its value by showing from what materials it is made. It also appears that the sample of the merchandise submitted corresponds with sample (No. 53) of Cashmere-goat hair, class 2, in the cabinet of standard samples, prepared by Mr. George

William Bond, and accepted by the Department, and is markedly different from the samples of "China wool," class 3, in that cabinet of standard samples.

It is plain, from all the evidence before the Department, that the merchandise is Cashmere-goat hair, commercially known, and not China wool.

The appellants rely upon the Department's decision (Synopsis, 5743) of June 2, 1883, which accords with an unpublished letter of this Department, addressed to you under date of September 14, 1883, in which it was decided that certain 56 bales of "Cashmere-goat hair" entered by them as "East India carpet wool," class 3, which you classified as wool of class 2, was entitled to admission as wool of class 3, on the ground that the article was not fit for combing purposes, and was used as "a substitute for cattle hair to mix with wool or shoddy for the manufacture of the lowest class of carpets and woolen goods"—the view being adopted that it was the intention of Congress to include in class 2 only such hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals as is fit for combing purposes.

The doctrine laid down in these decisions seems to be clearly at variance with the law.

The tariff act of March 3, 1883 (par. 354, T. I., new), after describing certain wools to be included in class 2 as combing wools, adds "and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals;" and paragraph 358 (T. I., new) provides that "wools of the second class, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals," shall pay duty at 10 or 12 cents per pound, according to value.

This language is explicit and admits of no other interpretation than that *all* goat hair is dutiable at the same rates as wools of the second class. The quality of such hair, or the use for which it may be available or intended, is immaterial and can not affect its classification under the law. The Department, therefore, holds that the merchandise is properly dutiable at the rate assesed by you, under the said special provision (T. I., new, 358) for "all hair of the * * * goat, and other like animals," and affirms your decision in the premises.

Decision 5743 and any other rulings to the contrary will be considered as revoked. **(6999.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 22, 1885.*

WOOL—CLASSIFICATION OF.—The Department has received your letter of the 23d ultimo, with accompanying report from the appraiser at your port, in relation to the classification for duty of certain Scotch wool, known as "cheviot britch," to which your attention was called by Department's letter of April 27 last, transmitting sample of the article, with copy of a dispatch from the United States consul at Liverpool respecting the same, and reports on the subject from Mr. George William Bond and the appraiser at Boston.

The consul represents that the wool in question is of a kind included in Schedule K (T. I., new, 354) of the tariff act of March 3, 1883, as class 2, or combing wool, it being "other like combing wools of English blood," finer in quality than a large proportion of the "britch" from Leicester, Lincolnshire, Cotswold, etc., and of value in the markets of England and Scotland about the same (9*d.* to 10*d.* per pound) as Lincolnshire fleeces; nevertheless, that large quantities had been shipped from Scotland to Philadelphia fictitiously invoiced as "white carpet britch" or "carpet britch," and had been admitted to entry as class 3, or carpet wool (T. I., new, 355).

Mr. Bond pronounces the article "cheviot britch," and of good quality for that grade, consequently subject to duty as "second-class wool." It is from the Cheviot sheep of Scotland, kindred by race with Leicester, Lincolnshire, Cotswold, etc., and though not specially named in Schedule K of the tariff act of March 3, 1883, falls under the designation therein (T. I., new, 354) as "like combing wools of English blood," having been so classed and recognized since the passage of the tariff act of 1867, from which the present law was copied. He maintains, therefore, that it is

immaterial to the question whether "cheviot britch" is or can be used for carpets, as the classification of the tariff places it in the second class.

The appraiser at Boston reports that "cheviot wool" is used quite extensively in the manufacture of Scotch cloths of a coarse fabric, and, when mixed with merino wool, of cloths of a finer texture; also in the manufacture of ladies' dress goods, and, to a limited extent, the coarser portion for carpet purposes. It is not known commercially as carpet wool, neither is its general or characteristic use for carpet purposes. It is known commercially, bought and sold, as combing wool, and being of English blood, like Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, &c., in character, it is specially designated and provided for by race or blood, as "like combing wools of English blood."

Although you say you have no hesitation in expressing "entire concurrence with the interpretation placed upon the law governing this class of merchandise by Mr. Bond," it is found that the practice at your port in the classification of such merchandise has not been in accordance therewith.

It appears from the report of the appraiser at your port that it is clear to him that the wool produced from the Cheviot sheep belongs to the class known as "combing wools," and dealers in your city have expressed the opinion that the sample furnished by the consul at Liverpool was taken from Cheviot sheep, nevertheless he has heretofore returned such wool, imported at your port, as wool of class 3. In explanation of his action, he refers specially to an unpublished decision of this Department, dated September 4, 1883, in which it was held that certain Cashmere goat hair, imported by Messrs. John and James Dobson, represented as unfit for combing purposes, and intended as carpet stock, was entitled to admission as wool of class 3, and he says that, since the issuance of that decision, he has applied the principle therein laid down to the "britch" wool in question received at your port, which he states has been almost exclusively purchased by certain carpet manufacturers, and therefore used for no other purpose than making yarns for the manufacture of carpets.

From official reports on file in this Department it appears that as early as August, 1882, an importation of so-called "cheviot britch" wool, invoiced at 10*d.* per pound and described as "white carpet britch" or "carpet britch," was admitted to entry at your port as wool of class 3, and that since that date, up to recently, numerous large importations, of like description and value, have been admitted to entry by you at the same rate of duty, notwithstanding the appraiser's attention had been called to the fact that the wool was from Cheviot sheep, and samples of it have been so classed by experts at your port and at New York and Boston. Furthermore, it appears that during the time he was passing this "cheviot britch" the appraiser frequently had before him importations of regular fleece wool, of good quality, from the "black-faced" sheep of Scotland, the only wool grown in Great Britain authoritatively recognized as belonging to class 3, invoiced, as a rule, more than 50 per cent below such "britch" wool.

The so-called "britch" from Cheviot fleeces is known commercially in Scotland as "cheviot britch" (*white* or *laid*) and not as "white carpet britch" or "carpet britch;" hence it was improperly invoiced and entered under the latter descriptions, and it is assumed that the importers had knowledge of its true character and commercial designation when they imported it.

Assuming that all the so-called "white carpet britch" or "carpet britch" imported at your port was Cheviot wool, the Department can see no justification for its classification as wool of class 3. It appears to have been so returned by the appraiser for more than a year prior to the issuance of the decision of September 14, 1883, quoted by the appraiser, as well as since the publication of the Department's decision (Synopsis, 6028) of November 19, 1883, relating to noils from the wools of Cotswold and Leicester sheep, and which is plainly applicable to the merchandise in question.

The Department adheres to the doctrine laid down in this latter decision as to classification according to race or blood, not only of all wools, but also of "all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals," without regard to quality, condition, or intended use of the article imported.

You are directed to cause your practice to conform to the views herein expressed, and to classify the said "cheviot britch" as class 2, combing wools, at the appropriate rate of duty according to value per pound. (**7034.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 23, 1885.*

MIXED GOODS—SILK AND WOOL.—Referring to your letter of the 21st instant, making inquiry as to the rate of duty applicable to certain dress goods composed of silk and wool, silk chief value, you are informed that the provisions of paragraph 383, T. I., new, for "all goods, wares, and merchandise, *not specially enumerated*, or provided for in this act, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value," are not applicable in cases where the merchandise in question falls within the list of specially designated articles embraced in the wool tariff (Schedule K). (**7037.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 6, 1885.*

CARPET WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, transmitting the appeals (8678 *l* and 8679 *l*) of James Lees & Sons from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 5 cents per pound on certain carpet wool imported by them, per *British Princess*, August 31, 1884, and *Pennsylvania*, September 8, 1884, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 2½ cents per pound.

It appears that the wool in question is third-class carpet wool, and that it costs under 12 cents per pound, without adding to the price thereof the cost of the bags in which it was contained. The cost of the bags, however, was added by you to its value, thereby making the apparent value of the wool 12 cents per pound, and hence you assessed duty at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

Upon due investigation of the matter, it is ascertained that wool of this character is classified at both New York and Boston at a duty of 2½ cents per pound, it not being the practice at those ports to add to its value the cost of the bags.

The practice thus prevailing at those ports, of excluding the cost of bags, is, in the opinion of the Department, correct and proper under the statute, and therefore it is held that, as the wool is valued at less than 12 cents per pound, the appeal is well taken.

You will reliquidate the entries accordingly, and take the necessary steps for refunding the excessive duties. (**7065.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 7, 1885.*

WOOL TAKEN FROM SHEEP IN BARBADOS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting the appeal (23 *m*) of A. D. Straus & Co. from your decision assessing duty on certain wool imported, per *Portia*, from Barbados on the 13th of April last.

The appellants claim that the wool is entitled to free entry, because it is the product of sheep and lambs of domestic origin which were exported alive to Barbados.

The appraiser reports that the wool is not the product of American sheep, but of sheep of Canadian or English blood.

It is immaterial, however, where the sheep originated, inasmuch as the question to be decided is one relating entirely to the wool.

The wool, whether taken from American or foreign sheep in Barbados, is, as such, of foreign production, and when imported is not entitled to free entry as claimed by the appellants or otherwise.

Your decision is affirmed. (**7067.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 24, 1885,*

CARDED GOAT'S HAIR. The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting the appeal (9019 *l*) of Messrs. Dingelstedt & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 20 cents per pound on certain so-called wool waste imported, per *Alaska*, February 10, 1885, and returned by the appraiser at your port as "carded goat's hair, class 2, valued under 30 cents in the unwashed condition, dutiable under T. I., new, 358," and that, having been selected and then manipulated in the carding machine, it becomes liable under T. I., new, 356, to twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject.

The merchandise consists of China Cashmere goat's hair, from which the long hairs have been combed, and which has apparently been carded.

Reports from the appraisers at your port and at Boston, agree that the article is not wool waste, but the claim that it has been manipulated for the purpose of evading duty does not seem to be substantiated by the report from the latter officer, who states that similar merchandise has been imported at that port and is commercially known as Cashmere noils, and has been passed for duty at the rate of 10 or 12 cents per pound, according to cost.

The Department is of the opinion, therefore, that while the article is not wool waste, but is hair of the Cashmere goat, dutiable under T. I., new, 358, according to cost, yet the evidence of its having been imported in other than ordinary condition or of its having been manipulated for the purpose of evading duty, is not sufficient to warrant the imposition of double duty, under T. I., new, 356.

You are authorized to reliquidate the entry accordingly. (**7081.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 29, 1885.*

HAIR YARN.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, submitting the appeal (670 *m*) of Schofield, Mason & Co., from your assessment of duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain black cattle-hair yarn imported by them, per *Lord Gough*, July 16, 1885, and classified as "worsted yarn under 30 cents," or "manufactures of hair of 'other animals,'" under the provision therefor in the act of March 3, 1883 (T. I., new 363.)

The appraiser reports that the yarn is a manufacture of hair, whether of the goat or other animal he is unable to determine, but in either case dutiable at the rate assessed.

The appellants claim that it is manufactured wholly from cattle hair, and is entitled to entry at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in the act above cited (T. I., new, 445), for "hair-cloth, known as 'crinoline-cloth,' and all other manufactures of hair not specially enumerated or provided for."

Under date of September 5, 1874 (synopsis, 1940), the Department decided that the provision of law then in force, which is reproduced in paragraph 445 of the act of March 3, 1883, related wholly to manufactures associated with the terms given in said paragraph, viz, crinoline cloth or manufactures of the same material.

The yarn in question, not being associated with, or similar to, crinoline cloth, the claim of the appellants is rejected. (**7093.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 29, 1885.*

WOOLEN GOODS—MOQUETTE.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, submitting the appeal (667 *m*) of D. & J. C. Noblit & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain moquette imported by them, per *British Princess*, June 24, 1885.

The appellants claim that the goods in question, which are manufactured of worsted and cotton, are made of the same materials, and by the same process as patent velvet carpets, and by assimilation are entited to entry at same rate of duty, on the ground that they are similar in quality, texture, and use as such carpets.

The article in question, although similar in appearance to velvet carpet, is not carpet, and is never used for the same purposes, but is used for covering seats in railroad cars, barber chairs, etc.

The Department decides that the goods are properly dutiable at the rate assessed, under the provision in the act of March 3, 1883 (T. I., new, 363), for "all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted," and your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. (**7094.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 29, 1885.*

GOATSKINS WITH HAIR OR WOOL ON.—I transmit herewith a letter, dated the 17th instant, with two inclosures, from Mr. G. Amsinck, president, in which, in behalf of the importers of goatskins at your port and at Philadelphia, complaint is made of your action in assessing duty on the hair of common goatskins, imported for manufacture into morocco, it being alleged that the hair is unfit for commercial purposes, the same having to be removed from the skin by the use of lime, which renders it almost valueless.

From the statements contained in such communication, and also from those made to me personally by the committee there mentioned, it seems that it has been the practice heretofore to admit such skins free of duty, under the special provision in the free list (T. I., new, 709), for "goatskins, raw," and that it is only recently that they have been subjected to duty.

The question as to the classification of raw goatskins was the subject of Department's ruling of February 14, 1877 (synopsis, 3112), and it was thereby held that while *Angora* goatskins were liable to duty for the wool contained thereon, the skins of goats containing but a small "degree of Angora blood," and of the common Cape goats, were entitled to free entry, under such special provision in the law.

No good reason is perceived at this time for making any change in the practice which followed such decision, and if the skins now imported, and which are the subject of the inclosed communication, are of the character mentioned in such ruling, you are directed to continue such practice and to be governed by the decision. (**7147.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 27, 1885.*

WOOL AND RUBBER WATERPROOF CLOAKS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, transmitting the appeal (4996 *m*) of John Wanamaker from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain wool and rubber waterproof cloaks imported into your port, per *Lord Clive*, March 31, 1885, which the appellant claims to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, as manufactures of India rubber.

The cloaks in question being, as the appraiser reports, manufactured in part of wool, are dutiable at the rate assessed by you, under the special provision in Schedule K, T. I., new, 367, for "cloaks" "composed wholly or in part of wool."

Your decision is affirmed. (**7184.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 31, 1885.*

HAIR ON RAW GOATSKINS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst, transmitting an appeal (4672 *m*) of Wight & Harper from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound on certain so-called "hair on raw goatskins" imported by them, per *Persian Monarch*, on the 24th ultimo, which the appellants claim to be exempt from duty under the provision in the free list (T. I., new, 709) for "goatskins, raw."

It appears from the report of the appraiser that the skins in question from which the hair or wool in question was taken are Angora goatskins, which are only exempt from duty when imported without the wool (free list, T. I., new, 719), and that the hair or wool in question, which was taken therefrom is a fine quality of combing wool, and of the same if not a better class than the wool or hair of the Angora goat, which is usually imported, and which is combed by the largest combers in the United States for use, in connection with other wools, in the manufacture of ladies' dress goods.

An inspection of a sample of the importation in question, when compared with samples of the ordinary Angora goat wool of hair, satisfies the Department that it is a very fine article of combing wool, containing a large percentage of Angora blood.

The merchandise is dutiable, under Schedule K. T. I., new, 358, being valued at 30 cents or less per pound, at 10 cents per pound, and your decision is affirmed. **(7194.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 11, 1885.*

"ANGORA GOATSKINS."—Referring to Department's letter to you of the 4th instant and previous correspondence, in relation to Angora goatskins with the wool on, imported from the Cape of Good Hope, you are informed that the matter has been carefully investigated and considered, and that the Department has arrived at the following conclusions:

That these Angora skins, the product of the Cape of Good Hope, are not the real Angora goatskins of commerce, but skins of a bastard or cross-blood goat of partial Angora blood, and that while some of the skins show such blood in but a small degree, others are of superior quality and show strong traces thereof.

That the wool or hair on these last-mentioned skins, as has been lately ascertained upon an actual importation at Philadelphia, consists of a very fine quality of combing wool of the same, if not superior class to the wool or hair of the Angora goat as usually imported, which latter is combed by the largest combers in the United States, for use in connection with other wools in the manufacture of ladies' dress goods.

That the hair or wool on skins of this superior character is liable to duty, as has been heretofore held by the Department, as well as by its ruling of February 14, 1877 (Synopsis, 3112 *a*), as several times since, and that the Department is consequently unable under the law to grant your request for passing them free of duty under the provision for goat-skins, raw. To admit such Angora skins of superior quality free of duty would open the door to fraud on the revenue.

A sufficient examination of the bales can be made to determine the number of superior skins without destroying their identity, and without causing delay or embarrassment to the importer. **(7206*a*.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 13, 1885.*

INK BLOTTERS IN PART OF WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, submitting the appeal (6255 *m*) of Mr. C. F. Rumpp from your

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a See No. 7147.

assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain shell blotters imported by him, per *Rugia*, September 11, 1885.

The articles in question, it appears, are ink blotters, made of paper and woolen cloth, surmounted by a shell, which serves as a handle for the blotters, and the appellant claims that duty should be assessed thereon either at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem, as "manufactures of paper," or 25 per cent ad valorem, as "manufactures of shell," or that the appropriate duty should be levied on the several parts.

The several parts of the blotters being securely glued together, the Department's decision of July 25, 1877 (synopsis 3319), which applies only to *machinery*, or similar articles composed of different materials, which are easily separable for purposes of classification, is not applicable.

The woolen cloth, it appears, forms a material and appreciable element in the formation of the blotters, so as to be taken into account in their classification, and the Department is of opinion that they were properly classified under the provisions of section 2499, act of March 3, 1883, and its decision of November 21, 1884 (synopsis, 6653), on cloaks composed in part of wool.

Your assessment of duty is therefore affirmed. **(7208.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 20, 1885.*

TWEED CAPS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, submitting the appeal (5014 *m*) of D. P. Ilsley & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain tweed caps imported by them, per *Missouri*, September 26, 1885.

The appellants claim that the caps in question are dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in paragraph 400, act of March 3, 1883, for "hats * * * for men, women, and children."

From an examination of the samples submitted, it is found that the articles in question are caps made of tweed cloth, some being without visors, others having a single visor in front, and still others two visors, one in front and one behind.

Under date of November 26, 1883 (synopsis, 6044), the Department decided that caps are not hats within the meaning of the law, and as the articles in question are caps in fact, and known commercially by that name, the claim of the appellants is rejected.

The Department is of opinion that they were properly classified under the provision in paragraph 366 of said act for "wearing apparel of every description * * * composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animal," and your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. **(7214.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 21, 1885.*

WOOL TOPS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, transmitting the appeal (6914 *m*) of Messrs. Stoddard, Lovering & Co. from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 60 cents per pound on certain "wool tops" imported by them, per *Iberian*, on the 4th instant, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 18 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., new, 363) for manufactures of worsted, valued at above 4 cents and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.

These wool tops, as appears from the special report of the appraiser and an inspection of samples, are the combings or cardings of fine Australian (clothing) wool, and are produced by scouring the wool and then passing it, in the usual manner, through the combing or carding machine.

The claim of the appellants that wool tops are dutiable under the provision for manufactures of worsted was disposed of by Department's ruling of February 17,

1881 (synopsis, 4777), wherein it was held that wool tops were in no sense manufactures of wool or worsted, but come within the category of unmanufactured wools, subject to the duties prescribed therefor, according to condition, class, etc.

In this case the wool tops come from clothing wools, which, the appraiser states, are valued in the unwashed condition under 30 cents per pound, and, if imported in that condition, would have been dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound; but, having been scoured, they become dutiable, under the provision of said schedule (T. I., new, 356) at three times the rate prescribed for wool in the unwashed condition, making 30 cents per pound; and, furthermore, inasmuch as wool tops constitute a condition of wool other than the ordinary one in which wool is imported, this importation becomes liable to double the last rate, or twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject.

The wool, therefore, being scoured, and also being imported in an extraordinary condition, is dutiable at the rate of 60 cents per pound, and your decision is hereby affirmed.

(7217).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 23, 1885.*

FELT SHOES.—Referring to your letter of the 26th ultimo, concerning the classification for duty of imported felt shoes, I have to state that upon due consideration the Department is of the opinion that the classification as "wearing apparel," at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under T. I., new, 366, as followed at the port of New York, should be adopted as the correct classification under the tariff acts.

The provisions of T. I., new, 367, for cloaks, etc., and other "outside garments," can hardly be considered applicable, as shoes do not assimilate to cloaks or any of the articles therein specifically mentioned, nor would they be considered as "outside garments" in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

This view does not conflict with that expressed in Department's decision of November 23, 1876 (synopsis, 3023), on woolen overboots, inasmuch as the articles covered by T. I., new, 366 and 367, were all included in one paragraph (247) under the old tariff.

You will be governed accordingly. **(7218.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 3, 1885.*

REPACKING OF WOOL IN WAREHOUSE.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, relative to the application of Mr. D. A. Hollister for permission to repack in bonded warehouse certain 6,082 pounds of wool intended to be withdrawn for exportation in bond by way of San Francisco.

It appears that the wool is packed in nineteen bales, not pressed, but merely filled by hand, and that it is desired to repack it into a smaller number of pressed bales, for convenience in transportation, the original bales being unwieldy.

In the absence of any provision of law or regulations to authorize repacking of merchandise in bond, other than drugs and chemicals, except when repacking is necessary for preservation of the goods, the application must be denied. (*See* article 679 of the General Regulations.) **(7232.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 16, 1885.*

WOOL IMPORTED.—The Department duly received your letter of the 21st ultimo, in which you submitted a question as to whether imported wool (which under the statute pays duty according to its value per pound), when advanced in value on

appraisement over 10 per cent above the entered value, but not sufficient to render it liable to a higher rate of duty, is liable to the additional (penal) duty of 20 per cent ad valorem which is prescribed by section 2900 of the Revised Statutes.

The question was duly referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who on the 9th instant submitted an opinion, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, from which it will be seen that he advises that in such cases where an appraisement is made by the appraiser for the purpose of determining the values of imported merchandise, the advance in value of 10 per cent renders the exaction of the said additional duty imperative by the collector, who has no discretion in the matter, because the law fixes his duty.

This opinion seems to accord with article 564 of the Regulations, which prescribes that if the specific duty is all dependent upon value, the additional duty attaches, if the value is advanced 10 per cent or more; and it is apprehended that in the case of all importations where it is essential, under the statute, that the goods should be appraised, the additional duty attaches whenever the appraised value exceeds the entered value by 10 per cent or more. **(7260.)**

The following is the Solicitor's opinion referred to above:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1885.

SIR: The question is asked me whether the additional duty of 20 per cent ad valorem is incurred under section 2900, Revised Statutes when the appraised value of wool exceeds by 10 per cent the value declared in the entry, though such appraised value is not sufficient in amount to subject the wool to the higher rate of duty.

The law imposes duties on wool at specific rates regulated by value. For example: wools valued at 30 cents or less a pound are subject to a duty of 10 cents a pound; exceeding 30 cents, 12 cents a pound.

Section 2900 is one of several statutes enacted to require importers to make entry of their goods at their true value.*

In the present case the duty imposed is not an ad valorem one; it is a specific duty of so much a pound, dependent on the appraised value of the pound.

The main object of section 2900 is not, it seems to me, to collect duties. Its purpose is to compel importers to enter their goods at their proper value. For this purpose, when the invoice is produced and the entry is made, the importer is allowed to make such additions in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice as he may see fit. But if, after entry, the appraised value of the goods exceeds by 10 per cent the entered value, the exaction of 20 per cent duty is made imperative on the collector. He is given no discretion in the matter, because the law fixes his duties. (5 Blatch., 38.)

If I am right, it is immaterial to the question presented whether an advance by appraisement over the entered value increases the duty placed on the goods or not, so long as the appraisement increases the value 10 per cent or more over the entered value.

Such increase being made, the collector is, under the law, to impose the 25 per cent additional duty.

Very respectfully,

A. MCCUE,
Solicitor.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 2, 1886.*

MATELASSÉ, WOOL.—The Department duly received your letter of the 16th ultimo, transmitting the appeal (8584 *m*) of Meyer & Dickinson from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called matelassé cloths imported, per *Waesland* and Pennsylvania Railroad, October 30, 1885, and returned by the appraiser at your port as silk, wool, and cotton clothing, or manufactures of wool, dutiable under T. I., new, 365.

* It applies to all goods procured by purchase or otherwise, the duty on which depends on their value.

Reference being made in your letter to Department's decision of April 24, 1885, (synopsis, 6875), in support of your assessment of duty as aforesaid, it is deemed proper to call your attention to a clerical error in said decision in the designation of the paragraph in Schedule K under which duties should be assessed.

In cases where the merchandise is composed in part of wool, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animal, and does not fall within the specific provisions for women's and children's dress-goods, coat-linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description, found in paragraph 365, T. I., new, it should be classified for duty under the provisions therefor in paragraph 362 or 363 of the tariff, and not under paragraph 365, as aforesaid.

The decision referred to will therefore be considered as corrected in the above particular, the principle therein set forth being in nowise modified.

In the present case, it being understood that the merchandise is composed in part of wool and does not fall within the specific provisions of paragraph 365, it is dutiable at the rate assessed under T. I., new, 362, and your assessment of duty is accordingly affirmed. **(7295.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 4, 1886.*

CARRIAGE-ROBES AND TRAVELING RUGS AND BLANKETS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo reporting further on the appeal (6682 *m*) of Messrs. H. H. Schwietering, Stursberg & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain wool and hair blankets imported by them, per *Neckar*, July 7, 1885.

The appellants claim that the blankets in question are properly dutiable at the rate of 24 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 363, act of March 3, 1883.

The appraiser reports that the articles in question are carriage robes or traveling rugs, which are not known commercially as blankets, and that they were classified as manufactures of wool and hair under paragraph 362, act of March 3, 1883.

In view of the Department's decision of September 21, 1859 (not published), which held that articles of this character are not blankets within the meaning of the law, your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. **(7298.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 15, 1886.*

LEATHER JACKETS LINED WITH WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo. transmitting the appeal (8295 *m*) of A. Knudsen from your assessment of duty at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain skin jackets imported, per *Thingvalla*, November 30, 1885, and returned by the appraiser at your port as wearing-apparel in part of wool, dutiable under the provisions of T. I., new, 366.

It appears from the report of the appraiser that the articles in question are leather jackets or short coats, for men, lined throughout with wool flannel, and that, as there was no provision in the law for leather wearing-apparel, the merchandise was classified as above.

This classification is in accordance with the principle laid down in Department's decisions of April 18 (synopsis, 6862), May 2 (synopsis, 6897), and October 27, 1885 (synopsis, 7184), and your assessment of duty accordingly is hereby affirmed. **(7317.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 27, 1886.*

MOUSSELINE-DE-LAINE DRESS GOODS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, transmitting the appeal (1330 *o*) of Messrs. Kaskel & Kaskel from

your decision assessing duty at the rate of 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem upon certain so-called flannels imported, per *Amerique*, October 1, 1885, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.

It appears, from the report of the appraiser and an inspection of a sample, that the merchandise in question is not flannel, but women's and children's dress goods, consisting of fabrics known as "mousseline-de-laine," manufactured of worsted.

Being women's and children's dress goods, and being composed wholly of worsted, they are dutiable under the provisions of Schedule K (T. I., new, 365) for goods of that description, which is the rate assessed by you.

Your decision is affirmed. **(7331.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 27, 1886.*

MEXICAN WOOLS.—The Department duly received your letter of the 25th ultimo, with inclosures, reporting in the matter of the appeal (1708 *o*) of Mr. James J. Haynes from your assessment of duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound on certain wool imported by him at Laredo on the 4th ultimo, and which was classified by your deputy at that port as wool of class 1, costing under 30 cents per pound, and dutiable under T. I., new, 357.

The appellant claims that the wool in question is carpet wool, or wool of the third class, valued at less than 12 cents per pound, and dutiable, under T. I., new, 359, at the rate of 2½ cents per pound.

The sample referred to by the appellant and forwarded by you has been duly submitted to the appraiser, examiner of wools, and Mr. George William Bond, wool expert, at Boston, all of whom agree that the sample in composed of a very poor quality of Mexican wool mixed with first class or merino wool (the proportion of merino wool on sorting the sample being found to be 24 per cent), and that while the presence of wool of the first class renders the importation liable to the duty assessed, yet it would be manifestly unjust to assess that rate upon such poor material.

This agrees in substance with the reports heretofore received by you from Baltimore and New York, based on other samples of the importation in question.

The Department, therefore, decides that the wool in the present mixed condition is liable to duty at the rate assessed; but in view of the opinions expressed by the customs officials at Boston, as above stated, you are authorized to have importations of mixed wools of this character sorted for purposes of correct classification and to assess duty on the respective quantities of wool of the several classes in accordance with the rates provided therefor in the tariff.

This course may be followed in the present case, and the entry adjusted accordingly, provided the merchandise still remains within your custody and control; otherwise, your assessment of duty will stand affirmed.

The entry received with your letter is herewith returned. Sample returned under another cover. **(7384.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 10, 1886.*

WORSTED COATINGS, COMPOSED IN PART OF WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, submitting the appeal (4109 *o*) of Messrs. Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, on certain worsted coatings (so called) imported by them, per *Rialto*, August 26, 1885.

The appraiser reports that the goods in question were composed of wool, worsted, and cotton, and that the claim of the appellants that they contained no wool is incorrect.

Goods composed in part of wool are expressly excluded from classification under paragraph 363, act of March 3, 1883, and your assessment of duty on the goods in question, under paragraph 362 of said act, as manufactures * * * made wholly or in part of wool," was correct, and is hereby affirmed. (7402.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 29, 1886.*

DONSKOI WOOL—The Department duly received your letters of the 28th of November and 2d of December last, respectively, concerning the appeal (7513 *m*) of Wood & Payson, from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 7½ cents per pound on certain wool of the third class imported into your port, per *European*, September 7, 1885, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 2½ cents per pound.

The said wool consists of Russian wool known as Donskoi, a coarse carpet wool, which is valued at less than 12 cents per pound in an unwashed condition, and the question involved in this appeal is whether the wool is *scoured*, and liable to "three times the duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed" (T. I., new, 356), as classified by you, or whether it is simply washed, and as such liable to the single rate prescribed for third class (carpet-wools) in a washed or unwashed condition (T. I., new, 359), as claimed by the appellants.

This wool, as an inspection of the samples shows, is in the condition in which similar wools have been imported for many years—that is, it has been washed after shearing, and contains about 10 per cent of dirt and impurities.

These Russian Donskoi wools, as a large mass of testimony on file at the Department conclusively indicates, have for the past twenty years and more been imported into the United States in substantially the same condition as the wool in question, and until this instance have invariably been classified by the customs officers as washed; that they have been and are now commercially recognized in Russia as washed, having only undergone the usual process of washing wools practiced in that country, and that manufacturers in the United States who purchase said wools subject them to the process of scouring before using. On the other hand, it is represented that because the wool is washed after it has been sheared from the sheep, and is in a comparatively clean condition, it is *scoured*, but the proofs to sustain such representations are conflicting, unsatisfactory, and inconclusive.

After careful consideration, the Department concludes that as the said wool is of the same character and in substantially the same condition as the Donskoi wools which have been for such a long period of time commercially known and classified as unscoured wools, there is no good reason at this time (the more especially in the absence of any new legislation on the subject) to change the practice by classifying and subjecting it to the greatly increased duty now proposed.

It is, therefore, held that the appeal is well taken, and that the appellants are entitled to a reliquidation of their entry in accordance with their claim.

The views herein expressed will also apply to the entries of all importations of such wools in like condition which await liquidation at your port. (7438.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 20, 1886.*

WOOL AND MOHAIR NOILS.—I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, transmitting a report from the appraiser at your port concerning the practice in classifying for duty imported wool and mohair noils.

Under the existing rulings of the Department, noils are to be classified as the wools from which they are made, so that if the noils come from class 1 wool, and are either washed or scoured, they should, if washed, pay twice the rate, and, if scoured, three times the rate of duty to which the wool would have been liable if imported

in an unwashed condition. Noils made from class 2 wool and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals (including mohair noils, cashmere noils, etc.), only pay increased duty if imported scoured; and when in that condition they are liable to three times the rate to which the wool or hair is liable in an unwashed condition. If these last-mentioned noils are simply washed and not scoured, they pay but a single rate of duty.

You are directed to cause the practice at your port to conform to these views, and to instruct the appraiser to consider decision, Synopsis, 1404, as modified to accord herewith. **(7470.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 21, 1886.*

WEARDALE CARPETS OR CRUMB CLOTHS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, submitting the appeals (4629 *o* and 4630 *o*) of The John Shillito Company from your assessment of duty on certain ecru-cotton cloths and weardale carpets imported by them, entries 343, March 3, and 329, March 2, 1886.

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The claim of the appellants that the weardale carpets are crumb cloths intended to be placed over carpets for their protection, and are not "carpets woven whole for rooms," is also substantiated, and it is ascertained that they are properly dutiable at the rate of 8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem, as two-ply ingrain carpets, under the provisions therefor in paragraph 375, act of March 3, 1883, as claimed by the importers.

You are hereby authorized to readjust the entries and to forward a certified statement for refund of the excess of duty. * * * **(7474.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 29, 1886.*

CAMEL'S-HAIR TOPS—The Department duly received your letter of the 9th instant, reporting in the matter of the appeal (4517 *o*) of Cass & Mote from your assessment of duty at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called camel's-hair tops imported per *Adriatic*, December 21, 1885, and returned by the appraiser at your port as nonenumerated articles partially manufactured, dutiable under section 2513, act of March 3, 1883.

It appears that the merchandise in question consists of camel's-hair tops that have passed through an extensive process of cleaning but are not otherwise manufactured. Reports as to the dutiable character of these tops have been received from the collectors and appraisers at Boston and Philadelphia, and the Department concurs with them in the opinion that such merchandise can not be considered as manufactures within the meaning of the section above cited, but are more properly covered by the provisions of T. I., new, 717 of the free list, for "hair of all kinds, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for," and should therefore be admitted free of duty.

The camel's-hair tops in question are inferior to camel's-hair noils, which, by Department's decision of September 20, 1875 (Synopsis, 2447), were held to be included in the provision in the old tariff for "hair of all kinds, cleaned but *unmanufactured*, not otherwise provided for;" nor are the tops in question any further advanced in manufacture than wool tops, which, by Department's decision of February 17, 1881 (Synopsis 4777), were decided *not to be manufactured.*

You are therefore authorized to reliquidate the entry free of duty, in accordance with the views herein expressed, and to take the necessary steps for refunding the duty exacted. **(7488.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 5, 1886.*

WAX FIGURES DRESSED.—The Department duly received your letter of the 14th ultimo, transmitting the appeal (5434*o*) of Mr. Bernstein from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain dressed wax figures imported, per *Suevia*, February 23, 1886, and returned by the appraiser at your port as manufactures in part of wool, not exceeding 80 cents per pound in value, and dutiable under T. I., new, 362.

It appears that the importation in question consists of dressed figures, and that the wool clothing with which the figures are clad is "firmly fastened to them, and could not be removed without taking the whole to pieces; besides, that the legs and arms are stuffed with wool and cotton, and the feet covered with wool socks and shoes."

In the opinion of the Department the figures and clothing constitute one article, the components of which are not readily separable for purposes of classification, and that accordingly the rule laid down in the last paragraph of article 553, General Regulations, does not apply, the figures being dutiable as entireties.

Neither does the rate applicable to wool wearing apparel apply, as the articles of clothing have lost their identity as wearing apparel by being firmly fastened to the figures, so that they could not be removed without taking the whole to pieces.

The dressed figures, therefore, may be considered as composed of wax, cotton, wool, leather, and other materials, and being thus made in part of wool are liable to duty at the rate assessed in this case.

Your assessment is accordingly affirmed. (*See* synopses, 2607, 3005, 4811, and 6650.)*a* (**7566.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 19, 1886.*

WOOL ON "SHEARLINGS."—The Department duly received your letter of the 3d instant, relative to the application of Abram S. Smith & Co. for refund of duties alleged to have been illegally exacted on certain 70 bales of sheepskins imported by them at your port on May 4 last.

It appears from an inspection of the samples submitted, and from reports received thereon from the collector and appraiser at Boston, that the skins in question are what are known as shearlings, and are entitled to free entry under the provision in paragraph 719 of the free list, act of March 3, 1883, for "hides, raw or uncured, * * * and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on," and in accordance with Department's decision of June 30, 1879 (Synopsis, 4069).

The imposition by you, therefore, of duty on the small quantity (estimated at about 2¼ ounces) of wool found on each skin, which the appraiser at Boston reports to be too short for commercial value, was not warranted under the circumstances, and you are accordingly authorized to reliquidate the entry free of duty and to take the necessary steps for refunding the duty exacted. * * * (**7588.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 19, 1886,*

WOOL, SNOW-WHITE CAPE—CLASSIFIED AS "SCOURED."—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, transmitting the appeal (5530*o*) of E. A. Adams & Co. from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 30 cents per pound on certain so-called "colonial wool" imported into your port, per *Pieter de Connick* (67 bales), *Stockholm City* (95 bales), and *Durham City* (124 bales), in March last, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 20 cents per pound, as *washed* wool.

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a The only decision referring to wax figures is that numbered 4811.

It appears that wool of this character, which is known as "snow-white cape," has for a long period, since the year 1873, been classified at your port as washed wool, but that, on receipt of Department's telegraphic instructions to you of the 1st of March last, such practice was changed, and that as the importations occurred after the last-named date, you classified the wool in question as "scoured," and assessed duty thereon accordingly.

The result of the investigation heretofore made by the Department in the matter showed conclusively that such wool is admitted on all hands, both at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, to be *scoured*, and that it has always been classified at those ports as such, the same now paying a duty of 30 cents per pound under the provisions of Schedule K.

The Department must, therefore, hold that wool of this character can not be admitted at a less rate of duty than that prescribed for scoured wool.

In view, however, of the fact that the wool covered by the entries in question was ordered by the importers during the continuance of the practice at your port above mentioned, and was actually on the voyage bound to your port at the date of such telegraphic instructions aforesaid, viz, on the 1st of March last, the Department is of opinion that the appellants are entitled, in all equity, to have the wool classified as washed, in accordance with the practice then in force at your port, which was inaugurated by a communication addressed by the Department to the collector of customs at Boston on November 15, 1873 (not published).

The Department, therefore, excepts the entries in question from the operation of said instructions of the 1st of March last, and authorizes you to reliquidate the same by classifying the wool as washed.

It will be distinctly understood, however, that other importations of similar wools shall be classified as *scoured* under the said instructions. **(7589.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 2, 1886.*

GOAT'S HAIR.—I have your letter of the 9th ultimo and samples further relating to the classification under the tariff acts of imported goat's hair.

The sample you submit undoubtedly represents a poor quality of goat's hair. For the purpose of such classification, however, it is immaterial how poor in quality or for what use the goat's hair may be intended, inasmuch as it is clearly and expressly provided for in Schedule K by the clause to which your attention was directed by Department's communication of the 27th of May last, "all hair of the * * * goat," and is dutiable at 10 cents per pound. **(7614.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 8, 1886.*

LACE GOODS, WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, submitting the appeal (6206*o*) of Messrs. Letson & Hashagen from your assessment of duty at the rate of 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain "all-wool laces" imported by them, per *Labrador*, March 4, 1886.

The goods in question, it appears, are wool lace dress goo ds, 41 inches wide, used for women's and children's dresses, and similar to those covered by the Department's decisions of May 13 and 24, 1886 (not published), and held to be dutiable under the provision in paragraph 365, act of March 3, 1883, "for women's and children's dress goods."

The claim of the appellants that the goods are dutiable at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem is therefore rejected. **(7621.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 8, 1886.*

SHOES, CHINESE—WEARING APPAREL IN PART OF * * * HAIR.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of May 18 last, submitting the appeal (5449*o*) of Quong Wah Lung from your assessment of duty at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain Chinese shoes imported by him (entry No. 7459) December 30, 1885.

The appellant claims that the shoes in question, which are composed of cotton, leather, and pith, are dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, as "manufactures of cotton not specially enumerated or provided for."

The appraiser reports that the soles of the shoes, which are about 1 inch in thickness, are composed largely of hair, and that they were therefore classified for duty under the provision in paragraph 366, act of March 3, 1883, for "wearing apparel of every description * * * composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals."

An examination of the sample submitted confirms the report of the appraiser, and, as the hair forms a substantial component material in the shoes, the Department decides that they are properly dutiable as classified, and your decision is hereby affirmed. * * * **(7622.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1886.*

"CROISE."—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, submitting the following appeals from your assessment of duty at the rates of 24 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, and 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called dress goods embraced therein, viz: 6258 *o*, G. W. Sheldon & Co., *Rhaetia*, April 1, 1886; 6259 *o*, Sullivan, Vail & Co., *Zeeland*, December 16, 1885; 6260*o*, Sullivan, Vail & Co., *Rhyniand*, January 16, 1886.

From the report of the appraiser and the sample submitted, it appears that the goods in question are known as "croise," and consist of worsted and cotton goods of light weight, which are known commercially as worsted coatings, and not as women's and children's dress goods, and that they were classified for duty as "manufactures of worsted and cotton," under paragraph 363, act of March 3, 1883.

In a letter addressed to you under date of May 13, last (not published), the Department decided that these goods were not entitled to entry as women's and children's dress goods and the claim of the appellants is therefore rejected. **(7624.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 14, 1886.*

WORSTED DRESS GOODS, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S—"FANCY ZEPHYR" CLOTH.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, transmitting the appeal (6673 *o*) of Messrs. Shepard, Norwell & Co., from your assessment of duty at the rate of 7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called cotton cloth, or "fancy zephyrs," imported by them, per *Carthaginian*, March 31, 1886, and claimed to be dutiable only at 40 per cent ad valorem.

From the report of the appraiser and an inspection of the sample submitted it appears that the merchandise in question consists of cloth the body of which is of cotton and which is ornamented by being partly covered with tufts of worsted, and that this worsted adds largely to the value of the goods.

This cloth is evidently manufactured for women's and children's dress goods, and is therefore specially provided for in T. I., new, 365, and when valued at above 20 cents per square yard is dutiable at the rate assessed in this case.

Your assessment is hereby affirmed. **(7630.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 20, 1886.*

HOSIERY SAXOLAINE.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, submitting the appeal (7700 *o*) of Messrs. Claflin, Larrabee & Co., from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain saxolaine hosiery imported by them, per *Glaucus*, July 22, 1886.

The appellants claim that the quantity of wool contained in the stockings is too insignificant to govern the classification, and that they are dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem.

The appraiser reports that the stockings are composed of cotton and wool, and that, although of comparatively small value, the merino sole gives to them their distinctive character, the word "saxolaine" being printed on the foot, and the label being marked "medicated merino."

The Department decides that the stockings, being knit goods, were properly classified as such, under paragraph 363, act of March 3, 1883, and your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. * * * (**7756.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 11, 1886.*

WOOL WASTE—SWEEPINGS, TAGS, ETC.—I am in receipt of your letter dated the 3d instant, transmitting a communication from Messrs. Bissinger & Co., dated the 2d instant, and requesting to be informed as to the proper classification of certain wool imported into your port, a sample of which you inclose.

The wool, it appears, consists of "sweepings" and "tags," so called, of clothing-wool, which have been picked up on the ranges after the winter is past, and from sheep which perished during snowstorms, etc. It is in a very rotten and dirty condition, and is evidently worthless for the purposes for which wool is used, it being fit only for use, after being cleaned, in stuffing carwheels over the axle to absorb the oil or tallow used in feeding the axles.

Although not, perhaps, the woolen waste of commerce, which is specified in Schedule K (T. I., new, 361) it would seem to assimilate to that article. The opinion is, therefore, expressed that it is dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound, either as woolen waste or first-class wool. If the importers are dissatisfied with such classification they have their remedy by protest and appeal, under section 2931 of the Revised Statutes. (**7860.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. *November 12, 1886.*

MIXED WOOLS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in regard to the classification of certain Mexican wool imported at Laredo, Tex., and transported thence in bond to your port consigned to Messrs. F. Probst & Co.

The appraiser at your port reports that upon the examination of the three bags ordered to the appraiser s store, it was found that they contained a percentage of medium clothing or class 1 wool, mixed with carpet or class 3 wool; that he examined the rest of the importation, with the same result, and that the whole importation was classified as class 1 wool, under the provisions of section 2912, Revised Statutes.

The deputy collector at Laredo, it appears, sorted the wool in question, and classified it partly as first and partly as third class wool, and his action in the premises, being in conformity with the Department's instructions of February 27, 1886 (synopsis, 7384), is approved.

Section 2912, Revised Statutes, referred to by you, does not appear to have any bearing on this case, inasmuch as it relates to different *qualities*, and *values* of the same *class* of wool, and not to different classes, when contained in the same package, and you are therefore instructed to liquidate the entry in accordance with the classification made at Laredo. * * * (**7863.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 3, 1886.*

BROCHÉ CARPETS.—The Department is in receipt of your letters of the 13th ultimo, submitting the appeals (9019 *o* and 9020 *o*) of Messrs. Mandel Bros. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 30 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem on certain Broché carpets imported by them at your port, entries Nos. 5787, September 20, and 5551, September 13, 1886.

The appellants claim that the carpets in question are entitled to entry at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in paragraph 378, act of March 3, 1883, for "carpets and carpetings of wool * * * not otherwise herein specified."

The appraiser reports that the carpets are Brussels carpets, in which a portion of the threads have been cut to bring out certain figures in imitation of the figures in Wilton carpets, and that, as Brussels carpet was the chief feature, they were classified under the provision in paragraph 371, act of March 3, 1883, for "Brussels carpets."

The appraiser at New York reports that the cutting of the pile or thread on part of the figures in carpets of this description does not remove the carpets from the category of Brussels carpets, and that they are so classified at that port.

This classification is in harmony with the Department's decision of August 20, 1884 (synopsis, 6538), on Byzantine carpets, and your assessment of duty is hereby affirmed. **(7894.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 9, 1886.*

HAIR FELT.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of October 26 last, submitting the appeal (8747 *o*) of Messrs. G. W. Sheldon & Co., from your assessment of duty at the rate of 18 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain hair felt, so called, imported at your port, entry No. 4736, August 14, 1886, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions in paragraph 445, act of March 3, 1883, for "all other manufactures of hair not specially enumerated or provided for.

The sample of the felt has been submitted to the appraiser at New York, who reports, under date of the 30th ultimo, that upon chemical analysis it was found to be composed of wool and hair felted.

It is, therefore, dutiable at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in paragraph 362 of said act, for "all manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool," and in accordance with Department's decision of April 26, 1886 (unprinted).

You will, therefore, readjust the entry at that rate and take measures for collecting the duties still due thereon. **(7912.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 10, 1886.*

RING WASTE.—I inclose herewith, for your guidance and information, copy of a decision rendered this day as to the dutiable character of so-called ring waste, an importation of which it appears recently arrived at St. Albans, in your district, and was forwarded to New York in bond, the entry being liquidated at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, as scoured wool.

The waste in question is not of the same character as the "slubbings," "tops," etc., which were the subject of Department's decision (Synopses, 5820 (*a*) and 6884), referred to in your letter of the 22d ultimo to the collector at New York, inasmuch as it consists of the refuse from the spindles, having been wound thereon, and so

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a See note to No. 6884.

can not be utilized without being broken by machinery, thus destroying the fiber of the wool and the utility of the article for other purposes than that of waste.

* * * * * * *

You are requested to inform your deputies at St. Albans and elsewhere of the nature of the inclosed ruling, in order that this article may be properly classified hereafter. (**7915.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1887.*

SLIPPER PATTERNS—EMBROIDERED.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting the appeal (9538 *o*) of Mr. H. E. Frankenberg from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain embroidery on cotton imported by him, per *Werra*, August 18, 1886.

It appears, from the report of the appraiser and an inspection of the sample submitted, that the goods in question are commercially known as "cotton slipper patterns," and that they are embroidered with worsted, and valued at over 80 cents per pound.

Your assessment of duty thereon, being in accordance with T. I., new, 363, and Department's decisions of April 22, 1884 (Synopsis, 6309), and April 16, 1885 (unpublished), is hereby affirmed. (**7965.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1887.*

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, in which, stating a case which comes before you under section 2930 of the Revised Statutes, where the general and merchant appraisers have disagreed as to the value of certain imported wool, you call attention to the fact that while the law imposing duty on wools prescribes that the value at the last port or place whence imported to the United States shall fix the classification, the oath taken by the merchant appraiser requires him to report "the actual market value or wholesale price thereof * * * in the principal markets of the country from which the same was imported into the United States." You state that the oath being at variance with the language of the statute, the same is, in your opinion, inoperative, and makes the whole action of the merchant appraiser a nullity, since the oath requires him to disregard the law.

As requested in your letter, the matter was submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his opinion, and I now transmit herewith a copy of a letter from that officer, dated the 12th instant, which embodies his views on the question submitted.

You will notice that the Solicitor advises that the oath to be administered to the merchant appraiser, in the case of reappraisements of wool, should conform to the requirements of the statute making it obligatory upon him to report the values of the wools at the last port or place whence they are exported to the United States.

The Department concurs with the Solicitor in the opinion thus expressed, and you will be governed accordingly. (**7978.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1887.*

SADDLEBAGS.—The Department is in receipt of a letter, dated the 8th instant, from the U. S. general appraiser at Philadelphia, in which he reports that, according to a statement received from your port, saddlebags of which Brussels carpet forms the component material of chief value appear to have been classified at the rate of 30 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., new, 371) for "Brussels carpets."

Referring to Department's decisions of June 25, 1883 (Synopsis, 5776), and August 10, 1883 (Synopsis, 5853), you are informed that, in the opinion of the Department, saddlebags are dutiable at the rate provided in Schedule N. (T. I., new, 415) for "saddlery," viz, 35 per cent ad valorem. (**7990.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1887.*

GOAT HAIR OF THE COMMON GOAT UNFIT FOR COMBING PURPOSES.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, further reporting on the appeal (8785*o*) of Mr. Henry Schmidt from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound on certain raw hair of the common goat imported, per *British King*, on the 2d of August last, which the appellant claims to be exempt from duty.

The appellant represents that the hair in question is refuse common goat hair, unfit for combing purposes, which can only be utilized in mixing mortar, stuffing saddlery, etc., and an inspection of samples verifies such representations.

It is urged by you that goat hair of this character which is totally unfit for combing purposes is not covered by the provisions of Schedule K (T. I., new, 354 and 358), which relate to "class two, *combing wools*, * * * and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals," but is exempt from duty under the provision in the free list (T. I., new, 717) for "hair of all kinds * * * unmanufactured," etc.

This question was to a certain extent considered by the court in the case of the United States *v.* McNeely recently decided at Philadelphia, where it was held that goat hair unfit for combing purposes was exempt from duty as aforesaid. The U. S. Attorney-General also, to whom the matter was submitted, by a letter dated the 15th instant, advises that, in his opinion, the decision of the court was right, and that goat hair unfit for combing purposes is entitled to free entry, under the provision in the "free list," above referred to.

The Department concurs in such views, and holds that the said appeal is well taken, and that the common goat hair in question is exempt from duty.

You will reliquidate the entry accordingly, and, if necessary, take the usual steps for refunding the duties erroneously exacted.

The previous rulings of May 27 and July 2, 1886 (Synopses, 7544 and 7614), will be considered as modified to accord herewith. (**7999.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1887.*

CROISE.—The Department duly received your letter of the 18th of December last, transmitting the appeal (9765*o*) of Messrs. Kahn Bros., Bine & Co. from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called "croise" imported into your port, per rail from New York, under immediate-transportation entry 1951, August 17 last, which was returned by the appraiser at your port as "worsted dress goods," weighing under 4 ounces per square yard.

The appellants, however, claim that the merchandise in question consists of manufactures of worsted, or "worsted coatings," dutiable at the rate of 24 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 363, T. I., new, and Department's decision of July 10, 1886 (Synopsis, 7624).

It appears from a report received from the appraiser at New York, to whom samples of the merchandise were submitted, that they represent what are commercially known as "women's and children's dress goods," and are used entirely as such, being composed wholly of worsted, 40 inches wide and weighing about 3 ounces to the yard, whereas the merchandise covered by the decision above referred to is composed of cotton in the warp and worsted in the weft, 54 inches wide, weighing about 6½ ounces to the yard, and is used for *men's* wear.

The merchandise in question, therefore, being in fact women's and children's dress-goods, and being composed wholly of worsted, is dutiable under the special provision therefor in Schedule K (T. I., new, 365), of the act of March 3, 1883, at the rate assessed by you in this case.

Your decision is hereby affirmed. (**8020.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 11, 1887.*

"GLORIA CLOTH."—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, submitting the following appeals of Messrs. Bister & Schmidt from your assessment of duty at the rate of 7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain "gloria cloths" imported by them.

* * * * * * *

The appraiser reports that the goods in question, which vary in width from 46 to 120 centimeters, and are composed of silk in the warp and worsted in the weft, are similar to women's and children's dress-goods, and are dutiable at the rate assessed, under paragraph 365, act of March 3, 1883, and the Department's decision of April 15, 1885 (not published).

Your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. (**8050.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 25, 1887.*

NOILS.—On the 20th of April, 1886 (synopsis 7470), the Department instructed you as follows:

Under the existing rulings of the Department noils are to be classified as the wools from which they are made, so that if the noils come from class 1 wool, and are either washed or scoured, they should, if washed, pay twice the rate, and, if scoured, three times the rate of duty to which the wool would have been liable if imported in an unwashed condition. Noils made from class 2 wool and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals (including mohair noils, cashmere noils, etc.), only pay increased duty if imported scoured, and when in that condition they are liable to three times the rate to which the wool or hair is liable in an unwashed condition.

If these last-mentioned noils are simply washed and not scoured, they pay but a single rate of duty.

It is understood that under these instructions imported noils are now habitually classified as scoured wools, it being held that *all* noils come from scoured wools, and that the fact of their original production makes them liable under such instructions to the rate of duty prescribed by the statute for scoured wools.

It was not the intention, however, by such instructions to cause such a practice to prevail, but simply to have all imported noils classified in accordance with the condition in which they may be when imported—that is to say, if in a scoured condition, to pay duty as scoured wool; if washed, as washed wool, etc.

Noils are the product of combing scoured and washed wools, and consist of tufts of short hair which contain all the impurities of such wools, with the addition of the oil and grease which may adhere to the noils in the process of combing.

The appraisers should therefore be instructed upon the importation of any noils to make a careful examination thereof, and if it is found that the noils are in such a condition as to be commercially known as washed, to return them as such, in order that the triple rate of duty shall only be imposed when such examination clearly demonstrates that the noils are in a scoured condition. (**8070.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 9, 1887.*

ELASTIC GAITER-WEBBING.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, reporting further on the appeal (164*p*) of Messrs. Salomon & Phillips from your assessment of duty at the rate of 30 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem

on certain webbing imported by them, per *Etruria*, April 19, 1886, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in paragraph 453, act of March 3, 1883, for "India-rubber fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber."

The appraiser reports that the merchandise in question was elastic gaiter-webbing, composed of worsted, cotton, and India rubber, and that it was classified as "webbing * * * wrought by hand or braided by machinery * * * of which * * * worsted * * * is a component material," under the provision therefor in paragraph 368, act of March 3, 1883, and the Department's decision of April 23, 1886 (not published).

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of *Beard* v. *Nichols et al.*, which was acquiesced in by the Department on the 19th ultimo (not published), and which covered similar goods imported prior to the time when the act of March 3, 1883, went into effect, is not applicable to importations under said act, inasmuch as the term "webbing" is not used in the new act, and the decision is based on the use of that term in the old act (T. I., old, 388).

Your assessment of duty is hereby affirmed. (**8102.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 22, 1887.*

EMBROIDERED BATH WRAPS AND SLIPPERS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, reporting further on the appeals (457*p* and 457½*p*) of Messrs. Richardson & Gerts from your assessment of duty at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain bath wraps and sandals imported by them, per *Samaria*, December 6, 1886, and *Glaucus*, January 24, 1887.

Protest not having been filed in due time for the entry per *Samaria*, the Department declines to entertain the appeal 457*p*.

The appellants claim that the wraps in question, which are made of cotton Turkish toweling, embroidered with colored worsted, are properly subject to duty at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem as "cotton goods."

The appraiser reports that the embroidery is sufficiently elaborate to greatly enhance their value and become an important material in their construction, and that, in his opinion, the worsted should govern their classification.

An inspection of the samples submitted shows that the articles are loose wraps and sandals, intended for use in the bath, which are composed of Turkish toweling, and are elaborately and expensively embroidered with worsted down the front on each side, on the hood, and on each sleeve, the embroidery probably forming the chief element of value, and certainly forming a leading feature; and the sandals are also embroidered in the same style as the robe.

The Department is therefore of opinion that they were correctly classified for duty under the provision in paragraph 366, act of March 3, 1883, for "clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description * * * composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, * * * made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer." (*See* synopses 2134, 2678, 2694, 2712, and 3712.)

Your decision is hereby affirmed. (**8126.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1887.*

HORSE-CLOTHING.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, transmitting the appeal (1512*p*) of the Studebaker Bros.' Manufacturing Company from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain horse-clothing imported into the port of New York, per *Germanic*, January 20, 1887, and thence transported to your port under immediate-transportation entry No. 26.

The appellants claim the articles are dutiable only at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions in T. I., 415, for "coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery," etc.

It appears from the report of the appraiser submitted with your letter that the clothing in question, which is composed principally of wool, consists of such articles as hoods and bandages for the legs, etc., none of which form a part of or are essential to the articles enumerated in T. I., 415.

The clothing in question is not specially enumerated or provided for in the tariff, and, being composed in part of wool, is dutiable at the rate assessed by you, under the provision in T. I., 362, for "manufactures * * * made wholly or in part of wool."

Your decision therefore is hereby affirmed. **(8132.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 23, 1887.*

WORSTED VEILINGS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, transmitting the appeal (1526 *p*) of Messrs. S. Oppenheimer & Levy from your assessment of duty at the rate of 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called "worsted veilings" imported by them, per *St. Laurent*, December 30, 1885, and returned as "all-wool dress goods," the appellants claiming the same to be dutiable at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, as a manufacture of worsted not specially enumerated or provided for.

It appears, from the report of the appraiser and an inspection of the sample submitted, that the merchandise in question is a manufacture exclusively of wool, and known and used almost exclusively for women's and children's dress goods. It was, therefore, correctly classified for duty under T. I., new, 365.

Your assessment of duty is affirmed. **(8140.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 21, 1887.*

MIXED WOOLS.—In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, in which you inquire if, when "mixed wool is imported and it is required to be sorted for the purposes of correct classification and assessment of duty, as permitted by Department's decision of February 27, 1886 (Synopsis 7384), it is necessary to separate the respective classes and repack them in separate bags or whether a thorough examination and determination of the quantity of each class will suffice," you are informed that the sorting referred to in said decision should not be resorted to except in cases where the correct classification of the wool can not be otherwise determined, and was only authorized by the Department in order to provide for the assessment of duty on importations of mixed wool at the rates applicable to the respective quantities of each class therein contained, instead of at the rate applicable to the highest of said classes, which would otherwise have to be imposed.

In cases, therefore, where the correct classification and determination of the quantity of each class of wool can, as suggested by you, be arrived at without sorting the same, no objection is seen to the adoption of that course, provided, however, that the importers assent and waive all objections thereto in writing; otherwise duty should be assessed either at the rate applicable to the highest class of wool found in the mixed packages, or at the rates applicable to the several classes as ascertained by sorting. **(8187.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 22, 1887.*

SADDLE FELT.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, transmitting the appeal (2013 *p*) of Mr. J. H. Fenton from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain saddle-

felt imported by him into the port of New York, thence transported under immediate transportation entry No. 2908, and entered for consumption under entry No. 1421, March 5, 1887.

The appellant claims that said saddle felt is dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem only under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 415) for saddlery not specially enumerated or provided for.

The appraiser in his special report upon this appeal states that the felt in question is in the piece, not having been manufactured in any manner such as to characterize it as saddlery or harness; that it may be used for other purposes, and that it was classified by him according to material under paragraph 362 of Tariff Indexed.

It appearing that said felt in the piece is in part manufactured of wool and is valued at not over 80 cents per pound, your decision assessing duty thereon at the rates specified in said paragraph 362 for manufactures made wholly or in part of wool, and not over 80 cents per pound in value, is hereby affirmed. (8188.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 27, 1887.*

"BRACE AND GIRTH WEBBING."—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, submitting the appeal (1889 *p*) of Mr. J. H. Fenton from your assessment of duty at the rate of 30 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem on certain brace and girth webbing imported by him at your port, entry No. 1421, March 5, 1887.

The appellant claims that the webbing in question is manufactured and used solely for saddle-girths, and that it is entitled to entry at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in paragraph 415 for "saddlery."

The appraiser reports that the goods are invoiced as "girth-web" and "worsted binding," and that they are sold by the piece; have not been advanced beyond the condition of webbing, and may be used for purposes other than the manufacture of harness.

The goods, not having been made into saddle-girths, are not in their present condition embraced in the term "saddlery," and the claim of the appellant is therefore rejected.

In view of the statement of the appellant that these goods are admitted to entry at New York at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, I have to inform you that the collector of customs at that port reports, under date of the 23d instant, that they are classified for duty at the rate assessed by you under paragraph 368, act of March 3, 1883, viz, 30 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. (8255.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 2, 1887.*

MERINO HOSE.—The Department duly received your letter of the 10th ultimo, transmitting the appeal (2516 *p*) of Messrs. Wilson Bros. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called merino hose, imported at your port from New York, under I. T. entry 5782, and claimed by the appellants to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem under T. I. 323.

It appears from reports received from the appraiser at your port and the collector and appraiser at New York, and from an examination of the samples submitted, that the articles in question are composed in part of wool, the wool having been sifted in during the process of knitting, the threads being composed entirely of cotton.

Under the provisions of T. I. 363, all goods made on knitting-frames, composed wholly or in part of worsted, and under the provisions of T. I. 362, all manufactures made wholly or in part of wool are dutiable, when valued at above 80 cents per pound, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.

As these goods fall within the description given they are dutiable at the rate assessed, and your decision is accordingly affirmed.

The statement of the appellants that such goods have been and are admitted at New York at the rate claimed by them is controverted by the appraiser at that port, who states that they are invariably returned for duty at the rate assessed in this case. * * * (8265.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 3, 1887.*

WOOLS—SCOURED AND WASHED.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 24th of January last, transmitting the appeal (129 *p*) of Wood & Payson from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 7½ cents per pound on certain wool imported by them into your port, per *Salerno*, on the 9th of November last, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

The question involved is whether the said wool is *scoured* as classified by you, or *washed* as claimed by the appellants.

This case does not differ in any essential feature from that decided in Synopsis 7438, March 29, 1886, and that case seems to have been very fully and carefully considered, and no good reason is now advanced why the rule there laid down should not be adhered to. In the present case the proofs submitted are quite conclusive that the wool in question is of the same brand, quality, and condition, and cleansed by precisely the same process as the wool which was the subject of that decision.

A chemical analysis discloses the presence of only 2½ per cent more of pure wool fiber, which can not of itself be regarded as sufficient evidence that the wool has been subjected to a different process of cleansing.

The provision in the tariff act of 1883, paragraph 356, that "the duty on wools of all classes, which shall be imported scoured, shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed," is identically the same language which was used in the tariff act of 1867 (14 Stats., 560), and the decisions of the Treasury Department from that time until the present have uniformly been to the effect that the terms "washed" and "scoured" as used in the tariff acts have reference to the processes to which the wool is subjected in preparing it for market or manufacture; the former being used to designate the ordinary process of washing in clear water at a temperature of about 70 degrees, and a subsequent rinsing in water of the same temperature; and the latter to denote the method employed of still further cleansing the wool by subjecting it to the action of soap, alkalies, and other chemicals in water at a high temperature, and usually by the aid of machinery.

This construction of the Treasury Department of the tariff act of 1867 must have been well known to Congress at the time of the adoption of the act of 1883, and it is to be presumed that it was satisfactory to that body, and that by the repetition of the language in the act of 1883 it was intended that this construction should continue to prevail.

Following, therefore, the long-established practice governing importations of wool of this character, the Department sustains the appeal, and decides that the wool is dutiable at the rate of 5 cents per pound as washed wool of the third class, costing over 12 cents per pound.

You will reliquidate the entry accordingly, and if necessary take the usual steps for refunding the excessive duties exacted. (8268.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 3, 1887.*

LLAMA TENNIS CLOTH AND LAWN-TENNIS SUITINGS.—The Department duly received your letter of April 21 last in regard to a difference of practice at your port and New York in the classification of certain goods composed of a cotton warp and wool filling, and commercially known as "novelty Scotch flannels."

These goods, it appears, were invoiced as "Llama tennis cloth," "lawn tennis suitings," and by various other names, and they are classified at your port under

the provisions of paragraph 365, act of March 3, 1883, for "women and children's dress goods," while at New York they are classified under the provision in paragraph 363 of said act for "flannels."

It is ascertained, upon investigation, that they are generally known to the trade both in this country and in Scotland, where they are principally manufactured, as "flannels."

The Department, therefore, decides that they are dutiable under the special provision for flannels above cited, and you will, therefore, cause the practice at your port to be amended accordingly.

The samples submitted with your report do not represent the goods in question, which it appears differ only from the flannels heretofore imported, in that they contain what is known as "boucle" stripes, and the samples appear to be correctly classified, with exception of two, marked "C," which are flannels. * * * (**8269.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 13, 1887.*

THREAD WASTE.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting the appeal (3619*p*) of J. W. Tattersfield from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound on certain worsted waste imported into your port, per *Martello*, on the 7th of April last, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem.

It appears from your report and that of the appraiser that the merchandise in question is a worsted waste, which is known commercially as thread waste; that it is in the condition in which it is dropped from or was broken on the machine, and that it is similar in character and condition to the thread waste which has for many years been imported and subjected to the rate of duty as assessed by you.

This thread waste, it is understood, when broken up and put through the garnetting machine becomes practically wool, and as such is used in adulterating other wool in making cloths, dress goods, etc.

In the opinion of the Department, the merchandise was properly classified under the provision in Schedule K, T. I., 361, for "woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, *waste*, and flocks," dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound.

Your decision is affirmed. (**8340.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 16, 1887.*

"DENTELLES."—Your letters of May 25 last were duly received, submitting the following appeals from your assessment of duty at the rate of 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain silk and woolen goods (dentelle) embraced therein.

* * * * * * *

The goods in question are composed of woolen lace, the woollen threads between the figures being wrapped with silk, and the appraiser at your port is of the opinion that the silk, which is comparatively small in quantity, is added solely for the purpose of changing the classification of the goods.

Samples of the goods having been submitted to the appraisers at New York and Boston, those officers are of the opinion that the silk is introduced to insure the strength and durability of the goods, and not for the purpose of affecting the classification.

This view was also taken by the board of appraisers at their session at New York in July last, and, in consideration of this concurrence of opinion, the Department decides that the claim of the appellants that the goods are dutiable at the rate of 7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem, under T. I., 365, is well founded.

You are therefore authorized to readjust the entries at that rate, and to take measures for refunding the excess of duty exacted thereon. (**8387.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 1, 1887.*

"SLIPED" WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of a letter from the appraiser at your port, dated the 13th ultimo, in which information is asked as to the proper classification of so-called "sliped" wool. As a reply thereto, I inclose herewith copies of communications received from the collector and appraiser at New York, from which it would appear that the wool consists of what is known as "cross-bred lamb's wool," being a cross between English and merino blood, which would be returned for duty at that port as class 2 wool, dutiable, under the provisions of Schedule K., T. I., 358, at the rate of 10 cents per pound.

The appraiser further reports that the process through which the wool has gone, to wit, having been "sliped" from the hide through the agency of lime and other substances, would not advance it beyond the condition of washed wool, and, accordingly, would not affect its return for duty.

These views appear practically to concur with your own, and may be adopted in the classification of this class of wool. (**8414.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 7, 1887.*

CORK SOLES.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, submitting the appeal (4854*p*) of Messrs. Shattuck & Binger from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain cork soles imported by them, per *City of Chester*, September 2, 1886.

The appellants claim that the merchandise is dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in T. I., 422, for "corks and cork-bark, manufactured."

An inspection of the sample shows that the articles are manufactured of cork and wool, wool being a leading and important feature, and the Department is of opinion that they were properly classified for duty under the provision in T. I., 362, for "all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool."

Your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. (**8423.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 24, 1887.*

"WORSTED MANTLINGS" COMPOSED IN PART OF WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, submitting the appeal (5464*p*) of Mr. C. Kell from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain worsted mantlings imported by him, per *Servia*, August 17, 1886, and claimed to be dutiable under T. I., 363.

The appraiser reports that the goods in question are composed of *wool*, worsted, and cotton, and that they were classified for duty under T. I., 362.

In view of the report of the appraiser that the goods are composed in part of wool, and of the fact that goods composed in part of wool are expressly excluded from the provisions of T. I., 363, the claim of the appellant is rejected. (**8444.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 28, 1887.*

WOOL WASTE, CARBONATED.—* * * From the report of the appraiser and an inspection of the samples submitted it appears that the merchandise in question consists of so-called "carbonated wool-waste," made from scoured wool of class 1, that it is nearly as valuable as the wool from which it is made, and is adapted to all the uses of scoured wool.

By reference to the report of the appraisers' conference held at your port in July last, it appears that this article was the subject of consideration at said conference, and that it was held to be properly classified as scoured wool, class 1.

The Department concurs in this view, and your assessment of duty, being in accordance therewith and with T. I., 356 and 357, and the principle enunciated in Department's decision of April 29, 1885 (synopsis 6884), is hereby affirmed. * * * (8452.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 13, 1887.*

"GARNETTED THREAD WASTE."—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, transmitting the appeal (5904 *p*) of J. W. Tattersfield from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound on certain worsted waste imported into your port, per *Galileo*, on the 23d of July last, which the appellant claims to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem under the provisions in Schedule N (T. I., 493) for "waste, all not specially enumerated or provided for."

It appears from the special report of the appraiser and an inspection of the samples that the article in question is the so-called "garnetted thread waste" which was the subject of consideration at the recent conference of United States appraisers at New York, and which was then considered to be in fact *scoured wool*, dutiable at the rate of 30 cents per pound.

It is also understood that the article is similar in many respects to the so-called "carbonated wool waste" which was the subject of Department's ruling of the 28th ultimo, paragraph 9, Circular No. 106, current series.

Under such circumstances you are instructed, provided that the merchandise still remains in your custody, to reclassify it accordingly and to call upon the appellant for payment of the duties still due the Government.

In case, however, the merchandise was entered for consumption and delivered into the custody of the importer at the time of the entry, your classification thereof as wool waste may stand unchanged. (8474.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 13, 1887.*

SHEEPSKIN RUGS AND MATS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, transmitting the appeal (6005 *p*) of Mr. W. F. Laury from your assessment of duty at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem on one case of sheepskin mats and rugs imported, per *Zealandia*, August 8, last, and returned by the appraiser as rugs not otherwise provided for, dutiable under T. I., 378.

The appellant claims that the merchandise is liable to a duty of 20 per cent only, in accordance with Department's decision of December 29, 1885, on an appeal received from your port.

By reference to the decision cited, it appears that the merchandise covered thereby consisted of dressed goatskins and sheepskins similar to those covered by Department's decisions of July 28, 1885 (Synopsis 7046), August 5, 1885 (synopsis 7063), while the merchandise in question appears, from an inspection of the sample submitted and the report of the appraises at your port, to consist of dried sheepskins, lined and finished complete for use as rugs or mats.

The decisions above referred to were not intended to apply to merchandise of this character, which is plainly covered by the provisions of T. I., 378.

Your assessment of duty is accordingly hereby affirmed. (8484.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 26, 1887.*

GARNETTED WASTE.—The Department duly received your letter of the 17th instant, transmitting the protest and appeal (6160 *p*) of Messrs. Adler & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 24 cents per pound on five bales of so-called "wool waste" imported by them, per *Circassian* (entry No. 1414), September 23, 1887.

The appraiser at your port reports that the article in question is made of class 1 wool, washed, costing over 30 cents per pound in an unwashed condition.

The appraiser at Philadelphia, to whom a sample of the importation was submitted, returns the same as garnetted wool waste, and that it is the practice at his port to return similar importations as scoured wool, dutiable at 30 cents per pound.

An inspection of the sample shows that the article has been garnetted or put through some process restoring it practically to the condition of unmanufactured wool, which, under the principles contained in Department's decision of September 28, last (synopsis 8452), is dutiable at the wool rate, and not as waste.

Your assessment of duty is accordingly affirmed. **(8499.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 26, 1887.*

SHEEPSKINS WITH THE WOOL ON PARTIALLY TANNED OR TAWED.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 19th instant in regard to your practice of classifying, under the existing tariff act, alum tanned or tawed sheepskins with the wool on imported into your port.

These sheepskins, as it is understood, are tanned and finished for the purpose of being used as rugs or for other similar purposes.

In the opinion of the Department they can not be classified under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 460) for "leather not specially enumerated or provided for in this act," at a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem, as claimed by you, but are liable to duty at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem, under the further provision in this schedule (T. I., 461) for "skins dressed and finished, of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act."

You will conform your practice to the views herein expressed on the importation of such merchandise. **(8502.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 28, 1887.*

TWEED HATS AND TWEED CAPS.—The Department duly received your letter of August 9, last, in regard to a variance at different ports in the classification of tweed hats. In reply, I would call your attention to the Department's decision of April 15, 1884 (synopsis 6299), in which it is held that tweed hats are dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under T. I., 400.

Tweed *caps* are dutiable as "wearing apparel," under T. I., 366, and the Department's decision of November 20, 1885 (synopsis 7214). **(8506.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 8, 1887.*

WOOL GREASE—DUTIABLE AS AN EXPRESSED OIL.—* * * The appellants claim that the article (wool grease) is provided for under "Schedule N (sundries), act of March 3, 1886, where it says grease obtained by pressure from wool skins, 10 per cent."

So far as the Department is aware, there is no act of March 3, 1886, of the character referred to, neither is there any provision in the tariff act of March 3, 1883, for "grease obtained from pressure of wool skins." The claim, therefore, in the particular mentioned must be rejected.

The appraiser reports that the merchandise in question is an expressed oil of wool, and is known as a solid fat oil of animal origin, it being so classified in the United States Dispensatory (edition 1886, folio 978).

Such being the case, it is held that the article is dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 92) for "all preparations known as expressed * * * oils." **(8528.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 23, 1887.*

LINSEED-OIL BAGGING OR PRESS CLOTH.—Concerning the appeal from your decision assessing duty on certain so-called "linseed-oil bagging," you are informed that after a further and more careful investigation of the matter, it is ascertained that the merchandise in question is neither commercially known as bagging nor capable of being used for the same purpose as bagging, but that it is commercially known and sold as "press cloth," and is used by candle manufacturers, chemists, and oil manufacturers in hydraulic presses for filtering purposes, expressing oil, etc.

Such being the case, you are informed that Department's said decision of the 17th ultimo (synopsis 8480), which was based upon an erroneous statement of facts, is hereby revoked, and that such merchandise, which is imported as fabrics composed sometimes wholly of camel's hair, and at other times wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc., should be classified, under the proper provisions of Schedule K, either as manufactures of hair, or manufactures in part of wool, worsted, etc., at the rates of duty therein prescribed. * * * (8550.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 19, 1887.*

INGRAIN CARPETS WOVEN IN SQUARES.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant reporting on the communication of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., dated the 3d instant, regarding the classification under the tariff acts of two-ply ingrain carpets when woven in squares.

You state that Schedule K (T. I., 369) provides for "Aubusson, Axminster, and chenille carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms," and that, in your opinion, as there is only a comma and not a semicolon after the first word "carpets," the provision for "carpets woven whole for rooms" applies only to such as are "Aubusson, Axminster, and chenille," or, in other words, that a proper reading of the law is "Aubusson, Axminster, and chenille carpets" *and* Aubusson, Axminster, and chenille carpets "woven whole for rooms."

You also express the opinion that two-ply ingrain carpets are specially provided for in the same schedule (T. I., 375) at 8 cents per square yard, and, in addition, 30 per cent ad valorem, and that such rate applies to all two-ply ingrain carpets, whether in ordinary lengths or woven square or otherwise.

Your views in the matter seem to be in accordance with Department's ruling of April 21, 1886 (synopsis 7474), wherein it was held that certain "Weardale carpets and crumb cloths," intended to be placed over carpets for their protection, are not dutiable as "carpets woven whole for rooms," but are dutiable as two-ply ingrain carpets.

It is understood that it has been the practice at your port for many years to classify the two-ply ingrain carpets above mentioned in accordance with your views, and no reason is perceived for changing such practice. (8588.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 16, 1888.*

WOOLEN "CROISÉ" OR "SHOODA."—The Department duly received your letter of December 22 last, submitting the appeal (251*r*) of Messrs. Kohn Bros., Bine & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain woolen dress goods imported by them into your port, entry No. 7504, December 8, 1887, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, as "woolen cloths," under T. I., 362.

The appraiser reports that the goods in question are commercially known as wool croisé or shooda; that they bear no resemblance to what is known as "wool cloth" or "ladies cloth;" that they are almost exclusively used for ladies' and children's dresses, and that they were classified for duty under T. I., 365.

The sample submitted has been referred to the appraisers at Philadelphia and Boston, who report that goods of the same character are classified at those ports for duty at the rate assessed, under the provision in T. I., 365, for "women's and children's dress-goods."

The Department decides that the goods were correctly classified, and your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. (8679.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1888.*

BRUSH BAGS COMPOSED OF JUTE, METAL, AND WORSTED.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting the appeal (2922*r*) of Messrs. Ives, Bellamy & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 18 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain brush bags imported by them, per *Scythia*, October 29, 1887.

From your reference to Department's letter of the 19th ultimo, it would appear that the articles in question are similar to those referred to therein, which were described as being composed of jute, embroidered with worsted yarns, the bags being suspended by an ornamental metal frame, the frame constituting 45 per cent of the total value of the material.

By that decision it was held that two classifications were applicable to these bags, to wit, 45 per cent, as manufactures in part of metal, under T. I., 216, and the several rates provided for in T. I., 363, for manufactures in part of worsted, and you were directed to liquidate the entry at the higher of the two rates applicable under section 2499.

By your assessment of duty in this case at the rate applicable to manufactures of worsted, it is understood that such rate is the higher, and your action being, therefore, in accordance with said decision and with the rule laid down in Department's decision of March 22, 1887 (synopsis 8126), is hereby affirmed. (8682.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1888.*

TRAVELING OR CARRIAGE RUGS.—I return this day, under another cover, three samples of traveling or carriage rugs, received with your letter of the 30th of January last, reporting further in the matter of the appeal (226*p*) of John Wanamaker from your assessment of duty at the several rates provided for wool and worsted goods on an importation of similar articles by him, per *British Prince*, November 18, 1887.

After a careful consideration of the question of fact involved in said appeal, and the receipt of reports thereon from the collector and appraiser at New York, the Department has concluded to modify the decision of January 18, 1870 (synopsis 543*a*), which appears to be applicable to this class of importations, and to concede the claim of the appellant that these rugs are dutiable under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., 378) for "all other * * * rugs."

In the report of the appraiser at your port, received with your letter aforesaid, he describes the articles as such as are used for carriage and sleigh robes, for wrapping on railway cars as traveling robes or blankets, and for house purposes for coverings for sofas, etc.; and, in his letter of December 14 last, reporting on the same appeal, he submits that, under the comprehensive signification of the word, they are *rugs*.

The appraiser at New York reports that they are commercially known as traveling or carriage rugs; and Webster, in his definition of rugs, states that "they are

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a Certain (so-styled) "railway rugs," composed of cows' hair and cotton, or calves' hair and cotton, were decided not to be the "rugs" mentioned in the act of March 2, 1867. They should be classified according to the materials of which they are composed, to be determined by the appraiser, on examination of the goods and such evidence as may be presented (synopsis 543, January 18, 1870).

used for various purposes, as coverings for beds, protecting the carpet before fireplaces, and for protecting the legs against the cold in riding, as a railway rug."

In Department's decision of January 4, 1886 (synopsis 7298), these articles were described as traveling rugs, and were held not to be dutiable as blankets.

As the Department has heretofore practically decided (see synopses 7565 and 8162) that the term "screens," found in the same paragraph, applies to all articles commercially known as screens, and as it is satisfied that these articles are now, and were at the time of the passage of the act of March 3, commercially known as rugs, the decision first aforesaid (synopsis 543) will, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General received in this case, be modified accordingly. The entry in the present instance may, therefore, be reliquidated at the rate applicable to rugs under T. I., 378, and the necessary steps taken for refunding the excess of duty exacted. (8702.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1888.*

WASTE, WOOLEN OR WORSTED.—The Department is in receipt of letters dated the 5th and 7th instant, respectively, from the United States attorney at Philadelphia, in which he reports the trials of the cases (No. 8) of The United States against George W. Patton *et al.* and (Nos. 9 and 10) of The United States against John Dobson *et al.*, which resulted in judgments in favor of the defendants.

These suits were brought in the United States district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania for the recovery of additional duties claimed to be due the United States on certain importations of so-called "woolen" or "worsted" waste, which had been entered by the defendants at the time of importation as "woolen waste," under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., 361), at a duty of 10 cents per pound, but which was classified by the collector of customs as "scoured" wool, at a duty of 30 cents per pound, the claim of the United States being that the defendants were liable for the difference in duties between the said rates.

The main question involved was whether the merchandise, which consisted of broken tops, laps, rovings, slubbings, etc., known as thread-waste, carbonated waste, woolen waste, worsted waste, etc., was commercially known as "woolen waste" at the time of the passage of the act of March 3, 1883, and on this point the United States attorney reports that the evidence produced by the plaintiffs was to the effect that it was commercially known as "worsted waste," and that the evidence adduced by the defendants tended to show that it was commercially known as "woolen waste," whereupon the judge charged the jury that whether the article was "woolen or worsted waste, the consequences are the same so far as concerns this case; that the provisions of the statute whereby woolen waste is made liable to duty apply as well to this wool waste, whether it be waste arising from the manufacture of worsted or woolen goods."

The United States attorney further reports that the jury, in accordance with such charge, found verdicts in favor of the defendants, thus sustaining their claim that said merchandise is liable to duty at the rate prescribed by said schedule for "woolen waste," and also that, in his opinion, the verdicts were correct and in accordance with the evidence.

Upon submitting the matter to the United States Attorney-General, that officer advises "that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States, as there is no sufficient reason to believe that any error was committed against the Government."

You will therefore be governed accordingly, and reliquidate the entries covered by the suit first mentioned in accordance with such decision. You will also apply this decision to any other similar suits now pending at your port, and to all similar importations where the requirements of law as to protest, appeal, institution of suit, etc., have been fully complied with. Hereafter importations of merchandise which

may be commercially known as woolen or worsted waste should also be classified in accordance with such decision.

It is understood that the importations which were the subject of the two suits last mentioned (those against Dobson) were made at New York, and that the additional duties sued for were assessed at that port. Instructions as to the settlement of those suits will be accordingly forwarded to the collector of customs at New York. (8731.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 20, 1888.*

WOOLEN AND WORSTED WASTE.—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, you are informed that Department's rulings of the 15th ultimo, carrying out the decision of the court concerning "woolen or worsted waste," which is the one to which it is presumed you call attention (copy herewith inclosed), relates to waste which was commercially known as "woolen waste" at the time of the passage of the act of March 3, 1883, and that such decision does not cover any commodity which might be now manufactured from wool for the purpose of being introduced into the United States under the name of "waste." (8793.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 24, 1888.*

WOOLEN CLOTH KNOWN AS COFFIN-CLOTH NOT DUTIABLE AS DRESS-GOODS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 24th of February last, transmitting the appeal (4213 *r*) of Mr. F. Brettschneider from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called women's and children's dress goods imported by the appellant, per *Weiland*, November 15, 1887, and claimed by him to be dutiable at 5 cents per square yard and 35 per cent ad valorem, under T. I., 365.

It appears that the merchandise in question is cloth too heavy for women's and children's dress goods, but intended for manufacture into shrouds for men, women, and children, and that it is a wool cloth with a cotton warp, and commercially known as "coffin cloth." It is dutiable at the rate assessed, under T. I., 362. (8860.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 16, 1888.*

CHURCH-SEATING NOT DUTIABLE AS HEMP CARPETING.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, submitting the appeal (5263 *s*) of Rev. H. Martin Hart from your assessment of duty at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem on certain "church-seating" imported by him at your port, and claimed to be dutiable as "hemp carpeting," under T. I., 377.

The merchandise in question, which is intended for use as mats or cushions for the seats in the cathedral at Denver, is composed of hemp and wool, and, as wool appears to be a substantial component, it is not, under the Department's decision of May 29, 1886 (synopsis 7548), entitled to entry as hemp carpeting.

The claim of the appellant is therefore rejected. * * * (8944.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 19, 1888.*

WOOLS, TURKISH, ESKISSAR, AND ROUMANIAN.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, further reporting on the appeal (1202 *s*) of Messrs. Samuel Bunting's Sons & Co., from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound on certain wools imported into your port, per the *Chicago* and *Germanic*,

October 14, 1887, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 2½ cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule K for third-class wools.

It appears from the special reports of the appraiser, transmitted by you in connection with the said appeal, that the wools in question consisted of unwashed Turkish, Eskissar, and Roumanian wools, which, upon careful examination, were found to contain a considerable percentage of Merino blood, and that they were therefore returned for classification as wools of the first class, at a duty of 10 per cent.

The question as to the correctness of such classification was submitted to the conference of New York appraisers, now being held at your port, and the Department is in receipt of a communication from the Board, dated the 16th instant, from which it appears that the members are unanimous in the opinion that the said wools were properly classified as wools of the first class, dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound, under the provisions of Schedule K, T. I., 357.

Your decision is therefore affirmed. (**8956.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1888.*

"CHEVIOTS."—Your letter of May 29 last was duly received, submitting the appeal (3645 *s*) of Messrs. H. Bernheimer, Son & Co., from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called worsted cloths imported by them, per *Celtic*, December 3, 1887, and claimed to be dutiable as manufactures of worsted, under the provisions of T. I., 363, according to their value per pound.

The appraiser reports that the goods, which are known as cheviots, are composed wholly of wool, and were therefore returned for duty as manufactures of wool, under T. I., 362.

Your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. * * * (**8986.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 5, 1888.*

WOOL BLANKETING.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 3d ultimo transmitting the appeals (7138*s* and 7139*s*) of Messrs. Stone & Downer from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called "wool blanketing" imported by the appellants, per *Samaria* and *Catalonia*, June 20 and July 10, 1888, and claimed by them to be dutiable either at 18 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, as woolen blanketing, under T. I., 363, or at 20 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem, as endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, and returned as nonenumerated manufacture in part of wool, under T. I., 362.

It is understood that the so-called "blanketing" in question is composed in part of wool, is imported for the express purpose of being manufactured into card-cloth, does not assimilate to the flannels and blankets provided for in T. I., 363, and is not used for the same purposes as are endless belts and felts.

Said goods, being in part of wool, are excluded from classification under T. I., 363, and, not being otherwise provided for, are dutiable under T. I., 362, in accordance with Department's decisions of March 10, 1886 (synopsis 7402), April 22, 1887 (synopsis 8188), June 2, 1888 (synopsis 8874), and July 12, 1888 (unprinted), on a like appeal of the same importers.

Your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. (**9012.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 10, 1888.*

WOOL-BACK WORSTED COATINGS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, submitting the appeal (8442*s*) of Messrs E. Oelbermann & Co., from

your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain manufactures of wool imported by them per *Waesland*, May 21, *Schiedam*, May 24, and *Westerland*, May 12, 1886.

The appraiser reports that the goods in question are commercially known as "wool-back" worsted coatings, and are composed of wool and worsted, and that they were classified under T. I., 362.

* * * * * * *

The goods, being composed in part of wool, are expressly excluded from classification under T. I., 363, as claimed by the appellants.

Your assessment of duty is hereby affirmed. **(9018.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 23, 1888.*

WOOLEN PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, submitting the appeal (2487*t*) of Messrs. F. Victor & Achelis, from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain woolen piano and table covers, imported by them per *Lahn*, March 12, 1888.

The appellants claim that the covers in question are entitled to entry at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem under T. I., 378.

The paragraph in said provision of law reads as follows, viz: "Mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description," and as said piano or table covers are not portions of carpets or carpetings, this provision is manifestly inapplicable to them.

The covers in question were properly dutiable at the rate assessed under the provision in T. I., 362, for "all manufactures of wool of every description or, made wholly or in part of wool," and your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. **(9133.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1889.*

COAT LININGS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, reporting further on the appeal (8965*s*) of Messrs. H. H. Schwietering & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain coat linings (so called), imported by them per *Trave*, April 28, 1888, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem, under the provision for "coat linings * * * composed in part of wool worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animal."

The appraiser at your port reports that the goods in question are a manufacture of worsted, which is used for the same purpose as light-weight cassimeres sometimes are, viz, for lining overcoats; that it could be used also in the manufacture of *negligé* shirts, and that it was returned for duty as a "manufacture * * * composed wholly or in part of worsted."

The appraiser at Boston, to whom a sample was referred, reports that the goods are in fact coat linings, being manufactured expressly for that purpose, and imported and dealt in by tailoring firms, or those dealing in tailors' trimmings, and that any use other than for coat linings to which they might be put would be quite exceptional.

The appraiser at Philadelphia also reports that these goods are commercially known and chiefly used as coat linings, and that they are so classified at that port.

From an inspection of the sample submitted, and in view of these reports, the Department decides that the goods are dutiable as coat linings, under T. I., 365, and you are authorized to readjust the entry in question accordingly, and also the entries of similar goods covered by the appeals specified in the annexed schedule, and to take measures for refunding the excess of duty. **(9206.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1889.*

NOILS.—The Department is in receipt of a letter dated the 15th instant, from Special Agent Legare Phenix, in relation to the classification of wool noils at your port, more especially those imported by the firm of Seed & Denby, which are consigned to said firm by Messrs. Bowes Bros., of Liverpool.

The special agent states that there is a great diversity of opinion at your port, Boston, and Philadelphia, as to whether the merchandise consists of noils taken from first, second, or third class wool, and he suggests that, inasmuch as the noils are usually invoiced and entered simply either as "third-class" or "carpet noils," that the consignees be required to specify in their entries the actual character of the noils, so as to show from what wool they are made, that is, whether from Egyptian, Turkish, Persian, English, or what.

The suggestion of the special agent seems to be a good one, and you are requested, if practicable, to carry it into effect. (**9221.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 23, 1889.*

WOOL—SCOURED WOOL-TOPS.—The Department is in receipt of a letter dated the 13th instant, from the U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York, reporting the trial, on the 5th and 6th instant, before Judge Lacombe and a jury, of the case of A. D. Juilliard *et al.* v. Magone, collector (N. S. 11320), in the U. S. circuit court for his district.

The case involved the classification of three cases of scoured wool-tops imported by said firm from Bradford via Liverpool, and which were classified as scoured wool of the second class, imported in other than the ordinary condition of scoured wool, and dutiable under T. I., 356, etc., at the rate of 60 cents per pound.

The plaintiffs claimed that the merchandise was scoured wool of the second class, valued at less than 30 cents per pound at port of shipment, and hence dutiable at the rate only of 30 cents per pound under T. I., 356 and 357.

The specific question was submitted to the jury whether, upon the evidence submitted, the merchandise was wool imported in any other than ordinary condition, as practiced in 1883 and prior thereto, and the jury answered said question in the affirmative, whereupon the court directed a verdict for the defendant.

It will be seen that the finding of the jury in this case is in keeping with the decision heretofore made by the Department on wool-tops (see Synopses 4777 and 7217), under which it is understood duty is now assessed on similar importations.

The United States attorney reports that, after the rendition of the verdict in the above case, he was informed by the plaintiffs that they were thoroughly satisfied with the trial of the case as a test, and should not appeal from the decision thereof.

The decisions of the Department being thus sustained, the practice thereunder as to the classification of wool tops will be continued as heretofore. (**9261.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 9, 1889.*

VALUE OF WOOL AT FOREIGN PORT OF SHIPMENT.—I return herewith the inclosures of your letter of the 18th ultimo, in which you request instructions as to the proper method of obtaining the per-pound value of wool of class 3, which is returned by the weigher at weights less than those stated in the invoice and entry, and you refer to a paragraph in Department's decision of August 10, 1887 (Synopsis 8380), which seems to you to conflict with article 491 of the regulations.

In reply to your inquiries you are informed that the paragraph in Department's decision of August 10, 1887 (Synopsis 8380), to which you refer is not deemed to be in conflict with article 491 of the Regulations. This article provides that when the actual market value of wool at the last place of shipment to the United States,

exclusive of charges in such port, shall have been ascertained, no further inquiry is necessary to ascertain the value for the purpose of fixing the rate of duty to which the merchandise is liable, and is based upon a circular letter issued by the Department January 22, 1884.

The actual market value of the wool at the place of shipment is to be ascertained by the appraiser, under the direction of the collector pursuant to the authority given him for that purpose under section 2906, that section being modified in the case of wool by the provision of the tariff act of 1883, which substitutes "the last port or place whence exported to the United States" for the "principal markets of the country, from which the importation has been made," and subject also to the further limitation contained in section 2900, that duty shall not be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value, this limitation applying in cases where the rate of duty depends upon the ascertained value of the merchandise, per pound, per yard, etc.

It would, therefore, seem to be the duty of the appraiser, in all cases, in the first instance, to ascertain the value of an importation of wool at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port. In no case, however, is he permitted to fix such value at a less sum per pound than that contained in the invoice and entry.

It would appear from your communication that the difficulty arises in those cases where there is a discrepancy between the weight of the wool as invoiced and the actual weight as found by the United States weigher at the custom-house. In most cases the actual price paid for the wool, per pound, would be correctly represented by dividing the total amount paid for the importation (less charges) by the number of pounds returned by the United States weigher, and if the appraiser is satisfied that this result correctly exhibits the value of the wool, per pound, at the place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, he may certify and return the same accordingly to the collector for classification and assessment of duty. **(9281.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 22, 1859.*

WOOL—BROKEN TOPS.—The Department is in receipt of the appeals, hereinafter mentioned, from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 60 cents per pound on certain so-called "worsted waste" imported by the parties named, which the respective appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule K (paragraph 361) for "woolen * * * waste," but which merchandise was returned by the United States appraiser as "scoured broken wool tops," etc., on classes 1 and 2, costing under 30 cents per pound in the unwashed condition.

Upon investigation, the claim of the appellants appear to have no foundation in fact. The merchandise, as the special reports of the United States appraising officers and an inspection of official samples show, is not woolen waste within the proper meaning of that term as used in the tariff acts (paragraph 361) where it occurs in connection with "rags," "shoddy," "mungo," and "flocks," and which term has been heretofore defined by the Department (Synopsis 5820)(a) to apply only to a refuse material resulting from the various processes of woolen manufacture, or, as Worcester defines the word to mean, "something of little or no account or value, as the refuse of cotton or silk," but is in fact a fine quality of scoured and purified wool, of classes 1 and 2 in the form either wholly of broken tops or with broken tops predominating to the extent of at least 70 per cent, which, as proofs submitted to the Department seem to indicate, have been purposely broken with a view to procuring its illegal admission as "waste."

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a See note to 6334.

Scoured wool, imported in the form of top or tops, similar to the merchandise in question, can not be removed from its proper classification under the statute and the decisions of the courts (see Synopsis 2261) either by reason of the tops being broken purposely or otherwise, or on account of a small percentage of thread, or other waste being mixed with it, and as it is clear to my mind that the said merchandise is in fact wool advanced beyond the scoured condition and suitable for immediate use, and is, therefore, wool imported in other than the ordinary condition in which wools were imported at the time of the passage of the act of March 3, 1883, I decide that it is dutiable at twice the rate of duty prescribed for scoured wools of the classes to which it belongs, under said Schedule K (paragraph 356), which, among other things prescribes that "the duty upon wool of the sheep * * *, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject."

Your decision is therefore affirmed. * * * (9303.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 22, 1889.*

WEIGHT OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, reporting further on the appeal (2079 v) of Messrs. Neustadter Brothers from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain wool flannel imported by them per *Servia*, February 20, 1888, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 24 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem.

The appellants claim that the weight of the goods as taken by the appraiser who averaged the boards at the weight of one board is incorrect, and that the invoice presented shows the exact net weight of the goods sworn to by the manufacturer before the United States consul.

The appraiser reports that the weight of the boards was ascertained by weighing one board and multiplying the result by the number of pieces.

The Department being of opinion that this method of ascertaining the amount of allowance to be made for the weight of boards upon which flannels and other woolen and worsted goods are rolled was inadequate, the question was submitted to the board of local appraisers in conference at your port, and from the report of the recorder of said board, dated the 13th instant, it appears that the practice at the different ports varies, and the appraisers unanimously recommend the adoption of the method of weighing one board out of every ten, to ascertain their average weight.

This recommendation is approved, and you will please direct the appraiser to adopt this method in ascertaining the weights of all woolen and worsted goods where the rate or amount of duty is dependent on the weight of the goods.

As the goods covered by the appeal of Messrs. Neustadter Brothers were entered for consumption, and it is now impracticable to ascertain their actual weight, the Department can afford them no relief, and your assessment of duty thereon must stand affirmed. (9346.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 27, 1889.*

WORSTED CLOTHS.—The Department duly received your letter of the 17th instant, transmitting the appeal (No. 6682 v) of Messrs. H. Herrman, Sternbach & Co. from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, on certain merchandise imported by them per *Adriatic*, April 8, 1889.

The appellants, in their protest, claim that the goods in question "are manufactures of worsted and contain no wool, and as such, costing under 60 cents per pound,

are liable to a duty of only 18 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem," under Schedule K (T. I., new, 363), act of March 3, 1883.

It appears from the samples submitted that these cloths are what are popularly known as coatings, suitings, etc., and are so finished and close as to be specially adapted for use in the manufacture of garments worn by men and boys. With the papers transmitted is the report of the chemist at the United States laboratory at New York, to the effect that samples of the cloth have been chemically and microscopically examined by him and "found to be composed wholly of wool fibers."

The assistant appraiser in his report, which is concurred in by the appraiser, states "that the merchandise covered by the invoices in question, consisted of cloth composed wholly of wool, and therefore dutiable under the provisions of paragraph 362, T. I., new, as a manufacture of wool, valued at less than 80 cents per pound, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem."

This view accords with the unanimous conclusion reached by the local appraisers of the principal ports at their conference held in New York, in April last, "that the so-called worsted coatings, suitings, etc., were manufactured of wool, and should be returned as property dutiable according to value under the provisions in 362, T. I., for all manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool not specially enumerated or provided for."

The question involved thus becomes one of fact, and the proper customs officers, upon whom the law has conferred jurisdiction in the first instance to examine and certify as to the facts, having found and decided that these goods are "woolen cloths" and "manufactures of wool" within the meaning of those terms as used in the tariff act, their decision in this respect ought not be disturbed, unless it clearly appears that they have misapprehended the facts, or reached a conclusion unsupported by them. The question in the form presented by this appeal comes here for the first time, and is unembarrassed by any previous Departmental ruling upon it. After careful research, I am unable to find any decision of the Department which can serve as a precedent for the disposition of this case. It does, however, appear from the files of the Department that at least three times during the past four years application has been made in behalf of the domestic manufactures of woolen cloths to the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions to the collectors of customs at the several ports of entry, to classify and assess duty upon importations of goods of this character under paragraph 362, as woolen cloths or manufactures of wool, it being represented that they were erroneously classified under paragraph 363, and elaborate arguments were presented in support of this proposition, but no decision upon the subject was ever announced by the Department.

It is claimed in support of the contention that these cloths are manufactures composed wholly of worsted, and not specially enumerated or provided for in the tariff act; that the wool which is used in their manufacture has been combed as well as carded, and that whenever wool in the process of its manufacture into yarn is combed, the product is invariably a substance or material known as "worsted," and that when this substance or material is wholly employed in the manufacture of cloth the result is a manufacture "composed wholly of worsted" not specially provided for, and therefore dutiable at the lower rate prescribed in paragraph 363. It is claimed that this conclusion inevitably follows, without reference to the kind or quality of wool used, or the uses and purposes for which the manufactured article may be intended or adapted.

But it is conceded that the wool now commonly used in the manufacture of the goods which are the subject of this appeal is not of the kind known as "combing wool" designated as class two (paragraph 354) in the tariff act; but is a fine "clothing wool" belonging to class one (paragraph 353). It is further shown that it is only within recent years that these cloths have been known to commerce, the use of improved machinery having made it practicable to manufacture them from the fine clothing wool which has been subjected to the process of combing after it has been carded.

It seems to be undisputed that the definition of "worsted" was originally confined to the product of long-combing wools. Webster, in the latest edition, described the term as follows: "Worsted, well-twisted yarn, spun of *long staple wool* which has been combed to lay the fibers parallel, *used for carpets, hosiery, gloves, and the like.*"

It therefore becomes important to determine the sense in which the term is used in the tariff act; whether according to its original and proper meaning, or whether it is to have a broader application and to be so construed as to include a large and important class of fabrics which were not within its scope when the term was first employed in our revenue laws.

In all cases of ambiguity, or of conflicting statutory provisions, the familiar rule of construction requires that the intent of Congress should, if possible, be discovered, and such a view adopted as will harmonize and not destroy the manifest scheme of the statute.

In the present case there are two paragraphs under which it is contended the goods in question may be classified: 1. Paragraph 362: "Woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act," etc. 2. Paragraph 363: "Flannels, blankets, etc., woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued," etc.

If paragraph 362 stood alone it would not be disputed that worsted cloths were dutiable thereunder, either under the specific designation of woolen cloths, or under the designation of all manufactures of wool of every description, worsted itself being a manufactured fabric or material made from wool either wholly or in part.

After a careful examination and consideration of all the papers and authorities bearing upon the question, I have reached the conclusion that there is nothing in the language employed in paragraph 363 which exempts these cloths from the operation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

The term "woolen cloths," in paragraph 362, is a specific designation of a class which was, I think, intended to include all *cloths* made from wool.

The term "cloths" has a technical and restricted signification, and can properly be only applied to the thicker and heavier fabrics of wool, which are so finished and close as to be adapted for use by the tailor or clothier in the manufacture of garments for men and boys.

It appears that these so-called "worsted cloths" are made from clothing wool in the same mills in which other cloths are made, and by the same machinery; that the wool is carded as well as combed, and that they differ in no essential respect in the process of manufacture from other woolen cloths, except that while in the latter case the wool is simply carded, in the former it is both carded and combed; and they are both adapted to the same uses. They are also classed with woolen cloths by many expert authorities upon the subject. In the report of the judges at the Centennial Exposition, consisting of five American and ten foreign experts, they are reported upon under class 235, which comprises the woolen cloths, and not under class 238, which comprises the worsted and combed wool fabrics.

The same classification is followed by the American commissioner at the Paris Exposition of 1878, where they are reported upon under class 33, cloth and other woolen fabrics, and not under class 32, which pertains to combed wool and worsted fabrics.

A noted writer, Mr. Alcan, in his treatise on woolen manufactures, published in 1866, described worsted fabrics as follows:

We rank in the sixth class those innumerable articles whose wool is mixed with cotton, flax, silk, the hair of the goat and alpaca, cashmere, etc., to obtain the vast branch of products known under the name of orleans, coburghs, alpacas, bereges, lastings, gauze, grenadines, mozambiques, foulards, tissues, for furniture, etc., and which are designated more particularly under the *generic name of worsted in England.*

There being a special enumeration or provision in the tariff act, to wit: Woolen cloths, under which these goods may be classified, it follows that paragraph 363 has no application to them, because it includes only such manufactures of worsted as are not specially enumerated or provided for.

In the case of Barber v. Schell (107 U. S., 617), it was held that designations qualified by the word "cotton," in the act of 1846, were designations of articles by special description as contradistinguished from designations by a commercial name or a name of trade, and are designations of quality and material; and applying the same principle to the term "woolen" as a designation of cloths, it must be held that it includes all cloths made of wool, and that commercial usage can not be resorted to for the purpose of showing that in the trade the term is restricted to those cloths which were manufactured from wool which had been carded and not combed.

A review of the various tariff enactments upon the subject from 1816 to the present time leads to the conclusion that the term "manufactures of worsted" in paragraph 363 was intended to include only those fabrics not specially enumerated or provided for which are made from the long staple or combing wools described in paragraph 354. In all the tariff laws the term seems to have been used as synonymous with that of "stuff goods," which, being of a cheaper quality, were always subjected to a lower rate of duty than woolen cloths and manufactures of wool generally.

The first tariff on woolen goods is found in the act of 1816, where an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent was laid on "woolen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wool is the material of chief value, except blankets, woolen rugs, and worsted or stuff goods."

Two things here are worthy to be observed. First, that the term "worsted goods" is used in this act as synonymous with "stuff goods;" and, second, worsted goods are described as "woolen manufactures."

In the tariff act of 1824 a duty was first imposed upon "worsted-stuff goods," and they were classed under the head of "manufactures of wool or of which wool shall be a component part."

The same classification was preserved in the act of 1828.

The act of 1832 imposed a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on "all milled and fulled cloths known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kendal cottons, composed exclusively of wool, not exceeding 35 cents a square yard in value," and 10 per cent on "worsted-stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted," and on "all other manufactures of wool" 50 per cent ad valorem.

Under this statute worsted cloths would have been dutiable at the same rate as other manufactures of wool. It is also to be observed that the term "worsted-stuff goods" is retained, to which is added "shawls and other manufactures of silk and worsted."

In the tariff act of 1842 "worsted-stuff goods" are again recognized as a manufacture of wool, and are excepted from the provision imposing the high rate of duty, and are included under the designation of "all manufactures, not otherwise specified, of combed wool or worsted, and manufactures of worsted and silk combined."

In the succeeding act of 1846 a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem was imposed upon "manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for," and 25 per cent upon "manufactures of worsted or of which worsted shall be a component material not otherwise provided for."

The word worsted does not occur in the tariff act of 1857.

In the subsequent tariff acts of 1861 and 1862, worsteds are mentioned in connection with dress delaines and goods of similar description and bunting, as follows: "And all other manufactures of worsted or of which worsted shall be a component material not otherwise provided for," the connection showing that worsteds were considered as varieties of "stuff goods."

The act of 1862 is the first act in which woolen cloths are specifically mentioned,

and it will be observed that the heavier worsted goods were made to pay the same rate of duty as woolen cloths.

In the act of 1864 there is found, after a reference to bunting, the following: "And on all other manufactures of worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goats' hair, or of which worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goats' hair shall be a component material not otherwise provided for, 50 per cent ad valorem."

The tariff act of 1867 is substantially the same in respect to worsteds as the act of 1883, except instead of the phrase "not otherwise provided for," in the act of 1867 there is inserted in both paragraphs the phrase "not specially enumerated or provided for in this act."

All these statutes clearly had in view the manufactures from long-combing wools, including the varieties of stuff goods designated by the names referred to by Mr. Alcan and the other authorities.

In a statute words are to be construed with reference to the company which they keep; and when the term "manufactures of worsted" is found invariably associated with the cheaper worsted fabrics, known as "stuff goods," and the terms are sometimes used interchangeably, the presumption can, I think, be fairly indulged that Congress intended to employ the term in its original and restricted signification.

The case of Elliott v. Swartout (10 Peters, 137) is relied upon to sustain the claim that these coatings and suitings are manufactures of worsteds, and hence are dutiable at the lower rate; but I do not consider the case fairly susceptible of such an application. The precise point involved was whether certain worsted shawls and worsted suspenders were dutiable under that provision of the act of 1832 which imposed a tariff of 50 per cent ad valorem upon "all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part." That act imposed a duty of 10 per cent on "worsted-stuff goods, worsted shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted." And it being conceded by the counsel for the Government in that case that worsted is made out of wool by combing, and that it becomes thereby a distinct article, well known in commerce under the denomination of "worsted," it of course followed that these articles could not be classified as manufactures of wool. But the court did not hold that all manufactured articles in the production of which combed wool is used are to be regarded as manufactures of worsted. On the contrary, the chief justice of the Supreme Court in a subsequent case at the circuit (Riggs v. Frick, Taney's Circuit Court Decisions, 100) disclaimed any such broad application of the decision in the former case. At page 105 he says: "But neither of these terms—'combed wool' nor 'carded wool'—is used in any part of the law in describing the manufactures therein mentioned; the distinction taken in the act of Congress is between 'worsted' and 'woolen.' Although worsted is made of combed wool, yet we have seen nothing that would justify us in concluding that all manufactures of combed wool are worsted. On the contrary, for aught that appears to the court, there may be a variety of manufactures of combed wool which are not worsted, and which would be liable to the duties imposed on woolens."

If, as I think, it satisfactorily appears that the term "manufactures of worsted" when first introduced into our tariff laws referred exclusively to certain products manufactured from the long-combing wools, then it should be so construed and limited in all subsequent statutes upon the subject into which it may be introduced.

It has been repeatedly held that the designation or description of an article or class of articles in a tariff enactment is not to be extended beyond the articles which, according to commercial usage prevailing at the time the law is passed, are included therein, and that articles which may be subsequently invented or produced composed of different materials can not properly be included in such classification, although they have the same commercial designation and are applied to the same uses. (Curtiss v. Martin, 3 Howard, 106; United States v. One Hundred and Twelve Casks of Sugar, 8 Peters, 277; Roosevelt v. Maxwell, 3 Blatchford, 391; Baxter v. Maxwell, 4 Blatchford, 32; Bacon v. Bancroft, 1 Story, 341; Lee v. Lincoln, Ib., 610; United States v. Breed, 1 Sumner, 159.)

And in Roosevelt *v.* Maxwell, *supra*, it was held that when a term or classification when first introduced into a tariff act has, according to commercial usage, a well-understood and a well-defined signification, which limits its scope and application, and such term is transferred to and incorporated in subsequent tariff laws, it will be presumed that Congress did not intend to use the term in the later statutes in a sense different from that in which it had been used in the first enactment.

It being undisputed that the term "manufactures of worsted" when first employed in the tariff act of 1842 was commercially known to include only certain products of the long-combing wools, it would follow that, when used in subsequent statutes, it must be so understood if the principle of these decisions of the Supreme Court is correct.

In determining the question involved, regard should also be had to the provisions of section 2499, that if two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article, it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates.

There is certainly room for very serious contention that the goods in question should be classified under paragraph 362 as well as 363; and in such cases it would seem to be the duty of the revenue officers to impose the higher rate. It is only in this way that in doubtful or balanced cases a judicial construction can be had. The Government can not apply to the courts for an interpretation of the law, but the importer can, if he deems the rate of duty imposed excessive or unlawful.

In construing tariff laws where there is doubt as to the classification arising from the employment of ambiguous terms, regard should also be had to the general scheme or policy which underlies their enactment, which seeks to graduate the rate of duty according to the cost or expense involved in the production of the articles to which it relates, and especially according to the quantum of labor, skilled and unskilled, which may be required for their manufacture. We find that this principle has been almost invariably observed in framing every act imposing duties, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Movius *v.* Arthur (95 U. S., 104), regarded it as of great value in determining doubtful cases where it was sought to so construe the law as to make the less expensive article pay the higher rate of duty.

From the data before me it appears that the cost of the machinery and labor required for the manufacture of these coatings and suitings is greater than that required for the manufacture of cassimeres and other woolen cloths which are used for the same purposes, and yet if duty is assessed under paragraph 363, they will be made to pay a rate of duty in many cases 30 per cent less than cassimeres and other woolen cloths costing in the foreign market the same price. It is not to be presumed that Congress intended so great a departure from the general plan of the statute.

As bearing upon this question of the intent of Congress, it is also a circumstance of great weight that in the present as well as in former tariff laws, woolen and worsted yarns are subjected to the same rate of duty, and if it was the intention to discriminate in favor of worsted products generally by imposing upon them a lower rate, this discrimination would have been extended to the different kinds of yarn, for it is in the treatment of the wool while in course of manufacture into yarn that the only difference occurs which creates the distinction between woolen and worsted.

So, too, in the case of ready-made clothing—there is no discrimination in the tariff law between clothing made from woolen and that made from so-called worsted cloths, but both are made to pay the same duty; and it is not reasonable to infer that it was intended to subject to different rates of duty cloths manufactured from yarn paying the same rate and used in the manufacture of clothing which pays when imported the same rate, and it should not be so held if by any fair construction of the law it can be avoided.

The familiar maxim should be applied that "A thing within the intention is within the statute, though not within the letter, and a thing within the letter is not within the statute unless within the intention."

Your decision being in accordance with the evident intention of the statute is, therefore, affirmed.

The questions involved in this appeal having been submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, the opinion of that officer, which is in harmony with the views above expressed, is herewith transmitted for your information.

This decision will also apply to the appeal (6659v) of Ballin, Joseph & Co., on entry of similar goods per *City of Paris*, April 11 last, which was transmitted with your letter of the 16th instant. (9400.)

[Opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury above referred to.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1889.

SIR: I have considered the questions involved in the matter of the appeal of Herrman, Sternbach & Co., No. 5220.

This is an appeal, after proper protest, from the ascertainment and assessment of duties by the collector of the port of New York on certain "worsted coatings" classified as "manufactures of wool costing under 60 cents per pound, and liable to duty at 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem."

The collector of the port of New York has decided that this merchandise was to be classified for the purposes of duty under paragraph 362, T. I., new, which reads as follows:

"Woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at above 80 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem."

The officers of the port have held that these goods were "manufactures of wool." The importer alleges them to be a "manufacture composed wholly or in part of worsted," and that they should be classified as such, under paragragh 363, T. I., new, which reads as follows:

"Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods and all goods made on knitting frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals (except such as are composed in part of wool), not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound; valued at above 30 cents per pound, and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound; valued at above 40 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 18 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 24 cents per pound, and in addition thereto upon all the above-named articles 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at above 80 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem."

The two quotations above made from the act of March 3, 1883, are substantially the act of March 2, 1867.

Prior to the action complained of in this appeal this class of merchandise had been recognized by customs officers as subject to duty under paragraph 363, as "worsteds" or as "manufactures of worsted." A ruling long persisted in, it is contended, ought not to be changed except for the gravest of reasons. Seemingly it is thought by many engaged in this contention that a wrong, if hoary with age, gains such a status that it is almost impious to attempt its dislodgment. It has been suggested that a reclassification of manufactures, such as are involved in this case, is an "alteration of the law," and that such an "alteration" would bring calamity to all business, and, therefore, that such "alteration" would be criminal upon the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. Surely no sane person would contend that the Secretary, or any other officer of the Government, can "alter the law." Every one recognizes that power to be invested in the Congress alone; but it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to supervise the execution of the customs laws. He is charged with the duty and responsibility of *properly* executing these laws, and, of course, executing them as he understands them.

This responsibility is imposed upon him by his official oath and by the statutes. He is not necessarily to execute these statutes as his predecessor understood them, or some other gentleman understands them, but as he understands them; and lapse of time, in which an error has been persisted in, is not a justification for him when

he is clearly satisfied that an erroneous construction has been given to the statutes by those who have preceded him. If an erroneous interpretation has been given of the act of March 2, 1867, or March 3, 1883, quiet will not come to the conscience of the present administrator of the law by the suggestion that the wrong may be nearly a quarter of a century old. When an erroneous interpretation is discovered, then is the opportune moment for its correction, and it is a gross perversion of language to say that he who, follows the dictates of conscience and an enlightened judgment, asserts what he believes to be the manifest will of the legislature, is guilty of the rank crime of usurping the functions of the legislature, and assuming to make "alterations in the law."

The merchandise involved in this controversy consists of cloths made entirely from wool. They are thick, close, compact fulled cloths, of heavy weight, and they are suitable for men's clothing. They have all the characteristics of woolen cloths; they are produced from precisely the same material. Every process in the preparation of the material, and of the manufacture, that is used in the production of woolen cloths, is resorted to in the production of so-called worsted cloths. They are of like value when finished; of like weight; and are adapted to the same uses, and are used by the same class of persons. They are so nearly alike that it is only the expert who can distinguish one from the other, and in many instances the most expert examiner is unable by sight or by handling to determine one from the other until he has had an opportunity to unravel and carefully inspect the yarn from which the cloth is woven. But it is contended by the appellants that the processes used in the manufacture of the cloths are not the same; that in the case of worsted cloth one process is used not known to woolen; that the wool from which the worsted is woven is "combed," which is not the case with the woolen variety. In the manufacture of woolen and of worsted cloth of to-day, the processes of washing, shearing, sorting, scouring, drying, oiling, pickering, carding dyeing, spinning, twisting, spooling, dressing, weaving, fulling, scouring, coloring, crabbing, shearing, pressing, brushing, are identically the same. The wool is of the same quality. It may be, and in this case is, fine short-staple merino wool, or wool of similar breeds, known as "clothing-wool," In the process of manufacture, up to and including carding, the methods of the manufacture are precisely the same in both kinds of cloth; but at that point the wool intended for worsted cloth is subject to one additional manipulation. After being carded it is "combed." When "combed," however, the methods used in the manufacture of woolen cloth are again resumed and continued to the end, so that the only method known to worsted cloth not known to woolen is the one process of "combing."

If, therefore, worsted cloths are not to be classified as manufactures of wool, it is because of this one difference in the process of manufacture, or because the "manufactures of worsted" or "worsteds" have a "commercial designation." This "commercial designation," however, to be available in this controversy, must have been adopted, applied, and recognized at or prior to the time when the commodity to which it was applied was first known to the tariff laws. Worsteds have been known to these laws since 1816, but the phraseology of the present law in all of its substance was adopted first in the act of 1867, so that for the purposes of this contention it is enough to consider whether the worsted cloths of to-day were included among the articles to which the "commercial designation" of worsteds was applied at that period. In this connection we may remark that in the argument in the case of Riggs *v.* Frick it was asserted that the mere "combing" of the wool made any kind of cloth "worsted," but the court said:

"Although worsted is made of 'combed' wool, yet we have seen nothing to justify us in concluding that all manufactures of 'combed' wool are worsted. On the contrary, for aught that appears to the court, there may be a variety of manufactures of 'combed' wool which are not worsted and that would be liable to the duties imposed on woolens."

What was meant by "manufactures of worsteds" at the time of the passage of the act of 1867 is a most pertinent inquiry in discussing the question of "commercial designation."

It was a manufacture that *then* existed that was to be affected by the law; it was something *then* known to commerce or to manufactures that was to receive this baptism of "worsteds." It was a something that *then* existed and had a place in the commercial world.

If this is true, then no argument drawn from "commercial designation" can help the case of the appellants, for at that time the class of cloths known to this controversy had no existence. If there were at that time a few manufactures somewhat similar to cloths of this character they were known by another name than that of worsted; they were known as diagonals, as suitings, as corkscrews, as trouserings, and not as worsteds.

The worsteds of that period were thin, light stuffs adapted to the clothing of

women and children. They were very far removed in character from cloths. Worsted yarn at that time was made by "combing" the coarse long-staple wool of English breeds. There was no machinery at that time capable of "combing" the fine, short wool of the Saxony, Merino, and similar breeds such as enter in the manufacture of the cloths in controversy. The fiber of the coarser wools equals about 1-480th part of an inch in diameter. The finer about the 1-1300th part of an inch in diameter. The serrations of the former are about 1,000 to the inch, and of the latter 2,700. The length of the former varies from 6 to 16 inches; the latter frequently are not longer than from 1 to 2 inches. The worsteds of the period of the enactment of the law were "combed" from coarser longer varieties. The worsteds of this controversy are "combed" from the shorter and finer varieties of wool. The "worsteds" of twenty-five years ago but seldom weighed more than 4 ounces to the square yard; worsted cloths of the present time not infrequently weigh 24 ounces to the square yard. The former worsteds were for the handicraft of the dressmaker; the latter for the tailor. The "worsted stuffs," or the "stuffs" known as worsteds twenty years ago, were as unlike the cloths of to-day as they are unlike Brussels carpet. Carpets may be, and sometimes are, made from the "*combed*" coarse long-staple wools; yet who would contend that because of this "combing" process carpets should be admitted to classification as worsteds under paragraph 363. It can scarcely be contended that the simple process of "combing" a material should give the product into which it is made a distinctive character or "commercial designation" irrespective of the nature of that material. If the opposite of this be so, then that manufacture made from "combed" cotton should be classified as a worsted. To so classify it, however, would be absurd; and hence we may say that it is not the process or method of treatment of the raw material, nor yet the material itself that is the subject of the law, but it is the class of goods known to the commerce of the country at the time the law is approved. If the "worsted stuffs" known to the commerce of the country in 1867 were not the manufactures intended to be covered by the language of the act, then there was no substantive, actual entity that could have been intended. The worsted cloths of this day were not known. There is no part of the material from which worsted cloths are manufactured at any time during their process of manufacture known by the name of "worsteds." There was no article known to either manufacturers or commerce as worsteds, save that merchandise known as "worsted stuffs."

It might be said that carpet can not be classified as worsted, because it is otherwise provided for in the act. It is provided for as carpet. Is not this true of the manufacture we are considering? Is it not classified as woolen cloth, or as a manufacture of wool? If the worsted cloths involved in this appeal are not entitled, because of their identity with the worsteds, or manufactures of worsteds, of 1867, to be so classified, then they are not enumerated in paragraph 363. It is only those worsteds known to commerce and manufacturers of that period as worsteds that are entitled to that designation; and these particular cloths must be of that kind so known at that time to have the benefits of paragraph 363. They must be included under the designation of manufactures of worsted or else they are not named at all in that paragraph. And if they are cloths, and if they are made from wool, then they are entitled to the designation of woolen cloths, or of manufactures of wool provided for in the preceding paragraph. They certainly much more resemble woolen cloths than they do the worsteds of the period of the statute. In material; in methods of manufacture; in appearance; in weight; in value; in use, they are identical with woolen cloths. Compared with the worsted stuffs of 1867, we find that they are dissimilar in material; in their value; in their use; and have nothing in common, excepting the one process of "combing." There are at least twenty distinct processes applied to wool from the time it leaves the back of a sheep up to the time it becomes a finished cloth. Nineteen of these processes are common to worsted cloths and to woolen. But suppose that the cloths in the controversy are not woolen cloths, are not named in paragraph 362, nor yet in 363, then the classification of the collector would be correct, because, being unenumerated, he would be required to classify them and impose the duty borne by the article they most nearly resemble, which would be woolen cloths.

These cloths being so nearly identical with woolen cloths, the language of the statute would indicate the intention of the Congress to have them so classified for the purposes of duties. Woolen yarn and worsted yarn pay the same rate. Ready-made clothing, whether of worsted or wool, pays the same rate, as do cloaks, dolmans, and other articles enumerated in paragraph 367. Clothing wools and "combing" wools are also placed upon an equality.

In the grouping of articles in the paragraphs of the act of 1883 Congress has in general observed a rule of equality. It is equals that we find grouped together. Paragraph 362, we find, provides for woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and manufactures made wholly or in part of wool. This enumeration, in connection with the rates provided for, shows the intention to adhere to a general class, for in the manufac-

tures that may be in part of wool the rate of duty clearly indicates that the component part of the material would be of approximate value to the wool.

The same grouping of equals is found in paragraph 363, "flannels, blankets, hats of wool, balmorals, knit goods, woolen and worsted yarn, manufactures composed in whole or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals." Here, again, we find articles of the same general character of value grouped together, but of less value, or inferior grade to those of the preceding paragraph. This habit of classifying articles having relation to each other in their general phases of character, quality, value, and similtude runs throughout the law. Not without interruption or with entire uniformity, it is true, but so generally and with such marked uniformity as to show a purpose of intention or design on the part of the Congress. Paragraph 362 groups together the most valuable manufactures of wool, the following paragraph those of less value or importance. Does not this uniformity of expressed design sustain the belief that Congress did not intend by the language "all manufactures of worsted" to include among the inferior articles of paragraph 363 cloths made wholly of wool, of the highest value, perfect quality, and elaborate finish? Mr. Blackstone, among other rules of interpretation, says: "A statute which treats of persons and things of an inferior rank can not, by any general words, be extended to those of a superior."

If this rule should be applied to the interpretation of paragraph 363 we would have authority for saying that superior high-ranking woolen cloths, involved in this appeal, should not be included among the flannels, balmorals, knit goods, etc., specially enumerated in the paragraph, and in so saying would but declare that mere "general words do not extend a statute treating of inferior things to a superior." In interpreting the statute the objects to be attained by the statute are always to be considered as a most important aid in arriving at the will of the legislature. While the primary object of the act of March 3, 1883, was to secure revenue for the use of the Government, another object, scarcely less important, was to protect the manufacturing interests of the country; to secure its industrial independence, and to furnish an abundant labor market for its people. Having this in mind, it is scarcely conceivable that it was the purpose of Congress, by the use of the word "worsted" in paragraph 363, to admit valuable material for clothing at such rates of duty as would destroy the woolen manufactures of the country and thwart the purposes of a protective system of duties. Prior to 1883, the importations of worsteds were of comparatively insignificant value; but under the interpretation given to paragraph 363, and the improvident admission of heavy cloths, classified as manufactures of worsted, their importation has grown to an enormous extent, resulting in the closing of many of our mills, and bankruptcy of many of our manufacturers, and the enforced idleness of very many of our operatives; results that could not have been within the contemplation of Congress in the enactment of the law. To say that Congress intended the classification that is contended for by the appellants, is to say that the woolen-cloth industries of this country were not in the minds of our legislators when they framed the protective features of the act of 1883. It is estimated that 3¼ pounds of unwashed wool are necessary for the manufacture of 1 pound of cloth. In fixing the rate of duty, Congress undoubtedly intended, by the specific duty on cloths, to compensate the manufacturer for the duty he had to pay upon his wool, yet under the construction that is contended for by the appellants, the home manufacturer of woolen cloths is thus protected, and secures an equivalent in protection for the duty he must pay upon the wool he consumes, while the manufacturer of the so-called worsted cloths receives no such equivalent of protection. Yet, while the domestic manufacturer of worsted is subjected to ruinous competition, the domestic manufacturer of woolen cloths is doomed to bankruptcy, because the imported "worsted" serves all of the purposes of a woolen cloth, and because admitted at a less rate of duty takes its place in the market. It is scarcely possible that this inequality was intended by the Congress.

It is a rule of construction that the parts of the statute shall be construed, if possible, as that the whole of it may be given a reasonable operation. This canon of interpretation demands that the woolen cloths and the alleged worsted cloths shall be placed upon an equality in the amount of duties levied upon each.

If clothing wool and "combing" wool are treated as equals by the statute, if the same is true of woolen yarn and worsted yarn, and of ready-made clothing, and of cloaks, dolmans, etc., made from both materials, if all of these are placed upon an equality in the amount of duty each must pay, what reason could have existed in the minds of legislators for the gross inequality that it is insisted by appellants should be shown to woolen cloths and to these alleged worsted cloths.

I fully agree with the customs officers of the port of New York in their action from which this appeal has been taken.

Very respectfully,

W. P. HEPBURN,
Solicitor.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ACT MAY 8, 1890, PROVIDING FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF WORSTED CLOTHS AS WOOLENS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to classify as woolen cloths, all imports of worsted cloth, whether known under the name of worsted cloth or under the names of worsteds or diagonals, or otherwise.

NOVEMBER 17, 1890.

Mr. Justice Gray, after stating the case as above, delivered the opinion of the Court.

The act of March 3, 1883, chapter 121, under "Schedule K, Wool and Woolens" (22 Stat., 508, 509), imposes duties as follows:

"Woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

"Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, and all goods made on knitting-frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals (except such as are composed in part of wool), not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding thirty cents per pound, ten cents per pound; valued at above thirty cents per pound, and not exceeding forty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound; valued at above forty cents per pound, and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, eighteen cents per pound; valued at above sixty cents per pound, and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, twenty-four cents per pound; and in addition thereto, upon all the above-named articles, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem."

In the interpretation of the customs acts, nothing is better settled than that words are to receive their commercial meaning; and that when goods of a particular kind, which would otherwise be comprehended in a class, are subjected to a distinct rate of duty from that imposed upon the class generally, they are taken out of that class for the purpose of the assessment of duties.

Of the two successive paragraphs in the customs acts of 1883, upon which the parties respectively rely, the first imposes a certain scale of duties on "all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act;" and the second imposes a lower scale of duties on "all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted." It is hardly necessary to observe that the subsequent words inclosed in a parenthesis ("except such as are composed in part of wool") evidently qualify only the intervening clause "the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals," and have no bearing upon this case.

Though worsted is doubtless a product of wool, and might in some aspects be considered a manufacture of wool, yet manufactures of worsted being subjected by the second paragraph to different duties from those imposed by the first paragraph on manufactures of wool, it necessarily follows that a manufacture of worsted can not be considered as a manufacture of wool, within the meaning of this statute.

That shoddy, though a product, and in some sense a manufacture of wool, is not to be considered as itself wool, or a manufacture of wool within the meaning of the statute, is clearly shown by the paragraph next preceding the two above quoted, which makes the duty on "woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks, 10 cents per pound." (Lennig *v.* Maxwell, 3 Blatchford, 125.)

It being distinctly found, as a matter of fact, that the goods in question are called or known in the trade as "worsteds," and are composed mainly of worsted, but mixed with a small proportion of shoddy and cotton, the circuit court rightly held that they were subject to duty as manufactures of worsted, and not as manufactures of wool.

The cases of Elliott *v.* Swartout (10 Pet., 137), and Riggs *v.* Frick (Taney, 100), are directly in point, and our conclusion is supported by many decisions of this court in analogous cases (Homer *v.* The collector, 1 Wall., 486; Reiche *v.* Smythe, 13 Wall., 162; Movius *v.* Arthur, 95 U. S., 144; Arthur *v.* Morrison, 96 U. S., 108; Arthur *v.* Lahey, 96 U. S., 112; Arthur *v.* Stephanii, 96 U. S., 125; Arthur *v.* Davies, 96 U. S., 135; Arthur *v.* Rheims, 96 U. S., 143; Swan *v.* Arthur, 103 U. S., 597; Victor *v.* Arthur, 104 U. S., 498.

Judgment affirmed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 27, 1889.*

WOOL—CERTAIN BASKETS—AND NOT AS TOYS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, submitting the appeal (6385*v*) of Messrs. C. Goebert & Son from your assessment of duty at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, on certain baskets imported by them per *Switzerland*, March 8, 1889, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provision for "baskets," in T. I., 395.

The appraiser reports that the articles are small baskets manufactured of different materials, such as willow, metal, and wool, which were returned for duty as "toys," under T. I., 425, but that on further consideration he is inclined to believe that they are not intended for the amusement of children, and is of opinion that as wool forms a conspicuous and important feature in their manufacture they would be properly classified as "manufactures in part of wool under T. I., 362."

The provision of law contained in T. I., 395, imposes a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, on "baskets and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm leaf, whalebone, or willow, or straw," and as the baskets in question, which are apparently intended to be used for holding confectionery and not as toys, are not composed of any of the materials specified except that they contain a small quantity of willow, the Department is of opinion that they are properly dutiable as manufactures in part of wool as suggested by the appraiser.

You are, therefore, requested to reliquidate the entry accordingly. (**9403.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 7, 1889.*

WASTE, WOOLEN OR WORSTED, BROKEN LAPS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, reporting on the appeal (5623*v*) of the Providence Worsted Mills from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 60 cents per pound on certain so-called "worsted waste," imported into your port per steamer *Nevada*, on the 2d of March last, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound.

It appears that the merchandise covered by the said appeal is the same as that which was the subject of appeal (4755*v*) of Messrs. R. F. Downing & Co., which was forwarded by you to the Department on the 13th of April last, the last-named parties being the consignees at your port who made the entry of the merchandise.

The claim of the appellants in this case is that the merchandise should be classified as "woolen waste," under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., 361) for "waste." The special report of the U. S. appraiser at your port, and an inspection of samples, however, show that the merchandise is not "woolen" or "worsted waste," within the decision of the court in the case referred to in Synopsis 8731, inasmuch as it consists almost entirely of broken laps, which, although similar in character to broken tops, is one step farther advanced in the manufacture of yarn, and contains a slight admixture of rovings.

Upon submitting the samples to the U. S. appraiser at Philadelphia, that officer reports that the merchandise is of the same description as the article which is returned at that port as scoured wool, in other than ordinary condition, etc.; that it is not a legitimate waste; and that in the judgment of the best experts to whom the samples were shown it is not known commercially as "wool waste," or bought and sold as such; that it does not contain any thread or ring waste, and that it can be returned to the cards in its present condition without undergoing any process of manufacture, and is more valuable than the scoured wool of the same class, as the noils, burrs, etc., have been extracted, leaving only what might be termed "the cream of the wool."

Under these circumstances the Department holds, in accordance with the principle enunciated in its ruling of March 22 last (Synopsis 9303), that the claim of the appellants must be rejected.

Your decision in assessing duty thereon at the rate of 60 cents per pound, as scoured wool of class one, imported in other than ordinary condition, is hereby affirmed. (9422.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 27, 1889.*

SAMPLES OF CARPETS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, submitting the appeal (8600v) of Messrs. W. & J. Sloane from your assessment of duty on certain samples of carpets imported by them per *The Queen*, March 29, 1889, and claimed to be samples of no commercial value.

The appellants state that the samples are pieces of carpet about 1¼ yards in length, which are cut from the whole piece while in the loom and are sent in advance of the regular goods for the sole purpose of securing orders, and that they are only of sufficient dimensions to display the style and pattern, and are, in most cases, accompanied by a border to match.

The appraiser reports that the samples have a commercial value and are fit for use as mats or rugs, and that they were classified for duty as Axminster carpeting under the provisions therefor in T. I., 369, and in accordance with the Department's decision of February 1, 1876 (Synopsis 2640).

In view of this report and of the provision in T. I., 378, that "mats, rugs, * * * bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall be subjected to the rate of duty * * * imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description," the Department is of opinion that such pieces of carpet were properly dutiable, and your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed.

The appraiser at Philadelphia, in reporting on said appeal under date of the 22d instant, states that samples of carpets imported at that port are usually stabbed or cut to destroy their commercial value, and the Department is of opinion that when so stabbed or cut they may be properly regarded as having no commercial value and admitted free as samples. (9462.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 24, 1889.*

GARNETED WOOL WASTE AND CARBONATED WOOL WASTE.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, transmitting the appeal (9110v) of Messrs. J. Wild & Co. from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 30 cents per pound on certain so-called garneted wool waste imported into your port per *Ohio* on the 4th of March last, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound, under the provision in schedule K (T. I., 361), for "woolen * * * waste."

It appears from the special report of the U. S. appraiser and an inspection of samples that the merchandise in question consists of so-called woolen waste which has been garneted, or put through some process by which it is practically restored to the condition of unmanufactured scoured wool of the first class.

The question as to the classification of merchandise of this character was decided by the Department on the 26th of October, 1887 (Synopsis 8499), and it was then, as it was on the 13th of July, 1887 (Synopsis 8340), held that woolen waste which may have been broken up and put through the garneting machine, whereby it becomes practically scoured wool, was dutiable at the rate prescribed for scoured wool—that is to say, when of the first class and costing under 30 cents per pound in the unwashed condition, at a duty of 30 cents per pound, as assessed by you.

Under these circumstances your decision is affirmed.

Samples of the so-called garneted wool waste were submitted to the conference of U. S. appraisers which was recently in session at your port, with the request that they examine the same and submit their views as to the proper classification for duty of such substance under the existing tariff acts, and the Department is

now in receipt of a report from the said conference, dated the 11th instant. In this report it appears that the appraising officers are of opinion that some of the samples submitted to the conference bear no evidence whatever of having been garneted, the same being probably wool which was carded only, and which is in a scoured condition, equal in almost every respect to the ordinary scoured wool, and fit for the same use to which the latter is generally applied.

The appraising officers also consided the general question as to the proper classification of so-called garneted, carbonated, and other similar wool wastes, and report that, in their opinion, any process of manufacture whereby the value and character of a refuse article, such as waste of wool as in the cases mentioned, have been changed or enhanced and its identity as a waste or worthless substance destroyed, so that it becomes in fact scoured wool, it no longer belongs to the category of waste, but should be classified as scoured wool, which it actually is. It is further stated that "the so-called carbonated and garneted wastes have undergone a very decided process of manufacture; their value has been increased to within a trifle of the value of wool itself; their appearance is made so closely to resemble the actual article as to deceive even experts, and by an admixture of the manufactured article with the natural wool their purposes of use are identically the same," and should, they think, be classified for duty at the same rate as the wool from whence they came, and made so closely to resemble.

These views accord with the rulings of the Department above mentioned, and seem to be correct and proper. **(9508.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 24, 1889.*

FLANNELS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, reporting further on the appeal (8759v) of Messrs. G. W. Sheldon & Co. from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, on certain "woolen cloth in the gray," imported by them per *England*, May 6, 1889, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 18 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions for "flannels" in T. I., 363.

The appraiser reports that the goods consist of a woolen cloth unfinished and undyed, which is commercially known as a woolen cloth in the gray, and can be used as ladies' cloth and as coffin-cloth, and he submits certificates from four of the leading importers of woolen cloths in support of such commercial designation.

The appraiser at Philadelphia, to whom the papers and samples were submitted, reports that such cloths in a finished condition are imported at that port and used for carriage cloths and for ladies' coating and suitings, and states that, in his opinion, they come clearly within the provision for "woolen cloths" in T. I., 362.

The Department is of opinion that the cloths in question were properly classified under said provision, and your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. **(9512.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 1, 1889.*

MACHINE LAPPINGS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, submitting the appeal (2091w) of Messrs. J. C. Bloomfield & Co. from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, on certain machine lappings imported by them per *Arizona*, May 13, 1889.

The appellants claim that the merchandise in question is a manufacture of worsted and flax, and entitled to entry at the rate of 12 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in T. I., 363, for all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted.

The appraiser reports that upon a chemical analysis of the article, which is com-

mercially known as "lapping," and is used for covering cylinders upon which calico is printed, it was found to be composed of a *wool* filling and a flax warp.

The claim of the appellants is, therefore rejected and your assessment of duty thereon under the provision in T. I., 363, for "all manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool," is hereby affirmed. (9548.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 26, 1889.*

DUTCH CARPETS.—The Department is in receipt of a letter dated the 20th instant from W. & J. Sloane, complaining of a recent change at your port in the classification of certain so-called wool Dutch carpet, which they state has for years been admitted at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem under the provisions in T. I., 378, for carpets and carpeting of wool, but which is now classified as "worsted-chain Venetian" carpet, at the rate of 12 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem under T. I., 374.

The matter of the classification of these carpets has been the subject of considerable correspondence with customs officers at your port, Boston, and Philadelphia, and was finally submitted to the conference of appraisers held at your port in July last, with the result that the conference, after a careful consideration and microscopic examination by competent experts, reported that so-called Dutch carpets are the worsted-chain Venetian carpets provided for in paragraph 374, T. I., new, and are properly dutiable thereunder.

This is the classification which it is understood has been followed at Philadelphia for some time on the importation of these carpets, and, as appears from the complaint above mentioned, has now been adopted at your port.

The Department sees no good reason for interfering with the same, and you will please advise the complainants, who have been referred to you, in the matter accordingly. (9632.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 14, 1889.*

WOOL KNIT GLOVES.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of August 28 last, submitting the appeal (5295 *w*) of Messrs. Marshall, Field & Co. from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain gloves imported by them (entry No. 5295) July 15, 1889, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, as "wool wearing apparel" under T. I., 366, on the ground that they are men's gloves made of plain woolen cloth, cut and sewn, and are not knit goods.

The appraiser reports that the gloves in question were made on a knitting-frame, and were therefore dutiable at the assessed rate under the provision for wool knit goods in T. I., 363.

An inspection of the sample shows that the gloves are made of *knit* woolen cloth, being cut out of this material and sewn; and the appraiser at New York, to whom the samples were submitted, reports that they are commercially known as wool knit gloves, and are so classified at that port.

Your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. (9657.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 1, 1889.*

DRESS GOODS—WOOL AND COTTON.—The Department duly received your letter of September 4 last, submitting the appeal (6283 *w*) of Messrs. Kahn Bros., Brine & Co. from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 9 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain dress goods imported by them via New York, July 22, 1889.

The samples have been submitted to the appraiser at New York, who reports that

upon chemical analysis they are found to be composed of wool and cotton, and to be properly dutiable at the rate of 7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem, under T. I., 365, as claimed by the appellants. He also states that the cotton threads are discernible by the naked eye and form a part of the pattern of the goods, so that it is evident that cotton was not introduced for the purpose of degrading the fabric so as to escape the proper rate of duty, as was the case with the merchandise covered by decision, Synopsis 8624.

You are, therefore, authorized to readjust the entry and to take measures for refunding the excess of duty. **(9678.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1889.*

MASKS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, submitting the appeal (539 *x*) of Messrs. E. A. Prior & Co. from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain masks, imported by them per *America*, September 6, 1889, and classified for duty under T. I., 362, as "manufactures * * * made wholly or in part of wool."

The appellants claim that the masks in question are made of paper and cotton flannel, not wool, and that they are dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem, under T. I., 388, as "manufactures of paper."

The appraiser reports that the articles consist of paper masks with cotton-flannel cowls and flowing beards of wool, and that a similar mask was submitted by him to the Board of Appraisers at the conference in July, 1889, and thereby held to be dutiable as manufactures in part of wool under the Department's decision, Synopsis 7566.

An inspection of the sample submitted shows that the masks have eyebrows, mustaches, and a long beard of wool, and the Department decides that they were properly classified.

Your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. * * * **(9687.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 6, 1889.*

WOOL, HATS OF—MINERS'.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, further reporting on the appeal (4736 *w*) of Messrs. L. Toplitz & Co. from your decision assessing duty, at the rate of 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, on certain miners' hats, imported per *Brooklyn City* and *Llandoff City*, in July and August last, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N, T. I., 400, for "bonnets, hats, and hoods for men, women, and children," etc.

It appears that the merchandise was classified by you under the provision in Schedule K, T. I., 363, for "hats of wool," the U. S. appraiser having reported the hats to be composed of a manufacture of wool stiffened by a solution of boiled resin, and inasmuch as they were valued at less than 30 cents per pound they were subjected to a duty of 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule K, T. I., 363, as aforesaid.

Upon reference to Department's ruling of January 5, 1881 (Synopsis 4735), it would seem that the hats which were then the subject of consideration differed from those in question, inasmuch as they were manufactured of felt, resin, etc., and which did not come within the category of "hats of wool."

With a view to ascertain the proper classification of the hats in question, the conference of U. S. appraisers, recently in session at New York, were requested to examine into the matter and report under what provision of the tariff act, in the opinion of the conference, the said hats properly came, and the Department is in receipt of a communication, dated the 22d ultimo, from said conference, from which it

appears that a sample of the hats was submitted to the United States laboratory for analysis, and that the report of the laboratory was that it was a hat of wool saturated with resin.

Under those circumstances the Department decides that the appeal is not well taken, and that the hats in question are liable to duty at the rate assessed by you under such special provision of the tariff in Schedule K for "hats of wool."

Your decision is therefore affirmed. **(9691.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 6, 1889.*

SILK AND WOOL CLOAKINGS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, transmitting the appeal (9948*w*) of Messrs. Megroz, Portier, Grose & Co., from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain silk and wool goods, imported by them per *Labrador*, September 3, 1885, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem as dress goods, under T. I., 365.

The appraiser reports that the goods in question are silk and wool cloakings, and that they are not commercially known or sold as dress goods.

The Department is therefore of opinion that the goods were properly classified as manufactures in part of wool under the provision therefor in T. I., 362, and its decision of February 24, 1886 (Synopsis 7377), and your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. **(9692.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 6, 1889.*

SPUN SILK.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, reporting further on the appeal (6691 *w*) of Mr. F. A. Straus from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain "spun silk" imported by him per *Servia* August 6, 1889, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provision for "spun silk" in T. I., 381.

The appraiser, it appears, returned the goods in question, which are invoiced as "silk and merino," as "worsted yarn over 80 cents," and reports that on microscopic analysis they were found to consist approximately of: Silk, 61·05 per cent; wool, 30·60 per cent; ramie, 5·39 per cent; cotton, 3·06.

This analysis shows that they are not "silk twist," and the claim of the appellant is therefore rejected.

I would state, however, that, in the opinion of the Department, the goods are not "worsted yarn," but are dutiable at the rate assessed as "manufactures * * * composed * * * in part of worsted," under the provision therefor in T. I., 363, it being understood that the duty in such case is higher than that for manufactures of silk. **(9694.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 20, 1889.*

BUGGY-APRONS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting the appeal (448*x*) of the Michigan Buggy Company from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under T. I., 362, on certain "buggy-aprons," imported by the appellants per *Etruria*, and claimed by the appellants to be dutiable, under T. I., 378, as rugs not otherwise provided for.

It appears that the merchandise in question consists of aprons composed of wool, cotton, and India rubber; that they are used in front of buggies to protect the occupants in stormy weather from rain, snow, or mud; and that they are not similar to the articles covered by Department's decision of March 2, 1888 (Synopsis 8702), and do not fall within the definition of rugs therein given.

The U. S. appraiser at the port of New York reports that such articles are classified by him under T. I., 362, as manufactures in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for, which is the classification made in the present case.

The articles in question not being rugs, the claim of the appellant is hereby rejected, and your assessment of duty is affirmed. (**9721.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 4, 1889.*

FLANNELS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, transmitting the appeal (943 *x*) of Messrs. K. Mandell & Co., from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, on certain flannels, imported by them per *Teutonic*, August 15, 1889, and returned by the appraiser on the invoice as "manufactures of wool."

The appellants claim that the goods in question are in fact flannels, and are known as such in the trade, and that they should be classified as such under T. I., 363, and dutiable at the rate of 24 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem.

The appraiser at Philadelphia, to whom the sample of goods has been submitted, reports that they are known commercially as flannels; that they are made of a cotton and wool warp, with a woolen filling, and that while this class of goods has not been received at that port, it would, if entered, be returned under T. I., 363, as claimed by the importers.

Inasmuch as the goods in question strongly resemble flannels, and assimilate thereto in material, quality, and texture, the Department is of the opinion that the claim of the appellants is well founded, and you are hereby authorized to reliquidate the entry accordingly, and take the necessary steps for refunding the duties exacted in excess. (**9757.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 15, 1890.*

"WHITE CHEVRETTE" OR ANGORA GOAT HAIR.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 8th of November last, further reporting on the appeal (6510 *w*) of Mr. Henry Schmidt from your decision assessing duty, at the rate of 10 cents per pound, on certain goat hair, imported into your port per *Utopia*, August 14, 1889, which the appellant claims to be exempt from duty under the provision in the free list, T. I., 717, for "hair of all kinds, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act."

It appears from the special reports of the appraiser, transmitted by you, that the hair in question was returned by him under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., 354), because it consisted of hair taken from Angora goat skins, and although commercially known as "white chevrette," which is ordinarily obtained from skins of the Angora kid by a liming process after the animals are killed, and is of the poorer class of Angora goat hair, it is liable to duty under such provision, which specifies "all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals." That the article is hair of the Angora goat is also proven by certificates from numerous dealers in wool, hair, etc., at your port.

The fact that the article is Angora goat hair removes it from the category of the hair specified in the "free list," because (1) it is therein prescribed that to exempt hair from duty it must be otherwise unenumerated, and (2) Angora goat skins with the wool on are specially excluded from exemption of duty (T. I., 719).

Angora goat hair is well recognized as belonging to class 2, wools, and as it is clearly covered by the said provision in Schedule K (T. I., 354) the Department decides, regardless of the use to which it may be applied, that it is dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound, as assessed by you.

Your decision is affirmed. (**9810.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1890.*

ADRIANOPLE WOOL.—The Department duly received your letter of October 7 last, further relating to the appeals (2966 *w*) of Messrs. John and James Dobson, per *Vicenzo Galatola*, May 2, 1889, and (3916 *w*) of Mr. H. Schmidt, per *Adriatic*, June 1, 1889, from your decision assessing duty, at the rate of 10 cents per pound, on certain unwashed Adrianople wool, imported by the said vessels, respectively, which the appellants claim to be wool of class 3, and to be dutiable at the rate of 2½ cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule K, T. I., 359, being valued at less than 12 cents per pound.

The appellants claim that wool of this character—that is, wool from Adrianople—has been imported by themselves and others for many years, and, until the present instance, passed at the ports of New York and Philadelphia as third-class wool; that it was reported in the year 1872 by Mr. George William Bond, who had been charged by the Department with the preparation of the standard wool samples, as class-three wool; that it is of the same general quality and character as at that time, and is expressly covered by the provision in paragraph 355, T. I., for "native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore imported into the United States from Turkey * * *."

It is learned from authoritative sources that the original sheep of Roumelia and adjoining provinces were of the Zackel and fat or broadtail races; but long before 1867 these had been crossed upon to a very considerable extent by Merinos or other races of sheep clearly of the first class. There remain there, however, sheep which yield only wool of the third class. In 1870 Mr. George William Bond obtained samples of Adrianople or Roumelia wool of class 1, also one sample of class 3; the former, however, were lost by shipwreck, and the latter was destroyed by fire at Boston, consequently the cabinet of standard samples prepared for the Department by Mr. Bond in 1872 did not include a sample of such wool, and the sample (No. 33) of class 1 in the present cabinet of standard samples, which were reported upon by the commission appointed by the Secretary of Treasury in 1884, is the only sample of Adrianople wool that has ever been adopted by the Department as a standard.

Reports of recent dates from the collectors at Boston and Philadelphia indicate that previous to the adoption of the present cabinet of standard samples, in October, 1884, it was the practice at those ports to classify Adrianople wools as of class 3, but that since that date such wools have been uniformly classified for duty as of class 1.

From your report, dated the 20th instant, it appears that during the time that Mr. John A. Bausch served as assistant appraiser at your port (from 1867 to January, 1883) Adrianople wool was returned for duty as of class 1; that between the latter date and March, 1889, certain importations of such wools were passed as of class 3, but since the latter date all importations of Adrianople wool proper have been classified as wools of class 2.

The special reports of the appraiser at your port are to the effect that the importations in question comprised four different grades or qualities of wool, mostly from sheep raised in Turkey, near Adrianople, and having been taken from the skin in the grease is termed "Kassop bachi," or butchers' wool; that grades 1 and 2 being from sheep of Merino breed, and corresponding in character to sample No. 33 in the cabinet of standard samples, were returned for duty as wool of class 1, but as the other grades "showed marked indications of being carpet wool," they were returned for duty as of class 3.

The fact that Adrianople wools were admitted at the ports of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia as of class 3, during different periods, as above mentioned, does not establish their right to such admission then nor since. On the contrary, it would appear that a portion thereof at least was so admitted in direct contravention of the provision in the tariff acts of 1867 and 1883, respectively, for "wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote."

It is satisfactorily ascertained that the wools from Turkey, which are known as Adrianople wools, come in part from sheep of improved or distinctly Merino blood, and in part from the native or third-class races. Although these wools may be separately sold and baled for shipment at Adrianople, it is understood that they are largely purchased by dealers in Smyrna for the purpose of mixing and rebaling with their native wools for shipment as such to this country.

In this view the Department is unable to decide definitely to which particular dutiable class Adrianople wools generally, or wools imported from Smyrna, belong. The question must be determined in each instance under the long-established ruling of the Department (Synopsis 361), according to race or blood.

When, as in the present cases, such wools correspond to sample No. 33 in the Department cabinet of standard samples, or show definitely the peculiar characteristics of wools of class 1, they should be subjected to duty under paragraph 357, T. I., new; otherwise, and when exhibiting only indefinite or imperfect traits of wools from Merino, or the other improved breeds, they should be classified as wools of class 3.

Your decision, with respect to the particular importations in question, is hereby affirmed.

This decision will also apply to appeal (7897*w*) of Mr. H. Schmidt, covering an importation per *Servia*, April 15, 1889, so much of the appeal as applies to the entry per *Bothnia*, April 15, 1889, being rejected, as it appears that protest was not filed within the statutory time. **(9817.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 27, 1890.*

SAILOR HATS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, submitting the appeal (6554*x*) of Messrs. Balch, Price & Co. from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain hats imported by them per *Germanic*, November 16, 1889, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in T. I., 400, for "Bonnets, hats, and hoods for men, women, and children."

The appraiser reports that the hats in question are known as sailor hats, now much worn by young ladies, and are manufactured of wool, felted, and covered with a black varnish.

Under the Department's decision of November 6, 1889 (Synopsis 9691) as to certain miner's hats, the hats in question were properly subject to duty at the rate assessed under the provision for "hats of wool," in T. I., 363.

Your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. **(9825.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 4, 1890.*

LINEN LACE TIDIES.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, submitting the appeal (5841*x*) of Messrs. Marshall Field & Co. from your assessment of duty, at the rates of 50 per cent ad valorem and 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain tidies imported by them at your port, entry No. 9697, December 2, 1889.

The appellants claim that the tidies in question are dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem as "linen lace," under T. I., 337, or at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem as "manufactures of flax," under T. I., 334.

The tidies, it appears, are manufactured of wool, worsted, jute thread, tinsel, and silk, and the collector of customs at New York reports, under date of the 30th ultimo, that such goods are classified for duty at that port at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem under T. I., 362.

The tidies, being composed in part of wool, are properly dutiable as manufactures in part of wool, and you are hereby authorized to readjust the entry accordingly, and to take measures for collecting the balance of duty found to be due. **(9836.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1890.*

WORSTED LACES.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, reporting further on the appeal (2968*x*) of Messrs. Rice & Frank from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 30 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, on certain worsted trimmings imported by them per *Hammonia*, September 29, 1885.

The appellants state that the goods consist of ordinary worsted laces, not used or intended for dress trimmings, and claim that they are dutiable at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem as "manufactures of worsted," under T. I., 363.

The appraiser reports that the goods are strips of woolen cloth, embroidered and used for trimming women's dresses and other garments, and are not the laces covered by the Department's decision (Synopsis 6311).

In view of this report the Department is of opinion that the goods are properly dutiable at the rate assessed, under the provision in T. I., 368, for "dress trimmings * * * made of wool, worsted," etc.

Your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. (9860.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1890.*

"RING WASTE."—The Department has had under investigation the repeated complaints of Mr. Theodore Justice, president of the Philadelphia Wool Merchants' Association, and of other gentlemen, in relation to the classification for duty at Philadelphia and other ports of wool in the form known as "ring waste," and after a very careful examination of the matter decides as follows:

"Ring waste," so called, is a genuine product, resulting from what is known as the French system of mule spinning, in general use in England, France, and Germany. It is imported in its ordinary condition, and has not been changed for the purpose of evading duty, as inferentially charged; consequently it is, in any view of the case, exempt from the double rate of duty prescribed in paragraph 356, T. I., in certain cases.

While this "ring waste" is a product of the processes of spinning wool into yarn, it is not "waste" in the sense of the tariff act.

What that act means by the association of "woolen rags, shoddy, mungo waste, and flocks" in a single category was defined by the decision reported in Synopsis No. 5820, (*a*) as "something of little or no value," and the Department is in possession of no new facts or reasons impeaching the soundness of the principle, except the decision of September 10, 1886, reported in Synopsis 7915.

In the latter case, however, it does not appear that the attention of the Department was drawn to the fundamental consideration that the paragraph of the tariff act associating "woolen rags, shoddy, mungo waste, and flocks" in a single classification exhibits an obvious intent to deal only in that one classification with degenerate forms of woolen material, of comparative little value, and not with this form of wool, which, though resulting from a particular step in the process of woolen manufacture, is still wool of high quality, advanced to the last stage of purification prior to its manufacture into yarn, and of greater value than many grades of domestic scoured wool.

The ground upon which Synopsis 7915 stands is, that "ring waste" "can not be utilized without being broken by machinery, thus destroying the fiber of the wool, and the utility of the article for other purposes than that of waste." This statement is only partially correct, since the fiber, though somewhat depreciated by shortening, is not destroyed, and when spun in combination with longer fibered wool, produces a higher grade of yarn than could possibly be produced from "rags, shoddy,

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a See note to No. 6884.

mungo waste, and flocks." The Department is unable, therefore, to adhere to that decision as an authority in a case where the same question is again raised.

The association of woolen rags, shoddy, mungo waste, and flocks in a single category is an old provision of tariff legislation, and antedates the time when "ring waste" became known as an article of commerce. It can not therefore be claimed that Congress had it in contemplation when providing for these comparatively valueless wool adulterants.

For the reasons herein stated, you are advised that so-called "ring waste," when found to be wool of high value, superior quality, and in a purified state, should be subjected to duty as scoured wool of its appropriate class. But when, from any cause, it is really degenerated or waste material of small value compared with scoured wool of the higher grades, it should, according to the rule of similitude, be classed as "waste" under paragraph 361, T. I., new. **(9871.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 10, 1890.*

EMBROIDERED WOOLEN DRESS PATTERNS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, submitting the appeal (9367 *x*) of Messrs. B. & A. Haas from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain dress patterns, imported by them at your port on the 5th ultimo, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in T. I., 366, for "wearing apparel of every description * * * composed wholly or in part of wool * * * worsted * * * made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer."

The appraiser reports that the articles consist of woolen dress goods, weighing over 4 ounces to the square yard, simply cut in lengths for dresses, overskirts, etc., and not partly manufactured, the embroidery thereon being woven into the appropriate parts of the goods.

An inspection of the sample submitted shows that the articles consist of three pieces of woolen dress goods, one plain and the others embroidered, which together constitute the material for a lady's dress, and are not made up or manufactured in any way, but are simply cut into the necessary lengths.

They are of the same character, except as to material, as the cotton robes covered by the Department's decision of August 21, 1886 (Synopsis 7711), and in view of said decision the Department is of opinion that they are properly dutiable at the rate assessed, under the provision for "women's and children's dress goods * * * weighing over 4 ounces per square yard," in T. I., 365.

Your assessment of duty thereon is hereby affirmed. **(9913.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 17, 1890.*

MOHAIR TOPS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, further reporting on the appeal (723 *y*) of Messrs. P. Goldsmith & Co., from your decision assessing duty, at the rate of 60 cents per pound, on certain mohair noils, "out of the ordinary condition," imported into your port via New York, on the 20th of February last, which the appellants claim to be dutiable at the rate of 20 cents per pound, as scoured Angora goat hair.

It appears from the report of the United States appraiser at your port and an inspection of samples, that the merchandise in question consists of mohair tops made from the hair of the Angora goat, the same being scoured Angora hair, costing under 30 cents per pound in the unwashed condition and being in the form of tops in their ordinary condition.

Under these circumstances, the article being scoured wool or hair of the Angora

goat, imported in other than the ordinary condition, is dutiable under the provisions of Schedule K, T. I., 356 and 358, at the rate of 60 cents per pound.

The claim of the appellants that the wool rate of duty is not applicable to this class of merchandise is not well founded, inasmuch as the provisions in said Schedule T. I., 356 and 358, include hair of the "goat and other like animals," in class two, "combing wools," so that the double rate of duty applies thereto when imported in other than the ordinary condition.

Your decision is therefore hereby affirmed.

In this connection it may be stated that this decision is in accordance with the practice prevailing at New York and elsewhere. (**9972.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 21, 1890.*

JIPINS RUGS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, submitting the appeal (1979 y) of Messrs. V. E. Archambault & Son from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, on certain jipins rugs (so called), imported by them per *Ohio*, September 18, 1889, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem under the provision for "rugs" in T. I., 378.

The appraiser reports that the goods are not rugs, and are not generally used as rugs, but are intended for and used as curtains and draperies for doors and windows, and that they are composed of wool.

The claim of the appellants is therefore rejected, and your assessment of duty thereon, under the provision in T. I., 362, for "all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool," is hereby affirmed. (**9980.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 26, 1890.*

KALMUC PLAIN FILLING CARPET.—Referring to your letter of March 29 last, transmitting the appeal (1421 y) of H. Bentell from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 12 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem, on certain Kalmuc plain filling carpet, imported per *Runic*, February 6, 1890, and returned as worsted chain Venetian carpeting, dutiable under T. I., 374, I have to state that the Department has carefully considered the subject-matter of said appeal, and obtained a report thereon from the conference of appraisers recently in session at New York, and also individual reports from the appraisers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. With one exception, all the said reports concur in the opinion that this carpet differs from the Dutch carpeting (subject of Department's decision of September 26, 1889, Synopsis 9632, on the strength of which duty was assessed in this case) in several important particulars, and to such an extent that the classification held applicable to the Dutch carpeting can not be applied.

As deduced from said reports, the distinctions to be observed between the two carpets aforesaid are as follows: First, the warp thread in the "Kalmuc" runs regularly over and under two threads of the filling, thereby bringing to the surface the filling threads equally with the warp, while in the wool Dutch carpet the warp yarn runs over and under a single thread of filling in such a way as to raise the warp above and completely cover the filling, leaving the warp alone on the face of the carpet upon which comes the wear. Second, the warp of the Kalmuc carpeting is woolen while that of the Dutch carpeting is so-called worsted.

In view of these facts, and of the further statement in the report of the conference that this Kalmuc carpeting is not commercially known as either the worsted chain Venetian carpeting or a yarn Venetian carpet, the Department must hold that the provisions in T. I., 374, for worsted chain Venetian carpets is not applicable to "Kalmuc plain filling carpet," but that the latter being a carpet of wool, is dutiable under the specific provisions in T. I., 378, for carpets and carpetings of wool.

You are therefore authorized to reliquidate the entry at the rate provided in the last-named paragraph (40 per cent ad valorem) and to take the necessary steps for refunding the excess of duty exacted thereon. (**10038.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 19, 1890.*

"FOULE SERGE" NOT FLANNELS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, submitting the appeal (4735*y*) of Messrs. H. Meyer & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain "foule serge," imported by them per *Dania*, March 31, 1890, and claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem as "flannels" under T. I., 363.

The appraiser reports that the goods are women's and children's woolen and worsted dress goods, which are not manufactured in the same manner as flannels.

Your assessment of duty thereon, under the provision in T. I., 365, for women's and children's dress goods, is therefore affirmed. (**10076.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1890.*

WORSTED PORTIERES.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, reporting on the communication of W. & J. Sloane, dated the 5th idem, relative to the action of the appraiser at your port in returning certain "manufactures of combed wool (or worsted) and cotton," and known commercially as "portieres" or "hangings," imported by Messrs. Sloane, as dutiable under T. I., 362, by reason of the act of May 9, 1890 (see Synopsis 10020).

You state that the entry has not yet been liquidated, and express the opinion that the act cited by the appraiser applies to worsted cloths that assimilate to the woolen cloths referred to in T. I., 362, in quality, texture, and uses, and that said act does not repeal and make void the provisions of T. I., 363, for "worsted" fabrics that are not cloths nor used for the same purposes as the woolen cloths covered by paragraph, T. I., 362.

The Department concurs in this view, which accords with the view expressed in its decision of May 27, 1889 (Synopsis 9400), wherein it is stated that the term "cloths" has a technical and restricted signification, and can properly be only applied to the thicker and heavier fabrics of wool, which are so finished and close as to be adapted for use by the tailor or clothier in the manufacture of garments for men and boys. (**10078.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 22, 1890.*

WOOL ON THE SKIN (SHEARLINGS).—The Department duly received your letters of the 21st and 26th of June last, in relation to the appeal (5524*y*) of Mr. Richard Young from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound on certain wool on the skin, imported into your port per *Canada*, on the 29th of April last, which the appellant claims to be exempt from duty because, as alleged, the skins containing the wool are commercially known as "shearlings," and the wool contained thereon is so short as to be valueless for the purpose for which the skins are imported by him, and also because the cost of removing the wool would more than offset its actual value.

After affording the appellant a personal hearing on the question, and a thorough and careful investigation of the matter, it has been ascertained that, while perhaps the skins in question may be called "shearlings," the wool thereon, which averages from 1¼ to 2 pounds per skin, is of sufficient length to make it valuable when pulled from the skin for manufacturing purposes; that, upon being scoured, it would be

worth from 60 to 65 cents per pound; that wool of much shorter length is pulled from domestic skins and sold in the market as wool, and that the wool in question is certainly of sufficient length to be of commercial value as wool.

The official samples have been submitted to a number of importers and experts at Boston and elsewhere, all of whom express the opinion that the wool thereon is of sufficient length to render it valuable as wool, and to compensate the owner for the expense of removing it.

Under all the circumstances, the Department has reached the conclusion that the wool contained on these skins, which you report to consist of 7,170 pounds of class-1 wool, is liable to duty under the provisions in Schedule K, T. I., 360, and that your decision must stand affirmed.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the claim of the importer that he does not desire to use the skins for the purpose of pulling the wool therefrom, but to manufacture them into gloves, mittens, saddlery, etc., can not operate to prevent the assessment of duty on the wool as prescribed by said provisions of the statute. **(10208.)**

NEW YORK, *September 22, 1890.*

WOOL KNIT-GOODS.—We are receipt of your letter of 6th instant, transmitting protest (No. 136*a*) of Messrs. Baum & Mandel, against your action in assessing duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on certain so-called "cotton knit-goods," imported by them per *Rhaetia*, July 7, 1890.

An inspection of the sample accompaning the invoice discovers the merchandise to be knit goods composed of wool and cotton, and an analysis furnished by the appraiser at this port returns it as containing 50 per cent of wool shoddy and 47 per cent of cotton and 3 per cent grease, color, etc.

The merchandise, which is valued at less than 30 cents per pound, has all of the appearance of wool knit goods and was evidently intended to be marketed as such, which fact, in addition to that of the wools being the chief component material, in our opinion renders your assessment of duty at 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, T. I., 363, correct, and your action is affirmed. **(10322—G. A. 43.)**

NEW YORK, *September 26, 1890.*

WOOL AND COTTON DRESS GOODS.—We are in receipt of your letter of August 26 last, transmitting protests of A. Murphy & Co. (86*a*) and Schefer, Schramm & Vogel (87*a*) against your assessment of duty, at the rate of 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain so-called "dress goods," imported in vessels named.

The merchandise was returned by the appraiser as "worsted dress goods, made in part of other material, *introduced for the purpose* of changing the classification of duty," and duty was accordingly assessed thereon at the rate of 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of T. I., 365.

This paragraph of the tariff act of March 3, 1883, embraced in Schedule K, covering wool and woolens, assesses a certain amount per square yard, besides an ad valorem duty on women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like descriptions "composed in part of wool, worsted," and other named articles, and valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, and other rates on like goods valued above 20 cents per square yard. It is further provided that "if [such goods are] composed wholly of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or if a mixture of them, 9 cents per square yard and 40 per centum ad valorem, but all such goods with selvedges, made wholly or in part of other materials, or with threads of other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classification, shall be dutiable at 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem." A proviso follows which does not affect the case.

A chemical analysis of the goods, made by order of this board, shows that one sample contains 3·67 per cent of cotton irregularly dispersed; another sample 3·73 per cent, and a third as much as 8·64 per cent, the latter carded in with the wool. The other samples show no traces of cotton, but only of colors, mordaunt, and dressing in the usual quantities.

The contention of the importers is that the cotton was introduced in the form of fiber carded into the thread of the warp before spinning, and was not introduced in the form of a thread or for the purpose of changing the classification; that they are not composed wholly of wool with selvedges made wholly or in part of any material other than wool, introduced for the purpose of changing the classification; that, the value of the goods not being in excess of 20 cents per square yard, they are dutiable under this same paragraph at 5 cents per square yard and 35 per cent ad valorem.

It is made to appear to us, by satisfactory information, that these goods are manufactured in France and are sold in that country and other parts of the continent, as well as in America. All the goods, except the sample marked "D 3867" containing 8·64 per cent of cotton, are commercially classed ordinarily and sold as if composed wholly of wool, the samples indicating nothing to the contrary. The material of cotton is not contained in them in such appreciable quantity as to affect their value or commercial designation. Goods which do not contain any other material in an appreciable quantity than wool must be classified practically as being wholly of wool. Hence they were, in our opinion, properly assessed as if they were all wool and not mixed goods. This view renders immaterial the question as to the intent with which the small fraction of cotton was incorporated for the existence of the intent denounced by the statute would not in this case alter the classification or rates of duty.

The other goods, represented by the sample marked D 3867, stand on a different basis. Cotton is present in this merchandise in an appreciable quantity. This is apparent, from the inspection of the sample, to ordinary observation. It is readily discerned by experts and the goods are sold in the market and commercially recognized as composed of wool and cotton. There is no evidence tending to show that this cotton was added for the purpose of changing the classification. The inference of such a fraudulent purpose can not be deduced without some fact tending to support it.

The contention of the importer as to these goods is sustained. Your assessments as to the others are correct and will be affirmed. **(10326—G. A. 47.)**

NEW YORK, *October 3, 1890.*

CASHMERE GLOVES AND HOSIERY.—We are in receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, transmitting protest (No. 282*a*,) of Messrs. Wesendonck, Lorenz & Co., against your assessment of duty, at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on cashmere gloves and hosiery, imported by them per *Noordland*, July 7, and *Rhynland* July 12, 1890.

The importers claim that the merchandise should have been returned for duty as wearing apparel other than knit goods, under T. I., 366. An inspection of the goods discloses the fact that they are what are known as cashmere gloves and hose, or half-hose, manufactured from wool and are all knit goods, a portion of them made upon frames and others made into the piece and afterwards cut into shape and sewed together.

Paragraph 363, T. I., new, under which duty was assessed, provides for "knit goods and all goods made on knitting frames." * * * There is no limitation as to the peculiar manner in which the knitting is to be done; in fact, the words, "made on knitting frames" evidence the intent of Congress to cover both hand-knit and machine-knit goods; nor is there any qualification as to completed articles knit in contradistinction to materials knit in the piece and subsequently made into articles.

The intent of the framers of the law would seem to us to be as manifest as to the latter class of goods as to the former, for the same paragraph quoted further says "woolen and worsted yarns and all manufactures of every description," * * * indicating that every stage or form of knitting from the yarn itself to a completed article was to be included therein.

Your action in assessing duty on the merchandise, being in accordance with the above, is affirmed. **(10335—G. A. 56.)**

NEW YORK, *October 13, 1890.*

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT OF MAY 9, 1890.—We are in receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, transmitting the protests described in the accompanying schedule against the assessment of duty, at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem and 35 cents per pound, on certain so-called "worsted," imported in the vessels named.

The merchandise was returned by the appraiser as "woolen cloths under 80 cents per pound," and duty was accordingly assessed thereon at the rate above stated, under the provisions of T. I., 362

It is claimed by the importer that the goods are manufactures composed wholly or in part of worsted, and not composed in part of wool, and should be classified accordingly under Schedule K, act of March 3, 1883.

The correctness of this contention turns on the constitutional validity of the act approved May 9, 1890, entitled "An act providing for the classification of worsted cloths as woolens." This act reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to classify as woolen cloths all imports of worsted cloth, whether known under the name of worsted cloth or under the name of worsteds or diagonals or otherwise.

In form this act purports to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to classify all imported *worsted* cloths as *woolen* cloths. It was never intended, as seems to be supposed, that this officer should engage in the duties of an appraiser of merchandise, by himself inspecting every invoice of such goods at every port in this country, passing judgment upon them, and formally announcing his judgment. This would be both absurd and impracticable. The law itself operates *ipso facto* to place worsted cloths in the same category with woolen cloths as to classification and rates of duty. In any event the circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on May 13, 1890, referring to the law in question, as contained in Treasury Decisions No. 10020, would have this effect if any official action on the part of this officer were needed to execute its manifest purpose.

The importer, however, assails this law as unconstitutional, chiefly on the following grounds:

(1) That a quorum of the House of Representatives was not present when the vote was taken on the bill.

(2) That a quorum of the House did not vote on the bill.

(3) That the act was declared by the Speaker of the House to have been passed, and was certified to have been passed, when it had not been constitutionally enacted, which was in violation of section 5 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

These objections fairly present the question sought to be raised, and the power vested by Congress in this board, under the provisions of section 14 of the act of June 10, 1890, authorizing the creation of the Board of General Appraisers for the port of New York, confers on us the jurisdiction and also imposes the duty "to examine and decide the case thus submitted." The power to decide is a judicial power, and involves the authority to hear and determine by due process of law.

In view of the importance of the issue involved, and of the large number of cases before us depending on its decision, we deem it proper to give the reasons upon which the conclusion reached by us is founded, and to cite the authorities which, in our judgment, support this conclusion.

Taking judicial notice of the proceedings of the House of Representatives (as found in the Congressional Record, May 1, 1890, p. 4188) we find that the proceedings of that body disclose the following facts in taking the vote on the bill under consideration:

Yeas, 139; nays, 0; not voting, 189.
The SPEAKER: The Clerk will announce the names of members present and not voting. The Clerk read. (Here follow 75 names.)
The SPEAKER: The names of the members not voting, 75 in number, together with 138 voting in the affirmative, being 213 in all, more than a quorum necessary under the constitution to transact business, the Chair makes the following announcement of the vote: The yeas are 138, nays none, and the bill is passed.

This journal of legislative proceedings is a public record, of the contents of which we are at liberty to take judicial notice without formal proof being made. (South Ottawa *v.* Perkins, 94 U. S., 260; Cooley on Const. Lim., 163.)

The question before us is one purely of constitutional law, and must be decided from this high standpoint, entirely free from any prejudice liable to be engendered by political considerations.

The constitution of the United States (article 1, section 5) provides that "a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business;" but that a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be "authorized to compel the attendance of absent members," under proper penalties. It is further declared that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings," and that "each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings," and "the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered in the journal."

The journal of the House proceedings unquestionably shows a majority of all the members to be present and a majority undoubtedly constitutes a quorum to do business. The inquiry then is reduced to this: Can the House authorize its journals to be so prepared as to show a quorum to be present, althouogh many of those included to make up the quorum were silent when the vote was taken by "ayes" and "nays" and refused themselves to record their votes? In our judgment, this authority seems to follow by implication from the three powers expressly enumerated in section 5, article 1, above cited:

(1) The power of the House to keep a journal of its own proceedings, which carries with it the power to make such journal speak the truth.

(2) The power to compel the attendance of absent members, which also implies the authority to utilize their attendance after their corporal presence is enforced. It could not be intended that any member should be compelled to vote irrespective of any parliamentary rule on this subject.

(3) The power of the House to make its own rules of parliamentary proceedings. This would seem to embrace the authority to adopt any mode of ascertaining the presence of a quorum in the House within the discretion of that body not expressly or impliedly prohibited by the Constitution.

It is true that the House formerly had a rule of procedure which provided that when the roll-call disclosed the absence of a quorum the Chair could not go outside of the record to decide the presence of a quorum. (Constitutional Manual and Digest, second session, Forty-sixth Congress, 338.) Such, at any rate, seems to have been the practice of the Chair, although it was ordained by another rule that every member present during the call of the yeas and nays "shall vote on each question put from the Chair." The two rules are clearly repugnant, and the enforcement of either seems to be the disobedience of the other.

The old rule prevailed until the adoption by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress of Rule XV, the third paragraph of which reads as follows:

On the demand of any member, or at the suggestion of the Speaker, the names of members sufficient to make a quorum in the hall of the House, who do not vote, shall be noted by the Clerk, and recorded in the journal, and reported to the Speaker with the names of the members voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business.

Whether the latter rule was formerly in force, as such, when the act of May 9, 1890, under consideration, was passed, we are not accurately advised; nor do we deem this inquiry material, as the principle of the new rule was followed by the House on the adoption of the act as shown by the journal of its proceedings above quoted. If the constitutional power existed to adopt the new rule for all cases, the like power certainly existed to adopt it for a single case. Parliamentary rules are chiefly designed for the convenient and orderly dispatch of legislative and other business, and no one will contend that the mere violation by either House of Congress of one of its own rules of procedure, not required by the fundamental law, would authorize a court to hold void a law enacted through the instrumentality of the violation of such rule.

The settled rule of construction is that constitutions, like statutes, must be construed in the light of the principles of the common law. This rule generally was that a majority of the quorum of an assembly actually present must control, although less than a quorum may vote. This is the undisputed law of both England and America in reference to corporations, public and private, including municipal corporations.

In Rex *v.* Monday, Couper, 538, Lord Mansfield said:

When the assembly are duly met, I take it to be clear that the corporate act may be done by the majority of those who once regularly constituted the meeting.

The following language is used in Willcock on Municipal Corporations, a very old work, and it is believed to correctly state the rule as to the election of corporate officers and the enactment of corporate ordinances:

After an election has been properly proposed, whoever has a majority of those who vote, the assembly being sufficient, is elected, although a majority of the entire assembly altogether abstain from voting; because their presence suffices to constitute the elective body, and if they neglect to vote it is their own fault, and shall not invalidate the act of the others, but be construed as an assent to the determination of the majority of those who do vote.

In the case of Rex *v.* Foxcraft, 2 Burr, 1017, which involved the election of a town clerk, Lord Mansfield observed that "whenever electors are present and decline to vote at all (as they have done here) they virtually acquiesce in the election made by those who do," and so the other judges held. This ruling was approved by Lord Denman, C. J., in Gosling *v.* Veley, 7 A. and E., 439, and again when the same case came before the House of Lords. The English rule has been adopted quite unanimously in this country, and is voiced in the declaration of Chancellor Kent that "a majority of the quorum may decide."

The adjudged cases fully support this view, and hold that members who are present and refuse to vote may be considered as acquiescing in the voice of the majority of those actually voting.

The authorities are lucidly reviewed in the recent case of The Rushville Gas Company *v.* The City of Rushville (121 Ind., 207), decided by the supreme court of Indiana as late as the year 1889. There the common council of the town of Rushville was composed of six members. All were present when the vote was taken on the acceptance of a contract for lighting the town. Only three voted for the resolution, which was a majority of a quorum, but not a majority of those present. It was said by the court: "The rule is that if there is a quorum present, and a majority of the quorum vote in favor of a measure, it will prevail, although an equal number should refrain from voting. It is not the majority of the whole number of members present that is required; all that is required is a majority of the number of members required to constitute a quorum." And again: "The mere presence of inactive members does not impair the right of the quorum to proceed

with the business of the body. If members present desire to defeat a measure they must vote against it, for inaction will not accomplish their purpose. Their silence is, in fact, a declaration that they consent that the majority of a quorum may act for the body of which they are members."

The same view is taken by the supreme court of Illinois in the case of Launtz *v.* The People (113 Ill., 137), decided in 1886. The charter of the city of East St. Louis gave the mayor the right to give the casting vote in case of a tie. Four of eight councilmen present voted in the affirmative for the election of an officer. The other four being present refused to vote either way on the call of "ayes" and "nays." It was held that the mayor could treat those present and not voting as opposed to those who had voted, and decide the question by voting also in the affirmative.

In State *v.* Green (37 Ohio St., 227), it was held that members of a city council present and refusing to vote when their names were called could not defeat the election of a clerk or divest the body of the power to elect. The legal effect of refusing to vote was, in other words, held to be an acquiescence in the choice of those who did vote, a quorum being present, although a quorum did not actually vote.

An analogous principle was applied to popular elections by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the County of Cass *v.* Johnson (95 U. S., 360), where they construed a clause in the Missouri constitution. The general assembly was prohibited by this clause from authorizing any county to loan its credit to any corporation "unless two-thirds of the qualified voters" of such county at an election duly authorized assented thereto. It was held that all qualified voters who absented themselves from such election were "presumed to assent to the expressed will of the majority of those voting, unless the law providing for the election otherwise declares." It was observed that "any other rule would be productive of the greatest inconvenience, and ought not to be adopted unless the legislative will to that effect is clearly expressed." The same rule was declared in St. Joseph Township *v.* Rogers (16 Wall, 644).

A like doctrine has been announced by the highest judicatories of several other States, whose decisions are of great authority. In fact, we find no case opposed to this view, and it is abundantly supported by the authorities. (Angell and Ames on Corp., sec. 126, 127; Grant on Corp., 71; Horr and Bemiss on Municipal and Police Ord., 42; 1 Dillon on Municipal Corp. (4th ed.), sec. 278, 282.)

To reach the conclusion that the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress, invested as it is with the express powers to "determine the rules of its proceedings," can not constitutionally change a preexisting rule on the subject under consideration so as to declare on its journals the fact of a quorum being present, if the fact exists, we must be pointed to some clause in the Federal Constitution which curtails or limits the general power to make such rules, so as to forbid the exercise of such authority. It may be that since the foundation of the Government the House has followed another and contrary rule. This rule has been characterized as "the precedent of a hundred years." The existence of such a rule, we repeat, does not argue the constitutional disability of the same body to change or modify that rule or precedent, unless, in doing so, they violate some prohibition of the instrument from which they derive all their powers. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the framers of that instrument intended to confer the power to make a rule, which at that time was the accepted rule of parliamentary law among all English-speaking people, governing the legislative action of every municipal corporation in England and the American colonies. There would be no valid reason for conceding such a power to every petty corporation in the land and denying it at the same time to one of the legislative houses of Congress. *A fortiori* should it be conceded to the more important body. Its purpose is to prevent the unreasonable obstruction of legislative business by the mere silence of members who are present and refuse to

vote. The theory of the law is that members can not, by refusing to vote at all, accomplish more towards defeating a bill or resolution than they could by voting against it. The presence of a qualified member of the House while the legislative business is progressing must, for this reason, be construed as a participation in such business. The compulsory attendance of recusant members would be a nugatory power in the absence of the power to recognize their presence after they had been brought into the House. A refusal to vote, therefore, when present, can not lawfully operate as an abdication of membership by a member who is actually in the House. Such is deemed to be the recognized rule governing the procedure of the English Parliament. (North American Review, September, 1890, 372.)

Add to these considerations the proposition of law, now generally accepted by the courts, that no law ought to be declared unconstitutional unless, in clear cases, where the deciding court entertains no doubt as to its unconstitutionality, and we have no alternative left but to sustain the act of May 9, 1890, under consideration.

Our opinion is that the objections to the validity of the law are not well taken, and that we can not go back behind the fact of its attestation by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and its approval by the President, all of which are regular, to ascertain whether or not in its passage the House of Representatives violated any parliamentary rule or precedent, however ancient its existence.

It follows from what we have said that the assessment of duty in the several cases above mentioned were properly made, and the decision of the collector is accordingly affirmed. **(10336—G. A. 57.)**

NEW YORK, *October 17, 1890.*

DRESS GOODS.—We are in receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, transmitting the protests hereinafter described, against your assessment of duty, at the rate of 7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain so-called "wool and silk goods," imported in the vessels named.

The merchandise was returned by the appraiser upon the invoices as "in part worsted dress goods," costing over 20 cents per square yard, and duty was assessed accordingly, under the provisions of T. I., 365. This paragraph of the tariff law imposes the above rates on "women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted," and other named materials valued at above 20 cents per yard.

The special report of the assistant appraiser shows that these goods are "composed of worsted in the weft and silk in the warp, and are similar to women's and children's dress goods." Samples of the goods attached to this report present the appearance of such similarity to the eye and in texture.

It is contended that under the provisions of section 2499 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 3, 1883, these goods should pay a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem. The clause of this section specially invoked by the appellant is the italicized part following of the above section:

SEC. 2499. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on each and every nonenumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this title as chargeable with duty the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any nonenumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on such nonenumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; *and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which the component material of chief value may be chargeable.* If two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates: *Provided*, That nonenumerated articles similar in material and quality and texture, and the use to which they may be applied, to articles on the free list, and in the manufacture of which no dutiable materials are used, shall be free. (Law of Customs (Elmes), 402.)

This section has been held to apply to nonenumerated articles only, and was designed to prevent evasions of the customs laws, and to guide the classification of certain articles, not within the strict letter of the tariff law, but within its real intent and meaning. If a given article, therefore, is enumerated the section can have no application to the case. (Arthur *v.* Fox, 108 U. S., 125; Arthur *v.* Sussfeld, 96 U. S., 128.) But "to place articles among those designated as enumerated it is not necessary that they should be specially mentioned. It is sufficient that they are designated in any way to distinguish them from other articles." (Arthur *v.* Butterfield, 125 U. S., 70.)

The inquiry before us is whether the goods under consideration are "goods of like description" with "women's and children's dress goods, coat linings (or) Italian cloth," composed in part of wool or worsted, within the meaning of T. I., 365.

The Supreme Court of the United States has several times construed the phrase "of similar description," which has long appeared in the tariff laws enacted by Congress. That phrase is tantamount in meaning to "like description," and can mean nothing different. It has been held not to be a commercial phrase, nor does it involve the idea that the goods classed under it shall be in all respects the same. The similarity required is one in product, in adaptation to uses, and to its actual uses, and not merely the process by which it was produced. (Schmieder *v.* Barney, 113 U. S., 645; Greenleaf *v.* Goodrich, 101 U. S., 278.) "Women's and children's dress goods" is a phrase of commercial designation. The goods in question are substantially like such dress goods. They are, therefore, to be deemed the same and to be charged accordingly. In other words, this class of merchandise "is provided for under the name of what it resembles." (Fisk *v.* Arthur, 103 U. S., 431, 434.)

Applying these principles to the facts before us, we are of opinion that the goods in question were properly classified by the appraiser as of like description with the class of dress goods enumerated in T. I., 365, above cited.

The assessment of duty as made by you was proper, and your decision is affirmed.

(10343—G. A. 64.)

NEW YORK, *October 23, 1890.*

CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Your letter of the 20th ultimo is received, covering protest (No. 97 *b*) of Messrs. Zimmerman Bros. Clothing Company, against the exaction of duty, at 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, on certain so-called children's wearing apparel, under paragraph 367 of the act of March 3, 1883, claiming that it is dutiable, under paragraph 366, at 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem.

It appears from the invoice that the merchandise in this case is clothing, ready-made, since it is invoiced as "boys' suits." But the clause of paragraph 367 under which it is assessed for duty is the following: "Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes"—that is to say, "outside garments" for the appareling of women and children. It should be noted that the articles enumerated in this paragraph are all outside garments and all designed for women and children, and the general clause is, "goods of similar description, or used for like purposes." These descriptions do not comprehend the merchandise subject of appeal, either directly or by implication; certainly not if it is more definitely provided for in any other paragraph of the wool schedule. The specific enumeration of articles is found in paragraph 367, and it consists, in particular and in general, of outside garments. On the other hand, the general designation, which is very comprehensive, is found in paragraph 366, as follows: "Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, not specifically provided for in this act."

The merchandise in question is clearly not specifically enumerated, but falls under the general clause of paragraph 366.

The appeal is sustained, and you will reliquidate the entry in accordance therewith. **(10351—G. A. 72.)**

NEW YORK, *October 29, 1890.*

WATERPROOF GARMENTS.—We are in receipt of your several communications transmitting protests, as per annexed schedule, against your action in assessing duty, at the rates provided for wool wearing apparel and ladies' outside garments made wholly or in part of wool, on certain so-called "India-rubber fabrics," which were claimed by the importers to be dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 453, act of March 3, 1883.

The merchandise under consideration consists of completed garments manufactured from wool and rubber mixed fabrics, which fabrics, had they been imported in the piece and not made into garments, would, in our opinion, have been covered by paragraph 453, as heretofore ruled by us, under date of September 9, 1890, G. A. 19:

The word fabric, in its broader sense, would include manufactured articles of almost every description, but a narrower interpretation must be placed upon the word conformable with the intent of Congress and commercial usage. This would limit the term to a class of textile fabrics or piece goods.

The process of manufacturing the fabrics, which are provided for at one rate, into specific articles subject to duty at another rate permeates the whole tariff act. We need merely to cite the case of bonnets made from silk to exemplify this point. The wearing apparel and ladies' outside garments, the subject of the protests under consideration, are composed in part of wool; they therefore fulfill all the requirements of paragraphs 366 and 367 of the act of 1883, and inasmuch as there is no specific provision relative to garments made of rubber or of rubber fabrics, your action in returning them for duty under the paragraphs cited was, in our opinion correct, and stands affirmed. **(10389—G. A. 80.)**

NEW YORK, *November 18, 1890.*

WOOLEN ELASTIC FABRICS.—The merchandise in dispute was entered prior to October, 1890, and was, therefore, dutiable in conformity with the act of March, 1883. It consisted of an elastic fabric made from wool, cotton, and rubber, commercially known as "webbing," which the appellant claims should have been returned for duty as manufactures of rubber at 25 per cent ad valorem, under T. I., 454, or as India-rubber fabrics, under T. I., 453, at 30 per cent ad valorem, and not at 30 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, which was the rate assessed.

There are four paragraphs of the act of 1883, either of which, standing alone, would control the classification of the merchandise upon appeal, viz, those which provide for (1) manufactures wholly or in part of rubber; (2) India-rubber fabrics; (3) webbing; (4) webbing composed in part of wool.

These four paragraphs must be construed so as to harmonize all inconsistencies, which can only be done by giving the most specific provision precedence of the others.

A true interpretation of the law affecting the material would, in our opinion, be as follows:

(1) All manufactures composed wholly or in part of rubber, except India-rubber fabrics, 25 per cent ad valorem; and as the merchandise is a fabric, the first claim of the appellant is accordingly denied.

(2) All India-rubber fabrics, except webbing, 30 per cent ad valorem. The material being invoiced as webbing, and as there is no dispute relative to this point, this alternate claim of the importer is also rejected.

(3) All webbing except such as is composed in part of wool, 35 per cent ad valorem; but in the present case wool forming a constituent part of the webbing, T. I., 368, becomes the specific provision covering the same.

This ruling is in keeping with a former decision of the board, dated September 9, 1890, G. A. 19, and the assessment of duty at 30 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, being in conformity therewith, is affirmed. **(10468—G. A. 118.)**

NEW YORK, *November 21, 1890.*

DUTIABLE CHARGES—CUTTING INTO LENGTHS OF WOOLEN CLOTHS.—The appraiser reports that all the nondutiable charges were deducted by the appellants at the time of the entry, and were allowed, and that duty was assessed only upon the estimated "net market value of the goods *per se*."

The goods in question were woolen and worsted cloths, and were imported on July 30, 1890. It was held by the collector that the cost of cutting the goods into various lengths for suits, etc., was a proper element of dutiable value, and it was added as such. The contention of the appellants on this point is stated in the seventh ground of their protest, as follows: "We claim the cutting of the cloth in pieces of 10, 15, and 20 yards or other lengths to be *part of the putting* up of the goods, and (as such to be) nondutiable."

Under the provisions of section 2907, U. S. Revised Statutes, it was required, among other things, that there should be added not only the value of the coverings of imported merchandise, "but all other actual or usual charges for putting up, preparing, and packing for transportation or shipment." This section was repealed by the act of March 3, 1883, which provided that thereafter none of the charges imposed by the above section should be estimated in ascertaining market value. (Notes on Rev. Stat. U. S. (Gould *v.* Tucker), p. 619.) This clearly abolished as an element of dutiable value charges for putting up, preparing, and packing such merchandise for transportation. Is this a charge of that kind? Were the goods cut into lengths for the purpose of putting them up or preparing them for shipment, or was this additional expense incurred in order to render them more salable by adapting the goods to the market for certain uses? If it was a finishing process requiring some degree of art or skill and added anything to the market value of the goods prior to shipment, then it was an element of dutiable value. Such, we think, it was; and *prima facie* the market value of the goods was enhanced to the extent of the prime cost of the work. The practice of the customs collectors has been in accordance with this view. (Synopsis Treasury decisions 9964.) We deem it correct, and the collector's decision in this case is affirmed. **(10481 G. A.—131.)**

NEW YORK, *November 25, 1890.*

WOOL ON "CAPE" SKINS.—The appeal is indefinite, as the importer simply protests against the amount of duty exacted, without distinctly claiming free entry or specifying under what clause of the tariff or at what rate his merchandise should be classified. It is probable, however, that his intention was to claim free entry, as the protest states: "These skins are known as common Cape sheep and are covered with short, coarse hair. A small amount of wool is found on a few of the skins, but is so short and so mixed with hair that it has no commercial value except as hair."

While the protest is in itself fatally defective, it is not difficult to show on other grounds why it is not tenable.

The invoice under consideration enumerates several hundred "dry goatskins," which were classified as "raw goatskins, free," and "750 dry sheepskins." The appraiser returned for duty 530 pounds of wool, class 1, upon these sheepskins.

Confining consideration to the claim for free entry, it may be said that an examination of samples by competent experts, and a careful investigation of the case show that the wool has a commercial value of 15 cents a pound, and that it can be used in the manufacture of carpets and blankets.

In Synopsis 7147 the Department decided that the skins of common Cape goats with the hair on should be admitted free of duty under T. I., 709, "goatskins, raw." But the skins in question are not those of the common Cape goat, indeed they are from a very uncommon goat, if, as is claimed, the animal is a cross between a sheep and a goat.

The invoice enumerates the articles as sheepskins, the appellant declares that they are skins of the common Cape sheep, and the wool on the skins proves that they are from the back of sheep whether run down or bastard.

There is no provision in the tariff for the free entry of such merchandise, and the decision of the collector must, therefore, stand. **(10492—G. A. 142.)**

NEW YORK, *November 25, 1890.*

WOOL NOILS.—Duty was assessed at 30 cents per pound for wool, class 1, scoured, value in the grease under 30 cents per pound, paragraphs 356 and 357 of the act of 1883.

Appellants claim that the goods in question are noils made from carpet wool, and should be rated at 5 cents per pound as wool of the third class costing over 12 cents a pound.

The appraiser reports that "the merchandise in question consists of carded wool noils made from improved Turkish wool of Merino blood, and is in a scoured condition." In this statement he is sustained by a number of reputable wool experts of Philadelphia, and by the New York appraising officers.

It is proper to say that the question has been one of great difficulty to the board. The wool in its present condition has lost all of its distinctive features, and it is doubtful whether it can be absolutely identified as coming from any particular class. In such a case, were the evidence evenly balanced, we should give the importer the benefit of the doubt; but in this instance the preponderance of the testimony taken before us here is to the effect that the noils are from a low-grade first-class wool, and we therefore affirm the decision of the collector. **(10495—G. A. 145.)**

NEW YORK, *December 2, 1890.*

TENNIS BALLS.—The assessment of duty, at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem, upon the so-called "gut," which consists of racquet gut strings, according with a previous decision of this board, dated November 3, 1890 (G. A. 88), is affirmed.

In relation to the assessment of duty upon the tennis balls at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 362, act of March 3, 1883, instead of 25 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 454, as claimed, we are of the opinion that the claim of the importers should not be sustained, for the following reasons: The merchandise consists of rubber balls inflated with air or gas and hermetically sealed, which balls are subsequently covered with a woolen fabric. It appears from the evidence that the rubber forms the chief component material of value, but this fact is not deemed material, inasmuch as the provisions of paragraph 362 are esteemed equally as specific as those of paragraph 454. The one provides for manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, and the other for articles composed of India rubber. Both conditions are fulfilled in the present instance. The tennis balls are made partly of wool and chiefly of India rubber. The two rates are applicable therefor, and in conformity with section 2499 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires that duty must be assessed at the higher rate, we affirm the decision of the collector. **(10511.—G. A. 161.)**

NEW YORK, *December 11, 1890.*

HAT CROWNS AND BEAD ORNAMENTS.—The subject of controversy in this case is the proper classification of certain hat crowns and certain ornaments composed of beads.

Accepting as true the statement of facts made by the appraiser, the hat crowns are simply flat pieces of wool and silk, designed probably for use in the making of hats, but not even shaped. Of the bead ornaments a sample accompanies the papers. It is a leaf-shaped article 3 inches long by 1¼ inches wide at the base, tapering to a point at the apex, the edges being irregular. The foundation of it is coarse cotton, which is entirely covered with small gold-colored glass beads, interspersed with a dozen larger glass beads of a pale blue color.

The appraiser returned the hat crowns for duty as wool trimmings at 30 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 368 of the act of March 3, 1883, and the collector so classified them, but in his special report he admits his error, and places them under paragraph 362 of said act, as a manufacture wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for, at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem. The bead ornaments were returned for duty by the appraiser at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 396 of said act, and so classified by the collector.

He admits that his return of commission for duty was erroneous. Appellants protest against the classification of both classes of articles, claiming that the hat crowns are hats, dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 400 of said act, and that the beads are dutiable as a manufacture of glass and cotton, glass chief value, at 45 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 143 of said act.

It is submitted as an incontrovertible proposition that flat pieces of wool and silk are not hats, and hence that the contention of appellants as to this point is groundless. It is equally plain that they are not dress trimmings, or wool trimmings, within the meaning of paragraph 368 of the wool schedule; and that they are not specially provided for in that paragraph or in any other paragraph of the act of March 3, 1883. This being so, they fall under the general clause of paragraph 362, and should be classified for duty thereunder at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.

The beads, it seems to us, fulfill every condition of the clause—"bead ornaments"—in paragraph 396. It is not easy to perceive the reason of appellants' contention that as between two provisions of a statute the more specific should give way to the more general. The contrary is the true rule of construction, and it must be followed in this case. Were it held that the beads or bead ornaments are not specifically provided for they would still be dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem under the principle of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Benziger *v.* Robertson, vol. 122, U. S. R., p. 211.

Commissions are not dutiable unless they contribute to make market value. According to the report of the appraiser they do not so contribute in this case, and appellants' protest in that regard is therefore sustained. **(10541—G. A. 191.)**

NEW YORK, *December 15, 1890.*

SILK AND WOOL KNIT GOODS.—The merchandise in question consists of knit underwear composed of wool and silk, and wool, cotton, and silk, upon which duty was assessed at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 363 of the act of 1883. Against this rate of duty the importers protest, claiming that silk formed the component material of chief value in the garments, and that consequently they should have been classified as manufactures made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and duty assessed upon them at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 383.

The goods are itemized in the invoice as "ladies' wool vests." From the evidence

submitted in the case it appears they are known commercially as "knit goods." It would, therefore, seem to us immaterial whether silk was or was not the component material of chief value.

Paragraph 362 provides for "all manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool * * * valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem."

Paragraph 363 reads: "Flannels, blankets, hats of wool knit goods, and all goods made on knitting-frames * * * valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem."

So far as the component parts, silk and wool, are concerned, the term "of which silk is the component material of chief value" is no more specific than "composed in part of wool," and the rates applicable to the two materials would be equally operative, but the words "knit goods" are more descriptive of the knit underwear in question than either of the former terms and controls the classification.

The merchandise upon appeal being valued at over 80 cents per pound, the assessment of duty upon the same at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem was, in our opinion, correct, and is affirmed. **(10552.—G. A. 202.)**

NEW YORK, *December 16, 1890.*

WOOL KNIT CAPS.—The importers claim that the goods in dispute are "Scotch bonnets, caps, or hoods," dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 400 of the act of March 3, 1883, or, if they are not bonnets or hoods, they are properly dutiable as such under the similitude clause of section 2499 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

As heretofore ruled by this Board, the law of assimilation can not be applied to goods enumerated or provided for in the act either denominatively or as a material, and we shall not give consideration to this portion of the appellants' claim, but confine ourselves to the question: Does the merchandise upon appeal consist of bonnets, hats, or hoods within the meaning of the law?

The articles are described in the invoice as "Tam O'Shanters," "Brights," "Windsors," "Belmonts," etc. The testimony of the appraising officer relative to them is to the effect that they are not commercially known as bonnets or hoods, but as caps; also that they are knitted goods, manufactured from worsted.

It is true that caps, like bonnets and hoods, are head coverings, but this is not sufficient to make them dutiable at the same rate as long as they are known commercially as separate articles. So well established is this point that further argument relative thereto is not deemed necessary by us.

It is contended, however, that paragraph 400, which specified 'bonnets, hats, and hoods," *intended* to include all manner of head-wear. In the absence of any ambiguity in the language of this paragraph the intent of the framers thereof can not be considered. In our opinion, there is no ambiguity in paragraph 400. Bonnets, hats, hoods, and caps are separate and distinct articles of trade and commerce in the United States, and, caps not having been provided for by name either in paragraph 400 or elsewhere in the act, the claim of the appellants is rejected.

The assessment of duty upon them in accordance with their weight and value, under the provision in T. I., 363, for wool knit goods, is therefore affirmed. **(10562.—G. A. 212.)**

NEW YORK, *December 17, 1890.*

FELT HATS VARNISHED.—It appears from the evidence submitted, that the merchandise in dispute consists of felted wool hats varnished, valued at over 80 cents per pound, which were returned for duty at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40

per cent ad valorem, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 363 of the act of 1883.

The importers, in their notice of dissatisfaction, claim that, inasmuch as hats are specially enumerated and provided for in paragraph 400, duty should have been assessed upon them at 30 per cent ad valorem, in conformity with the provisions thereof.

It is true, as alleged by the appellants, that 'hats" are specially provided for in paragraph 400, but we find that "hats of wool" are also provided for *eo nomine* in paragraph 363. Hats, bonnets, and hoods represent a certain class of merchandise, while the term "hats of wool" describes a particular variety of that class, and is consequently the more specific enumeration of the two. This opinion is in keeping with the long established ruling of the Treasury Department, the correctness of which we presume is not questioned in the present case. The real contention on the part of the appellants is, that the hats in dispute being varnished have lost their commercial identity as "hats of wool," and are, for all intents and purposes, subject to no special provision other than that contained in paragraph 400, and we are of the opinion that this claim of the importers is not tenable. It is not an imperative rule that hats of wool shall be so commercially known; they may be designated by the ordinary trade name "Derby" and still be more specifically enumerated as hats of wool than other hats. The varnished ones upon appeal have had their identity impaired by the varnishing process, but in substance they remain unchanged, and are still "hats of wool;" they are certainly not hats of varnish.

For the reasons stated, the assessment of duty upon them at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem was, in our opinion, correct, and is affirmed. (**10565.—G. A. 215.**)

NEW YORK, *December 20, 1890.*

DRESS GOODS, SILK-WARP HENRIETTAS.—The appraiser returns the goods as "silk-warp Henrietta," composed of wool or worsted in part, and silk in part, in the lower grades of which silk is the component material of chief value, and in the higher grades the wool is of chief value. They are invoiced as "dress goods, silk warps, and Henriettas," and are stated to consist of women's and children's dress goods composed of silk in the warp and worsted in the weft. The goods were classified by the collector under paragraph 365 of the tariff law of 1883, and assessed accordingly.

The only contention presented by the importer in his protest is that silk is the component material of chief value, and that the merchandise should be assessed at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 383, which levies that rate of duty on "all goods, wares, and merchandise, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value."

Admitting the truth of the fact claimed as to the relative value of the silk material in these dress goods, they can not properly be classified under T. I., 383, because they are specially provided for by the more particular designation of "women's and children's dress goods * * * composed in part of wool, worsted," etc., under T. I., 365. This fact takes the goods out of the operation of the other paragraph describing them only by the chief value of the component material of silk. This view was taken by the Treasury Department as far back as October, 1883, as will appear by Synopsis of Treasury Decisions No. 5953, and the uniform customs practice has been in accordance with that ruling.

The collector's decision must be affirmed. (**10571.—G. A. 221.**)

NEW YORK, *December 20, 1890.*

WOOL KNIT GOODS, SILK CHIEF VALUE.—The goods are stated to be composed of silk and wool, and are commercially known as "ladies' vests, knit goods." They were

classified as worsted "knit goods" under paragraph 363 of the tariff act of 1883, Schedule K, relating to "wool and woolens." That paragraph enumerates "flannels, blankets, hats of wool, *knit goods*, and all goods made on knitting frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals (except such as are composed in part of wool), not specially enumerated or provided for in this act," meaning the act of March 3, 1883.

"Knit goods" by that designation are also excepted from the provision made for "wearing apparel of every description" by paragraph 366.

The contention of the importers is that silk enters into these goods as the component material of chief value, and for this reason they should be classified under paragraph 383 of said act.

Commercial designation is the first and most important inquiry, and when this fails resort must next be had to common designation. (Robertson *v.* Solomon, 130 U. S., 412.)

The phrase "knit goods," whether one of commercial or common designation, is more minute in description than a description of the material from which an article is manufactured, or of the component material of chief value. Although, therefore, the goods are made in part of silk, and silk be conceded to be the component material of chief value, they do not come within the scope of paragraph 383, because they are provided for otherwise in paragraph 363 under the more specific description "knit goods" composed in part of worsted.

The decision of the collector is affirmed. **(10572.—G. A. 222.)**

NEW YORK, *January 14, 1891.*

WOOL, SILK, AND COTTON UPHOLSTERY GOODS.—We find the merchandise in question to be, as returned by the appraiser, a manufacture of wool, silk, and cotton, commercially known as "upholstery goods," in which wool is the component of chief value, costing over 80 cents per pound.

The goods were assessed under paragraph 362 of the tariff law of 1883 at 35 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem.

The sole contention in the protests is that the merchandise should have been assessed, under paragraph 383, at 50 per cent ad valorem, because it is not specially provided for in said law, and that silk is the component material of chief value entering into the manufacture.

The collector's decision must stand as presumptively correct unless this contention is sustained. No evidence is produced or offered before the board, after fair opportunity given, to sustain the assertion made in the protests, and it is unsustained by any fact in the record.

The decision of the collector is accordingly affirmed in each of said cases. **(10664—G. A. 248.)**

NEW YORK, *January 14, 1891.*

SHOES OF WOOL AND LEATHER.—The merchandise in question consists of ladies' kid shoes with woolen cloth quarters. It is in evidence that the leather in them forms the component material of chief value. Inasmuch, however, as wool enters into the composition of the articles, they were returned for duty as part wool wearing apparel at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 396.

The collector, in his letter of transmittal, states that upon a review of the subject, and an examination of the samples, he is convinced that the merchandise should have been rated for duty at 25 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 456.

The term "shoes made of leather" implies shoes manufactured chiefly of leather

This condition is fulfilled in the present case, as the quantity of wool is insignificant in comparison with the leather. Having established the fact that the articles are shoes made of leather, it is not deemed necessary to consider whether they are wearing apparel or not. The claim of the appellants, therefore, that duty should have been assessed upon the merchandise at 25 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 456, is sustained. **(10665—G. A. 249.)**

NEW YORK, *January 21, 1891.*

TABLE-COVERS COMPOSED IN PART OF METAL.—The merchandise comprises table-covers composed of cotton and metal; jute, cotton, and metal; and cotton, wool, and metal, in all of which cotton is the component material of chief value, and metal an appreciable part and distinct feature. With respect to that portion of the goods, the classification of which is dependent upon that point, the importers admit that metal constitutes from 8 to 10 per cent of the value of the whole, and the articles are invoiced as "cotton and metal table-covers."

The importers claim that the appraisers erred in returning the merchandise covered by quality numbers 420 and 421 as part wool, but this allegation was negatived as to quality 420 by a statement of the shipper thereof that wool entered into their composition to an appreciable extent.

With regard to quality 421, concerning which the importers claim that it is dutiable as a manufacture of cotton at 35 per cent or 40 per cent ad valorem, we find, from the evidence, that metal formed an appreciable portion of the value of the same. This fact is fatal to the contention of the importers, and leaves the rate of duty assessed upon the goods final and conclusive against them. Duty was assessed upon the metal and cotton covers at 45 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 216, and upon the wool, cotton, and metal covers, valued at not over 80 cents per pound, at 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent, under paragraph 362.

The exaction of the specified rates was, in our opinion, correct, for the reason that the several terms "manufactures of cotton," "made wholly or in part of wool," and "made wholly or in part of metal," are equally specific, and, according to the provisions of section 2499, Revised Statutes, the highest rate applicable to either of the materials mentioned must be imposed upon articles manufactured from two or more of them in combination.

The decision of the collector is accordingly affirmed. **(10672—G. A. 256.)**

NEW YORK, *January 23, 1891.*

COTTON, WOOL AND SILK SHIRTINGS.—We find the facts in this case to be as reported by the surveyor. The merchandise consists of cotton, wool, and silk shirtings. They were classified under paragraph 395 of the act of October 1, 1890, at 12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent ad valorem. Appellants claim that they are entitled to entry under paragraph 394 of said act, on the ground that the warp thereof is composed wholly of vegetable material, whereas it is composed of cotton and silk, and silk is not a vegetable material.

The decision of the surveyor is sustained. **(10682—G. A. 266.)**

NEW YORK, *January 27, 1891.*

TRAVELING RUGS.—The articles subject of protest in this case are invoiced as "rugs." But the appraiser reports that they are square robes, used for protection against cold, and that they are commercially known as "lap robes." The samples submitted support this statement; one is a plush about 3½ feet wide by 5½ feet long, with plain edges; the other a checked cloth, about 4 feet wide by 6 feet long, with

plain edges on the sides and fringed ends. They were returned by the appraiser as "wool shawls," and so classified for duty by the collector as manufactures of wool, under paragraphs 362 and 363 of the act of March 3, 1883, respectively, at 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, and 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem. Appellants claim that they are traveling or carriage rugs, and, indirectly, that they are dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 378 of said act. No doubt they are used by travelers both in carriages and railway coaches for the protection of the person, and they are perhaps commercially and commonly known in England and on the continent of Europe as "rugs." But in this country they are commercially and commonly known as "lap robes." The rug known to the tariff seems to be an article for the floor, in the nature of a carpet. It is provided for in the act of 1883, not in the wearing apparel or the cloth paragraphs, but in one of the carpet paragraphs, 378, namely, "and mats, rugs, screens," etc.; and the same association is maintained in the present law, paragraph 408, "mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks," etc., "shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets," etc.

The articles subject of appeal are not known as rugs to the trade and commerce of this country, nor do they appear to have been known to the legislative mind in the enactment of the law of 1883. They are therefore not specially provided for, but fall under paragraph 362 of said act, where they are placed for classification.

The decision of the collector is affirmed. **(10722—G. A. 275.)**

NEW YORK, *January 28, 1891.*

WOOL FLANNELS.—The merchandise in this case consists of flannel shirtings. It was so invoiced, and was entered as flannels. The appraiser's special report states that it was returned for duty as "woolen cloths," whereas it should have been returned as wool flannel. It was assessed for duty as "wool flannel costing over 80 cents per pound," at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 363 of the act of March 3, 1883. Appellants protest against this classification on the ground that silk is the component material of chief value thereof, and hence that it is entitled to entry at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 383 of said act.

The merchandise is represented by samples. An expert witness describes it as follows: "It is a manufacture composed of wool, silk, and cotton, of which wool is the component material of chief value. It is commercially known and dealt in as 'flannel.' The chain is composed principally of cotton with a few threads of colored silk to form fancy stripes, and the filling is wholly of fine wool."

This testimony effectually disposes of the contention of appellants. By reason both of its commercial designation and its component materials it falls under paragraph 363.

The decision of the collector is affirmed. **(10726—G. A. 279.)**

NEW YORK, *January 28, 1891.*

COMMON GOAT HAIR.—The merchandise in question is invoiced as goat hair, and the evidence shows that it is the hair of the common goat, and is unfit for combing purposes.

The article was classified by the collector as goat hair under paragraph 377, Schedule K, of the new tariff act of October 1, 1890, and was assessed at 12 cents per pound under paragraph 384.

The importers contend that the article is free under the provisions of paragraph 604 of the free list, which reads as follows: "Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, *not specially provided for* in this act * * *."

The whole question is, whether goat hair, as such, is specially provided for in paragraph 377, above cited.

This paragraph embraces "class 2," and the enumeration is as follows:

Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, *and also* hair of the camel, *goat*, alpaca, and other like animals.

Paragraph 384 levies 12 cents per pound upon "all wools or hair of the second class," which includes those above enumerated.

Our duty is to interpret this law as it stands. If the language plainly admits of but one meaning, we have no right to adopt any other on the ground that it works a hardship on importers or manufacturers, or is otherwise prejudicial to the public good. Congress must be presumed to intend what the language of the law imports, and if the meaning of that language is plain and obvious, then there is no room for construction.

The law (in paragraph 384) unquestionably enumerates the hair of "the goat" by name. The effort is to qualify this by a proviso that such hair must be fit for combing purposes. This construction is based on the idea that the hair of the camel and alpaca is fit for such purposes. It is shown that goat hair is not of this class, but, nevertheless, it is taxed by that distinctive and specific name. To qualify the phrase by the limitation contended for would be to alter the law by making it speak an intention which does not appear on its face. Moreover, the wools described in the preceding sentence, in the same paragraph, are referred to as "combing wools." Then follows, after the copulative conjunction "also," the enumeration of "hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals." Upon every sound rule of statutory construction the word "combing" can have no application to goat hair.

It is further said that the tariff acts of March 2, 1867, and of March 3, 1883, contained substantially the same language on this subject as the present law, and that those laws were construed to admit common goat hair free because it was not fit for combing. It is noticeable, however, that both of those acts were rendered ambiguous on this subject by prefacing paragraph 528 in the first law, and paragraph 354 in the second, by the words, "*class two, combing wools.*" Those words do not appear in the present law, having been stricken out. This amendment removes the main ground upon which the earlier Treasury decisions were based, and is therefore significant of a legislative purpose to remove the ambiguity which gave rise to the ruling made in such decisions. The Treasury rulings on the subject, moreover, were conflicting, as will be seen from Treasury decisions 7544 and 7614, made in the year 1886, when goat hair was expressly held to be dutiable as such, because it was specially enumerated. With this conflict in the rulings of the Department, we feel impelled to interpret the law to mean what it plainly says, that goat hair is dutiable at 12 cents per pound, although it is not fit for combing purposes.

We are referred to an opinion of Attorney-General Garland on this subject, dated January 15, 1887, construing paragraph 354 of the act of March 3, 1883, relating to what was there designated as "class 2, combing wools." It was assumed erroneously in that opinion that the phrase "hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals," meant the hair of the "*alpaca goat* and other like animals." There is no such animal recognized by zoologists in the animal kingdom as an "alpaca goat." The alpaca is a well known wool-bearing animal of the camel genus, otherwise called llama, being "a native of the lofty table lands and mountain ranges of the Andes in Peru and Chile." (Encyc. Brit., vol. 1, p. 597.) The Attorney-General's opinion was based on two ideas: (1) That class 2 embraced only "combing wools;" and (2) that the word goat was "qualified and limited by the specific word alpaca."

The new law has been amended so as to no longer leave any pretext for such an interpretation. The designation of class 2 as "combing wools" has been entirely erased, and the last clause of the paragraph now reads, "camel, goat, alpaca, and

other like animals." The word "camel" is thus inserted, and the word "goat" is transposed so as to precede "alpaca." The manifest purpose of these changes in phraseology was to remove all supposed ambiguity on the subject.

The argument that this construction will operate as an absolute prohibition against all future importations of the article is one addressed rather to Congress than to the courts.

The decision of the collector must be affirmed. **(10727—G. A. 280.)**

NEW YORK, *January 28, 1891.*

WOOL RING WASTE.—The merchandise in question is imported and known as "ring waste," or "white ring waste." It is wool of a comparatively superior quality, and was assessed at a duty of 30 cents per pound. The importation was made in April and May, 1890.

The importers contend that at the time the tariff act of March 3, 1883, was passed this ring waste was commercially known as *woolen waste*, and as such it was dutiable only at 10 cents per pound, under paragraph 361 of said act (section 2502, U. S. Rev. Stat., Schedule K.), which reads as follows: "Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, *waste*, and flocks, 10 cents per pound."

It is enough to say that we are satisfied that the merchandise under consideration is known commercially as "woolen waste," and was so known to importers and manufacturers at the time the act of March 3, 1883, was passed.

This merchandise is shown to be identical in kind and quality with that involved in the case of Muhlhauser *v.* Gary, collector, recently tried in the U. S. circuit court for the northern district of Ohio—in fact, a portion of the same purchase and importation. The full record of that trial is before us. The court charged the jury if they were satisfied from the evidence that the merchandise was known to the commercial world as "woolen waste," it was dutiable under paragraph 361, as contended by the plaintiffs, and their verdict was for the plaintiffs in that issue. That charge was manifestly correct, and under it, as applied to this case, the appellants are entitled to a decision in their favor.

The Treasury practice had uniformly classified "ring waste," like that in question, as woolen waste, under T. I., 361, under the decision made on February 18, 1890 (synopsis 9871), when that practice was changed. It is a strong point favorable to the equity of the importers' claim in this case that they purchased this merchandise on the faith of former decisions, prior to the promulgation of the more recent ruling. (Syn. Treas. Dec. 7589.)

But we place our decision on the commercial designation of the merchandise. It is known in the trade as "woolen waste," and that fact settles the classification.

The decision of the collector is reversed, and he is instructed to reliquidate the entries pursuant to law. **(10728—G. A. 281.)**

NEW YORK, *February 4, 1891.*

WOOL-KNIT FABRICS, HOSIERY, AND UNDERWEAR.—The goods in question consist of certain knit hosiery, viz, undershirts and drawers, made on knitting frames, and of the material of wool.

The articles were classified and assessed for duty, under paragraph 396 of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, as articles of "wearing apparel" made of wool and "not specially provided for" in that act.

The importers contend that the goods are commercially known to the trade as "knit fabrics," and, being made on knitting frames, are specially provided for by that designation in paragraph 392 of said tariff act, and that they should be classified and assessed accordingly.

Paragraph 396, under which the collector made the classification, describes the articles intended to be assessed thereunder as "clothing, ready made, and *articles of wearing apparel* of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this act, * * * composed wholly or in part of wool (or) worsted."

The corresponding paragraph (T. I., 366) in the act of March 3, 1883, contained substantially the same language, but "knit goods" were in terms excepted from the provisions.

Paragraph 392 of the new tariff law, under which the importers claim the goods to fall, applies to "woolen or worsted cloths, shaws, knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, * * * made wholly or in part of wool (or) worsted * * * not specially provided for" in that act. This paragraph is condensed in part from paragraphs 362 and 363 (tariff index) of the act of March, 1883, the former of which embraced "woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description," and the latter "flannels, blankets, hats of wool, *knit goods*, and all goods made on knitting frames, * * * composed wholly or in part of worsted," etc.

The phrase, "knit fabrics" has thus been substituted for the words "knit goods."

The words "wearing apparel" are not words of technical but of popular signification. They indicate the use for which an article is designed, and to which it is ordinarily put, rather than the specific name by which it is known. They have no peculiar mercantile or commercial signification, being "a general description or genus comprehending many species." In Maillard *v.* Lawrence, 16 How. (U. S.), 251, the Supreme Court of the United States, taking this view of the law, held that a shawl was an article of wearing apparel, and dutiable as such, although many mercantile men testified that it was not so regarded in the trade. The common knowledge of the court was invoked to the contrary—that the established and popular import of the words "wearing apparel" included shawls. There is just as little doubt, it may be admitted, that the articles under consideration—knit undershirts and drawers—are wearing apparel. Such articles would be admitted as free of duty as such, under paragraph 752 of the free list, if accompanying and in use by a passenger arriving in this country from abroad, as readily as his coat, his vest, or pantaloons would be. So they would be free from execution under a law exempting "wearing apparel" from sale under legal process, as is done in most of the American States. But they are also "knit fabrics," or "fabrics made on knitting machines or frames." Are they to be construed as being "specially provided for" by this designation, so as to be excepted from the general description of "clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description," as used in paragraph 396? It may be argued that the amendment of the old law, which excepted "knit goods" from the words wearing apparel, made of wool or worsted, effected by striking out the exception, indicates an intention to change the law on this subject. It is answered by the importers that this exception was superfluous and unnecessary, and the silk schedule is cited, where paragraph 413 speaks of "clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, *including* knit goods." Congress, it is said, found it necessary here to bring knit goods into the category of wearing apparel by so declaring in terms. As the law now stands, therefore, the apparent inference is that the lawmakers did not suppose that knit goods would have been dutiable as wearing apparel, unless it had been so provided in terms. The mere change of language in the revision of statutes by the omission of words is not significant of any change of legislative intention where such words were superfluous or might be implied by fair construction. (Endlich on Stat., secs. 378–383.)

We next inquire the meaning of the phrase "*knit fabrics*, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames," as used in paragraph 392. Is it more or less specific than "wearing apparel?" "*Knitting* is the art of forming looped fabrics or textures

with the use of needles and a single continuous thread." (Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 14, p. 127.)

A *fabric* is "that which is fabricated," and to *fabricate* is "to form by art and labor; to manufacture." (Webster's Dictionary.) The phrase "knitted fabrics" seems to be one of commercial designation, and if such be the case, or the phrase be one of more minute description, it must be held to predominate over descriptive words of a generic character. Robertson v. Salomon, 130 U. S., 412; Arthur v. Lahey, 96 U. S., 112.) In Spon's Encyclopedia of Manufactures (1882), vol. 2, pp. 1186-1189, we find the history of "*knitted fabrics—hosiery*," given under that nomenclature at great length, and showing the growth of this industry for the past two centuries, and of knitting or hosiery machinery, especially in the last fifty years. The word "fabric" is uniformly used there to designate not only socks and stockings, but shirts, drawers, and various other articles produced by the art of knitting, which may be classed as hosiery as well as piece goods. Advertisements by the trade are seen every day in the public press, and are produced before us, of "wool, knit fabrics, comprising socks, stockings, gloves, mitts, jackets, Swiss ribbed vests, and drawers," etc. A number of witnesses also testified to the fact that the term under consideration is one of well-known commercial meaning in the trade. The following phrases have been held by the courts to have commercial designation among traders and importers sufficient to fix their classification specifically as belonging to a named class of merchandise: "Silk laces" and "thread laces" (Arthur v. Lahey, 96 U. S., 112); "Japan leather" (Morris v. Arthur, 95 U. S., 144); "merino goods" (Greenleaf v. Worthington, 26 Fed. Rep., 303).

Whether the descriptive name under consideration (paragraph 392) be a commercial designation or not, it is more narrow and specific than the common one of wearing apparel, where the *use* of the article determines the classification. It *ex vi termini* withdraws knit fabrics, or hosiery made on knitting frames or machines, as these fabrics are, of every kind from the category of clothing, ready made, or wearing apparel, by the special provision made therefor in paragraph 392 of the tariff law of October 1, 1890.

The suggestion that the words knit fabrics derives color of meaning from the antecedent word "cloths" is without force. It is equally associated with the word "shawls," which is known to be wearing apparel. The evidence before us shows that the percentage of knit fabrics which comes from abroad, outside of hosiery—such as stockings, socks, gloves, shirts, and drawers, and other wearing apparel—is comparatively insignificant.

If the question under consideration were doubtful, we would be compelled, under established rules of construction, to give the benefit of that doubt to the importers.

We accordingly hold that the merchandise in question should have been classified as contended by the importers, under paragraph 392 and not paragraph 396 of the present tariff law.

The decision of the collector is reversed, and he will proceed to reliquidate the entry in the manner and time prescribed by law. (**10736—G. A. 289***a*.)

NEW YORK, *February 4, 1891.*

SHEEPSKIN MATS.—The appraiser returned the merchandise for duty "as a manufacture of wool and flax, costing over 40 cents a pound, at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under the act of 1890, paragraph 392."

The collector states in his report: "This office does not concur in the opinion expressed by the appraiser in regard to these goods, for the reason that the wool in this case has not been manufactured, but has only been dressed in a manner similar to the dressing of other fur skins; nor does there appear to be any restriction as to

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a Reversed by 13888—(G. A. 2041).

the character of articles manufactured of fur, provided for in T. I., 461. In order to bring the question before the honorable Board of General Appraisers 'this office affirms the assessment of duty" as returned by the appraiser.

Appellants claim that the rate should be 50 per cent as a wool mat, paragraph 408, or 35 per cent as a manufacture of fur, paragraph 461.

The goods in question are mats or rugs made of dressed skins with the wool on. Some of the mats are made of one skin trimmed to the proper shape, while in other cases several skins are sewed together. The wool has been dressed and in some instances dyed.

The merchandise can not be classified under paragraph 408, as that paragraph applies only to mats that are portions of carpets or carpeting.

The claim for classification as a manufacture of fur has received serious consideration in view of the fact that there is no special provision in the tariff for manufactures of sheepskins; that certain lambskins are commercially known as furs and have long been classified as furs by the Department, and as in the present case the merchandise is similar in material, quality, texture, and the use to which it may be applied to rugs made of fur.

But sheepskins are not furs, and the similitude clause can not be invoked unless there is no special provision in the tariff that would cover the merchandise in question.

Paragraph 392 provides for "all manufactures of every description made wholly or *in part* of wool." In the mats under consideration wool is the predominating element both in quantity and value. It is unnecessary to determine whether the treatment to which the wool has been subjected brings it within the category of manufactured articles. The mat itself is a completed manufactured article, and as it is made in part of wool it was properly classified under paragraph 392.

The decision of the collector is therefore affirmed. **(10745—G. A. 298.)**

NEW YORK, *February 4, 1891.*

RING WASTE.—The merchandise in this case, as shown by the report of the appraiser, and by the inspection of the same, is what is commonly called "ring waste," which is a refuse material produced in the process of spinning wool.

It was assessed for duty at 30 cents per pound, as wool of the first class, under paragraph 356 of the tariff act of March 3, 1883.

The importers contend that it is assessable only at 10 cents per pound, under paragraph 361 of said act, as "woolen * * * waste."

We considered this subject very fully in the case of Muhlhauser *v.* Gary, collector, etc., where the testimony showed that an article of precisely the same kind and quality was commercially known as "woolen waste" in the trade and among manufacturers. We there cited a decision on the same point made by the circuit court for the northern district of Ohio, between the same parties, involving merchandise of exactly like kind, in which the finding of the jury was to the same effect as that of this board.

From the samples before us we decide that the merchandise is "woolen waste," within the meaning of T. I., 361, act of March 3, 1883, and is dutiable at 10 cents per pound.

The claim of the appellant is accordingly sustained. **(10752—G. A. 305.)**

NEW YORK, *February 12, 1891.*

CARPET WOOL (ACT 1883.)—The merchandise in these cases was returned as wool, class 3, under 12 cents per pound in value, and duty was assessed thereon at the rate prescribed by paragraph 359 of the tariff act of March 3, 1883.

The importer contends that the article is entitled to free entry under paragraph

717 of said act, which reads as follows: "Hair, horse, or cattle, and *hair* of all kinds * * * not specially provided for in this act."

We infer that the contention is that the article in question is goat hair and that it is not fit for combing purposes, and for this reason it can not properly be classified under paragraph 354 of said act as the hair of the goat there enumerated.

We have held that goat hair, under the new tariff law, is not free of duty, but taxable as such under the provisions of paragraph 375 of that law. How this would be under the act of March 3, 1883, we need not decide.

The samples in these several cases have been examined by competent experts, and the testimony of these witnesses supports the conclusion that the merchandise is not goat hair, or hair of any kind whatever, but that the samples are all *wool* of an inferior grade, which comes from a deteriorated sheep, and that this class of wool is used chiefly for making carpets.

We decide on the testimony before us that the articles are *wool*, and not *hair*, and that the classification was properly made by the collector under paragraph 355 and assessed under paragraph 359, providing for wool of the third class.

The collector's decision in each case is affirmed. **(10770—G. A. 323.)**

NEW YORK, *February 13, 1891.*

WOOLEN "ROBES" OR DRESS PATTERNS.—The merchandise, as shown by the report of the appraiser, consists of certain manufactures of wool, commonly known as "robes" or "dress patterns," being plain and fancy material put together in sufficient quantities to make one dress. They were classified and assessed for duty under paragraph 362 of the tariff act of March 3, 1883, as "woolen cloths * * * and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for" in said act, and valued at above 80 cents per pound.

The only contention of the importers is that the goods ought to be classified, under paragraph 366 of said act, as "clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for in this (said) act * * * composed wholly or in part of wool (or) worsted * * * made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer."

We think it needs no argument to show that the dress patterns under consideration are not wearing apparel, but constitute only the material designed to be used for making such apparel. It is not "made up or manufactured, wholly or in part," as a process of transmutation from cloth into wearing apparel. We decide, therefore, that it is not wearing apparel or ready-made clothing, within the meaning of paragraph 366, but was properly classified as a woolen cloth, or manufacture of wool, under paragraph 362 of said tariff act of 1883.

The decision of the collector is affirmed. **(10781—G. A. 324.)**

NEW YORK, *February 14, 1891.*

SILK AND WORSTED PLUSHES.—The goods in this case are "plushes" composed, in the language of the appraiser, "of silk in the warp and worsted in the weft." They were returned by him as women's and children's dress goods, composed in part of wool, etc., and valued at above 20 cents a square yard. They were accordingly assessed for duty by the collector at 7 cents a square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 365 of the act of March 3, 1883.

Appellants contend in their protest that the goods were entitled to entry, under paragraph 383 of said act, at 50 per cent ad valorem, on the ground that they are composed of silk, or that silk is the component material of chief value therein. On this issue—whether, in fact, silk is the component material of chief value in the goods subject of appeal—appellants were duly notified to appear and offer evidence in support of the verity of their contention, which they failed to do. The board

therefore finds, as matter of fact, in accordance with the return of the appraiser, that silk is not the component material of chief value in the goods, and hence, as matter of law, that the classification thereof, and assessment of duty thereon, as made by the collector, was correct, and his decision is therefore affirmed. (*See* decision of this board, G. A. 64, under date of October 17, 1890.) **(10782—G. A. 335.)**

NEW YORK, *February 17, 1891.*

COTTON AND WOOL CORSETS.—The goods in these cases are women's corsets composed of cotton and wool. The appraiser's return is in part as follows: "The merchandise consists of ladies' corsets, manufactured from black Italian cloth, which is composed of cotton and wool." He accordingly returned it as wool wearing apparel, and the collector so classified it under paragraph 396 of the act of October 1, 1890, assessing duty thereon at 49½ cents a pound and 60 per cent ad valorem.

Appellants claim, in their protest, that the merchandise was entitled to entry at 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 355 of said act, as a "manufacture of cotton not specially provided for." But they admit that wool is a significant feature thereof in the following language: "Cotton being the article of chief value entering into the manufacture of same, and that the wool contained in them, or in such of them as may be partly composed of wool, is the material of least value, the proportion in value of the wool contained in the same being very small," etc.

This admission disposes of the only issue in the case, since it is not denied that corsets are "wearing apparel," nor is it denied that the corsets subject of appeal are partly composed of wool; hence the contention of appellants that they should be classified as "manufactures of cotton not specially provided for" under paragraph 355 becomes untenable. We therefore find that the facts in the record, as stated in the return of the appraiser, and in the report of the collector, are true, and that the contentions of the protest are not true in fact, or well taken in law.

The decision of the collector is affirmed. **(10792—G. A. 345.)**

NEW YORK, *February 21, 1891.*

HATS OF WOOL (ACT OF *1883*.)—The merchandise in this case consists of hats, manufactured from wool costing less than 30 cents per pound. They were assessed under paragraph 363 of the tariff act of 1883 at the rate of 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, that paragraph including, among other articles enumerated, "hats of wool."

It is contended that the goods should be assessed under paragraph 400 of said act, which reads as follows:

400. Bonnets, *hats*, and hoods for men, women, and children, composed of chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or straw, or any other vegetable substance, hair, whalebone, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

As the hats in question are made of wool, and not of the component materials enumerated in paragraph 400, they were properly assessed under said paragraph 363.

The decision of the collector is accordingly affirmed. **(10799—G. A. 352.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 9, 1891.*

WOOL-KNIT UNDERWEAR.—I have to inform you that, under date of the 27th ultimo, the collector of customs at New York was advised that the Department had decided to appeal for a review of the decision of the Board of General Appraisers as to the classification of wool-knit goods. (G. A. 289, of February 4, 1891.)

You will therefore disregard said decision, and classify woolen underwear under the provisions for wearing apparel in paragraph 396, act of October 1, 1890, until the question at issue is judicially determined. **(10817.)**

NEW YORK, *February 25, 1891.*

WOOL CAPS.—The goods under consideration are felt caps, made of wool, in whole or in part. They were classified under paragraph 396 of the new tariff act of October 1, 1890, which provides for a certain duty on "clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this act, * * * composed wholly or in part of wool," etc.

The only contention raised by the protest is that the goods should be classified and assessed as "*hats* of wool," under the provisions of paragraph 393 of said tariff act. The ground of this insistence is that while "caps" are not enumerated in the tariff law by name, they are similar to "hats" in material and the use to which they are applied, and should be so classified, under the provisions of section 5 of the new tariff law, corresponding to section 2499 of the Revised Statutes and known as the similitude clause.

A full answer to this contention is that this section applies only to nonenumerated articles, and the description of an article as "wearing apparel" is sufficient to take it out of the operation of said section, and to place it among the enumerated articles. A cap is defined by Webster as "a part of the dress, made to cover the head." It is undoubtedly an article of wearing apparel, made of wool, within the meaning of paragraph 396 of said act, and not being any where more specifically provided for, the classification was correct. The Treasury decisions, upon which the custom-house practice is based, have always made a marked distinction between "hats" and "caps," and this difference between the two words is fully recognized in common parlance.

The decision is affirmed. **(10860—G. A. 355.)**

NEW YORK, *February 26, 1891.*

MUFFLERS.—The goods in question are stated by the appraiser to be "wool mufflers for the neck," and were returned for duty under the provisions of paragraph 396 of the new tariff act of October 1, 1890, as "wearing apparel," manufactured wholly or in part of wool.

The appellants contend that the articles are "shawls," made wholly or in part of wool, or worsted, within the meaning of paragraph 392 of said act.

A muffler is a covering for the face, a wrapper used to envelope the *head or neck.* A shawl is a loose covering for the *neck and shoulders.* It is often very difficult to distinguish one of these from the other, but the line of demarkation must necessarily be drawn in the chief use to which the given article is put. Shawls are enumerated in the tariff act *eo nomine,* mufflers are not.

The sample of the merchandise before us is of woolen or worsted, about 1 yard square, dyed black, with a border of bright-colored flowers running all around it, about 3 inches from the edge. The texture of the fabric is rather sleazy, and it is without the usual fringe found in shawls.

In our opinion its chief use is as a covering for the head or neck, not for the shoulders, and the classification of the article as wearing apparel, under paragraph 396, was correct.

The collector's decision is affirmed. **(10864—G. A. 359.)**

NEW YORK, *February 28, 1891.*

WOOL GREASE OR DEGRAS.—Duty was assessed upon certain grease at one-half of 1 cent per pound, under paragraph 316, act October 1, 1890. The appellant claims the merchandise is free of duty, under paragragh 599, as grease "such as is commonly used for stuffing or dressing leather," and that it is "sold and used only for said purpose." A sample was submitted to the United States chemist at this port for analysis, who reports that it is "wool grease," or "degras," and we so find. Although the article may be, as alleged, such as is commonly used for stuffing or dressing leather, paragraph 599 only provides for such as is not specially provided for elsewhere in the act. Wool grease and degras are provided for by name in paragraph 316. Therefore the assessment of duty thereon at one-half of 1 cent per pound was, in our opinion, correct and is affirmed. **(10878—G. A. 373.)**

NEW YORK, *March 4, 1891.*

PILE FABRICS—SLIPPER PATTERNS.—The merchandise in question is slipper patterns made from a fabric resembling Brussels carpet. The warp and filling of the body or back is of cotton and the looped warp or outer surface is of wool. The figured designs upon the patterns, which are formed by the wool warp, are colored flowers and leaves upon a black background. Duty was assessed upon the merchandise at the rate applicable to pile fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted under the provisions of paragraph 396, act of October 1, 1890.

The appellants claim the goods are not pile fabrics and that duty should have been assessed thereon at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under N. T., 392.

Pile fabrics are described in standard works as "textures woven with a loop or otherwise raised surface." Looped pile is any fabric in which the woven loop remains uncut, as in Brussels and tapestry carpets and Terry velvets. When these loops are cut in the finished texture then the material is a cut pile * * * . For ordinary loop and cut pile fabrics, two warps are required, etc.

It appears from an examination of samples of the fabrics upon appeal that they have a raised surface, which is formed by an extra warp the loops of which are cut.

The testimony we have is to the effect that these slipper patterns are known to the trade as pile fabrics, and we so find.

The assessment of duty is accordingly affirmed.—**(10895.—G. A. 390.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 29, 1891.*

REFUNDS ON WORSTED CLOTHS.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in which you request to be informed whether the Department has acquiesced in the decision of the court in regard to the classification of worsted cloths, and whether it has authorized a refund of duties paid in excess on such merchandise.

In reply, I have to state that, on the 31st of December last, the Department addressed a letter to the collector of customs at New York (a copy of which is herewith inclosed), authorizing him, under the mandate of the Supreme Court in the case of Magone *v.* Julius Ballin *et al.*, and on due entry of judgment, to take the necessary steps for its settlement, and also to take steps for the settlement of other similar suits now pending where the requirements of law as to protest, appeal, institution of suit, etc., have been fully complied with. **(11011.)**

[Letter above referred to.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 31, 1890.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a letter from the Attorney-General, dated the 26th instant, in which he states that, in view of the decision of the United

States Supreme Court in the case of Anthony F. Seeberger, collector, etc., v. Bernard Cohn *et al.*, which held that "though worsted is doubtless a product of wool, in some aspects, be considered a manufacture of wool, yet, manufactures of worsted being subjected by the second paragraph (T. I., 363) to different duties from those imposed by the first paragraph (T. I., 362) on manufactures of wool, it necessarily follows that a manufacturer of worsted can not be considered as a manufacturer of wool within the meaning of this statute" (act of March 3, 1883), the writ of error in the case of Daniel Magone, collector, etc., *v.* Julius Ballin *et al.*, involving the question as to the classification of worsted diagonals, suitings, coatings, etc., (synopsis 9400), can not be sustained, and will be dismissed, inasmuch as the jury found in said case that the merchandise was exclusively of worsted.

You are therefore authorized, on due entry of judgment in said suit in the circuit court under the mandate of the Supreme Court, to take the necessary steps for its settlement, and also to take the same steps with reference to all other similar suits now pending, where the requirements of law as to protest, appeal, institution of suit, etc., have been fully complied with.

This decision will apply only to importations of worsted cloths made prior to the passage of the act of May 9, 1890 (synopsis 10020).

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 30, 1891.*

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS.—I transmit herewith a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit, No. 880, October term, 1890, of Daniel Magone, collector, etc., plaintiff in error *v.* Edward Luckemeyer, Carl Shefer, and William Schramm, which, it will be seen, is in favor of the contention of the defendants in error, as maintained in the lower court, that certain women's and children's dress goods weighing under 4 ounces per square yard, imported under the tariff act of March 3, 1883, composed of wool with a slight admixture, ranging from 2 to 5 per cent, of cotton, which was spun with the wool in the same yarn, were dutiable at the rate of 5 cents per square yard and 35 per cent ad valorem, under the first portion of paragraph 365 of Schedule K of the act of March 3, 1883, which covers dress goods composed *in part* of wool, worsted, hair, etc.

Upon due entry of judgment in the lower court under the mandate of the Supreme Court in said suit, you are hereby directed to take the necessary steps for its settlement by forwarding the usual certified statement for the consideration of the Department. Similar action may also be taken with regard to any other like suits now pending at your port, provided that upon investigation it is found that the requirements of laws as to protest, appeal, institution of suit, etc., were duly complied with. **(11613.)**

NEW YORK, *April 22, 1891.*

PLUSHES (1883).—We find the following facts in this case: (1) The goods are plushes composed of cotton, worsted and silk; (2) the appraiser returned them as wool flannel, costing over 80 cents a pound, and (3) the collector classified them at 35 cents a pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 363 of the act of March 3, 1883. Appellants protested, contending that in all the goods silk is the component material of chief value, and hence that they are entitled to entry at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 383 of said act.

A hearing was granted to said appellants, and one of them appeared with counsel and gave evidence. Interrogated as to the foreign market value of the goods he swore they cost 15 pence a yard. Asked as to the value of similar goods without the silk stripe, he said they would be worth from 9 pence to 9 pence half penny.

An examination of the invoice shows that the goods subject of appeal are in fact invoiced at from 7½ pence to 18½ pence a yard, a very large proportion of the goods falling below the value line of 15 pence.

A quantitative analysis (with samples) of the goods found among the papers shows that in numbers 1 and 4 silk, as claimed in the protest, the component material of chief value, and in numbers 2, 3, 5, and 6 worsted is the component material of chief value.

Following the rule of interpretation laid down in the Hartranft case, 135 U. S. S. C., 235, as we did in decision G. A. 261, the protest is sustained as to the goods covered by quantitative analysis report numbers 1 and 4, and the collector's decision is sustained as to the goods covered by quantitative analysis report numbers 2, 3, 5, and 6.

The entry will be reliquidated accordingly. **(11073—G. A. 516.)**

NEW YORK, *April 25, 1891.*

WORSTED DRESS GOODS.—The goods in question are textile fabrics, 3¼ inches in width, composed in part of wool or worsted. They are valued at above 50 cents per pound and weigh less than 4 ounces per square yard. We find from an examination of the sample representing the merchandise that the warp is composed of cotton and silk in the proportion of about seven parts cotton and one part silk. The weft or filling is exclusively of wool or worsted and constitutes the component material of chief value of the goods. Duty was assessed at 12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 395, act of October 1, 1890. The appellants claim that the merchandise is cotton warp wool flannels and cotton warp wool dress goods, valued at above 15 cents per square yard, and that duty should have been assessed upon the same at 8 cents per square yard and 50 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 394 of said act. It is not contended that any portion of the merchandise is "flannels for underwear," and as its cost is above 50 cents per pound, it is excluded from paragraph by the terms thereof, and is dutiable as women's or children's dress goods or goods of similar character and description. Paragraph 394 provides for merchandise "of which the warp consists *wholly* of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted," etc. The warp of the merchandise in question is not composed wholly of cotton. It is composed in part of silk—in fact, the silk is of more value than the cotton—and as silk is not a vegetable substance, the claim of the importers must be rejected.

It is thought proper to invite attention to the fact that paragraph 348 imposes a higher rate of duty on cotton goods containing an admixture of silk than it is claimed by the appellants the goods in question are subject, and to which they would be liable if the warp was all cotton or other vegetable substance. The merchandise in question clearly falls within the provisions of paragraph 395, and the action of the collector is affirmed. **(11086—G. A. 529.)**

NEW YORK, *May 8, 1891.*

WORSTED MOREENS (1883).—The evidence in this case tends to show that the merchandise in question is a worsted fabric, popularly known as "moreen." It is used for covering pew cushions and for upholstery purposes generally, also in making ladies' skirts. Duty was assessed upon it at 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under T. I., 362 (act March 3, 1883), as a manufacture of wool, valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound. The appellants claim that the goods are dutiable at 18 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in T. I., 363, for manufactures of worsted not specially provided for, valued at above 40 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound. From an inspection of the official samples we find that the merchandise is a coarse fabric, 24 inches in width, composed of so-called "worsted" in the warp and weft, the one surface being glossy and smooth

and the other finished to resemble in appearance and to the touch mohair or poplin with a worsted design.

The analytical chemist in charge of the United States laboratory at this port reported that the merchandise was composed of combed wool known as "worsted," and the testimony of experts who were called before us was to the effect that it is not what is commonly or commercially known as a worsted cloth, but is commonly known in the trade as worsted "moreen," and it partakes of the nature of dress goods rather than cloth. We so find the facts, and hold that the article is not covered by the act of May 9, 1890, but is dutiable under T. I., 363, as claimed by the appellants. This ruling is in harmony with the decision of the Treasury Department in synopsis 10078. **(11218—G. A. 577.)**

NEW YORK, *May 9, 1891.*

CHARGES EMBALLEUR—The merchandise consists of 996 bales of third-class wool, which was entered for warehouse October 14. The wool was valued at over 13 cents per pound by the appraiser, and was assessed for duty accordingly at 50 per cent, under paragraph 386, N. T. The sum of 332 francs invoiced as "emballeur" was considered a dutiable charge in estimating the value of the wool.

The appellant protests, first, against the inclusion of 332 francs as a dutiable charge, claiming that "emballeur" is simply the opening and closing of each bale for examination subsequent to the purchase of the goods in a condition packed ready for shipment; and, second, against the liquidation of the invoice as based on the weights taken at the time of the arrival of the goods, claiming that under section 50, duty should be levied upon a basis of the weight of the merchandise at the time of its withdrawal from warehouse.

Section 19 of the act of June 10, 1890, provides that when merchandise is subjected to an ad valorem duty, the duty shall be assessed upon the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise as bought and sold in usual wholesale quantities, *in the condition* in which such merchandise is bought and sold for exportation, including all costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for shipment to the United States. The dutiable charges are not limited by this section to such as attach to the merchandise previous to its sale and delivery. After the merchandise has been purchased in the condition in which such merchandise is bought and sold for exportation to the United States, any further expense incurred by the purchaser incident to placing it in condition packed ready for shipment is dutiable. The expense of sewing up the bales after they have been cut open for examination is an incident to placing the merchandise in condition for shipment and the importers' claim on this point can not, therefore, be sustained.

In regard to the second claim of the importer, the board is of the opinion that the phrase "duties based upon the weight of merchandise," used in section 50, does not describe goods which pay an ad valorem duty that is clearly based upon the value of goods in a foreign country and not upon their weight in the United States. The rate of duty on the merchandise in the present case is determined by the market value of wool per pound in Marseilles. This is in harmony with Department decision, synopsis 1044.

The decision of the collector is affirmed. **(11226—G. A. 585.)**

NEW YORK, *May 23, 1891.*

NUNS' VEILS.—The importers in their notice of dissatisfaction say: "We hereby protest against the assessment and payment of duty at the rate of 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, charged on two items of 100 bordered nun's veilings," * * * claiming that the merchandise above mentioned is dutiable at the rate of 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem only, under the provisions in Schedule K, paragraph 392, of the tariff act of October 1, 1890.

The appraiser reported that "the merchandise consisted of a manufacture of wool into what is known commercially as 'nuns' veils,' which are used for mourning purposes." Duty was assessed thereon, under the provisions in paragraph 396, N. T., for "articles of wearing apparel," etc.

It appears from the invoice that the merchandise covered by the protest was designated therein as 36 nuns' veils. Mr. Francis Loeb, of the appraisers' department, who examined and passed the same, testified before us that the goods in question consisted of completed wool garments having hemmed borders, and are commercially known as "nuns' veils." The importers were accorded an opportunity to be heard by the board in support of their contention. They having failed to appear and to present any evidence at the time designated, we find the facts to be as stated by the appraiser, and affirm the action of the collector. **(11244—G. A., 603.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 1, 1891.*

WORSTED BINDINGS AND GALLOONS.—The Department is in receipt of a letter from the United States Attorney-General, dated the 15th ultimo, in which he notifies the Department of the dismissal of the case of Robertson *v.* Weddigen, No. 85 on the docket of the Supreme Court.

The case in question, it appears, involved the classification of certain worsted bindings and galloons, woven in the loom, which were imported on December 18, 1882, and were classified as dutiable at the rate of 60 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions in Schedule L, section 2504, Revised Statutes, for "webbings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head-nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, or mohair, or of which wool, worsted, or mohair is a component material."

The importers claimed that the proper rate of duty upon the goods in question was 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under the clause in the same schedule beginning with the words "flannels, blankets, hats of wool," etc.

The question involved in said case was as to whether the term "wrought by hand or braided by machinery" contained in said clause qualified the various articles specified therein, or was limited to the articles last mentioned, viz, "buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments."

On the trial of the case, it was shown that webbing, belting, bindings, and galloons were made indiscriminately by the weaving or braiding processes, and that the terms were not distinctly-defined trade terms, but that several of the articles were known to the trade by either of two or more of these terms, and that the bindings and galloons covered by the suit were in fact woven in the loom, and the verdict supported the contention of the importers that the clause provided only for bindings and galloons which were wrought by hand or braided by machinery.

The Attorney-General states that, as the question involved was a question of fact only as to whether either webbings, bindings, or galloons were always woven and never wrought by hand or braided by machinery, it was not deemed proper to invite the attention of the court to the case.

In view of this action on the part of the Attorney-General, you are hereby authorized, on due entry of judgment in said case, to take the necessary steps for its settlement and payment, and to take the same course with respect to all other cases pending at your port in which the requirements of law as to protest, appeal, institution of suit, etc., have been fully complied with. **(1124.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1891.*

WOOL, CANADIAN PULLED.—Referring to your letter of March 13 last, in regard to the proper classification of Canadian pulled wool, which is obtained by first wash-

ing the wool on the pelt, and then pulling it, and to Department's reply of April 1 last, in which you were advised of the practice prevailing at New York on the importation of such wool, I have to inform you that upon further investigation the Department is of the opinion that if, upon examination the wool in question is found to have been subjected to no other cleansing process than washing on the skin with water, it is practically the same as if washed with water on the sheep's back, and should be classified as washed wool. If, however, it is found to have been subjected to other or further process of cleansing, it should be classified as scoured wool. **(11297.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 23, 1891.*

SORTED WOOLS OF THIRD CLASS.—Referring to previous correspondence, and more especially to your letter of the 6th ultimo, relative to the assessment of a double duty on sorted wools of the third class, I have to inform you that according to a report obtained from the collector of customs at New York, an entry of such wool was liquidated by simply doubling the amount of duty assessed on the value stated in the invoice and returned by the appraiser as correct.

This mode of reaching the amount of the double duty imposed by paragraph 383, N. T., is deemed to be both practicable and consistent with the intent of the law, and should be adopted in all similar cases, until a final adjudication of the protest filed by the importers in the above-mentioned case against the decision of the collector at New York. **(11307.)** (*a*).

NEW YORK, *May 29, 1891.*

PILE FABRICS—MOQUETTES.—One bale of moquette or velvet, imported by the protestants into the port of Boston per steamer *Michigan*, October 28, 1890, was classified for duty, under paragraph 396, N. T., as a pile fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat or other animal, and duty was levied thereon at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem. The protestants claim that the fabric is moquette carpeting, subject to duty at 60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 399, N. T. This article is similar to moquette carpeting in material, texture, and appearance, but woven into a fabric of very much lighter weight. It is made to order 81 inches wide for upholstery purposes, and is not used or designed to be used for carpeting.

We find that the merchandise the subject of this protest is a pile fabric composed chiefly of wool, worsted, or the hair of the goat; that it is manufactured and used for upholstery purposes, and is not carpeting.

Upon these findings we must overrule the protest. The action of the collector is affirmed.

The protest filed by same importer, No. 3740*b*, raising the same points concerning other moquettes, does not appear to have been filed within ten days after liquidation and as required by section 14 of the act of June 10, 1890, and can not therefore be entertained. **(11345—G. A., 628.)**

NEW YORK, *June 8, 1891.*

SHEEPSKINS WITH THE WOOL ON.—The protestants imported into the port of New York, March 16, 1891, by the *Etruria*, sundry bales of cape sheepskins, and the collector levied duty upon the quantity of wool on the skins and at a value ascertained and returned by the appraiser. The protestants claim in their protest that there was substantially nothing but hair upon the skins and that the value thereof was much less than the amount returned. The objection to the value as returned by the appraising officer involves a question of reappraisement, and as no irregularity is alleged, the subject is only cognizable on appeal for a reappraisement.

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a Modified by No. 12468.

An inspection of sample skins and the testimony of numerous witnesses proves conclusively that the fleece upon the skins is a mixture of wool and hair, which when pulled or sheared has a known market value and is classed by dealers as a low medium to a coarse quality. It also appears that the estimate of quantity was fairly made with a liberal allowance in the importer's favor. We find that the appraising officer ascertained the quantity of wool on the skins above mentioned to be 1,000 pounds and the value thereof to be less than 13 cents per pound, and that said quantity and value was ascertained by him in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the same were correctly ascertained.

We also find that the collector classified said wool as of the third class and valued at less than 13 cents per pound, levying duty thereon at 32 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 385, N. T. Upon these findings, we hold that the contentions in this protest can not be sustained.

The protest is overruled and the action of the collector is affirmed. **(11357—G. A., 640.)**

NEW YORK, *June 11, 1891.*

ENDLESS FELTS AND JACKETS FOR PRINTING MACHINES.—In the present case the merchandise is invoiced as jackets, jacketing, and press felt, upon which the collector assessed duty at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 392, act of October 1, 1890.

The importers claim the goods are blankets, and, as such, are provided for under paragraph 393 of the said act.

The appraiser in his report to the collector says:

The merchandise in question consists of so-called jackets and jacketing, woven fabrics of wool, cylindriform, in usual diameters of 14 and 18 inches. The use of the article is for covering the so-called "couch rolls" or "metallic rollers" connected with the paper-making machine, through which pulp is passed for purposes of forcing out the water and rendering it compact. The jackets are completed articles, made in suitable sizes for the rolls. The jacketing is similarly made, but in lengths of 50 to 70 feet, to be sold in lengths cut to fit the machine.

Samples representing the merchandise in question show the jackets and jacketing to be a woven fabric of wool, about one-fourth of an inch thick, and of great density. The press felt is also a woven fabric of wool, but of less thickness and more flexibility than the jackets or jacketing.

At a hearing accorded the protestant importers of similar goods appeared before us and testified relative to the trade designation and use of the articles in question. From the testimony we find the following facts: The articles invoiced as jackets and jacketing are cylindriform woven fabrics composed of wool. They are not known commercially as blankets, but interchangeably as jackets, jacketing, couch-roll covers, and endless felts.

The goods invoiced as "press felt" are known to the trade under the names of belts, machine blankets, press blankets, and press felts. They are also of a cylindrical form, and are woven fabrics composed of wool.

Upon this finding, we hold the merchandise was properly classified as a manufacture of wool not specially provided for, and returned for duty under paragraph 392, N. T.

The term "blankets," used in paragraph 393, N. T., is descriptive of a particular class of goods, well known in trade and commerce. The merchandise in question, a portion of which is designated as machine blankets and press blankets, does not, in our opinion, fall within the particular class of goods referred to in paragraph 393.

We have reached this conclusion from the evidence of expert witnesses and a careful consideration of former tariff legislation. In the act of 1883, T. I., 363, "flannels, *blankets*, hats of wool, knit goods," etc., were provided for at specified rates of duty, and in T. I., 379, "endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines" were subjected to another rate of duty. The same distinction between blankets of wool and

goods like those in question existed in tariff acts prior to that of 1883, as will be seen by reference to sections 243 and 244, T. I., old. The act of October 1, 1890, provided for blankets of wool, but made no separate provision for belts or felts for paper or printing machines. It follows that the goods in question, which are known as belts or felts for paper or printing machines, not being provided for by name, fall under paragraph 392, N. T., as manufactures of wool not specially provided for.

The action of the collector is affirmed. **(11381—G. A. 664.)**

NEW YORK, *June 11, 1891.*

WOOL ON ANGORA GOATSKINS.—The importers in these cases were notified to appear before this Board on June 5 and show cause, if any, why the decision of the collector should not be sustained. The appellants, Keen, Sutterlee & Co., failed to appear. The appellant in the other two cases, E. R. Lazarus, appeared in person, but offered no evidence other than that found in the papers in the cause.

We find the following facts from the returns of the appraiser and from an inspection of the samples of merchandise:

(1) That the goods consist of Angora goatskins, with the hair or wool thereon, valued at 12 cents per pound.

(2) That the quantity and value of this hair or wool was ascertained by the appraiser under the rules prescribed for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The merchandise was returned for duty as belonging to wools of the second class, under "Schedule K," paragraph 377, and was assessed accordingly, under paragraph 384 of the new tariff act. (Synopsis Treasury Decisions 7206.)

It is provided by paragraph 387 of said act that "wools on the skin shall pay the same rate as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

A further claim made by the protest, also, is that there is no wool on the skins and that "the hair in the entire lot does not amount to more than 1,500 to 2,000 pounds."

The main contention in the case is that the goods are free, under paragraph 605, which puts in the free list * * * "*Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool,* unmanufactured, and skins, except sheepskins, with the wool on."

The phrase "wools on the skin," as used in paragraph 387, is a generic one, and must be construed in connection with paragraph 605 of the free list, and the other paragraphs *in pari materia* found in "Schedule K, wool and manufactures of wool." The skin of the Angora goat often contains both wool and hair, the line of demarkation between which the best experts find it difficult to pronounce or define. The word "wools" was intended, in our judgment, to include any mixture of wool and hair found on Angora goatskins, both being liable to the same duty and it being impracticable to separate them when in this condition in making an estimate of the relative quantity of each.

The question as to the quantity of wool or hair in the skins under consideration is not one of classification or rate of duty, such as may be reviewed by us in protest, but rather of valuation, to be determined by reappraisement, in accordance with the requirements of section 13 of the customs administrative bill, approved June 10, 1890.

The decision of the collector is in accordance with these views and is affirmed. **(11385—G. A. 665.)**

NEW YORK, *June 13, 1891.*

WORSTED DRESS GOODS (1883).—We find the following conclusions of fact in these cases:

(1) That the goods covered by the several invoices are commercially known as "women's and children's dress goods," and are composed in part of wool or worsted, and were imported prior to October 1, 1890.

(2) That said goods have no selvages or threads made of cotton or any other material than wool or worsted.

(3) That said goods contain a percentage of cotton, varying from 2·30 to 5·78 per cent, which was carded in with the wool from which the yarn composing the warp of the goods was spun. Exhibit A, attached to the testimony of the witness, James H. Stebbins, jr., is found to be a correct statement of the amount of cotton, ascertained by chemical analysis, to be found in each of the samples furnished, which samples correctly represent the quality and kind of goods under consideration.

(4) That the value of said goods per square yard, in each case, is correctly found by the local appraiser, and that they weigh less than 4 ounces to the square yard.

Under this state of facts, the cases are brought within the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the "woolen dress goods" cases recently decided, Seeberger *v.* Farwell, 11 Sup. Ct. Rep., 650, and Magone *v.* Luckemeyer, *Id.*, 651. The goods under consideration are of the same kind as those involved in the cases cited. On the authority of those decisions we hold that the goods are "composed in part" of wool or worsted, and in part of cotton, and are dutiable as follows: (1) Those valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, at 5 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 35 per cent ad valorem; and (2) those valued at above 20 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem. (Tariff act 1883, paragraph 365.)

The decision of the collector in each case is reversed, and he is authorized to reliquidate the duties accordingly.

As to the importations covered by protests numbered 187*a* and 188*a*, it is made to appear that the goods contain silk as the component material of chief value. They therefore fall within the purview of the decision of the Supreme Court in Hartranft *v.* Meyer, 135 U. S., 237, and the protests are sustained accordingly. **(11391—G. A., 674.)**

NEW YORK, *June 19, 1891.*

PULLED WOOL DUTIABLE AS SCOURED.—The report of the appraiser states—and we so find—that the importation under consideration, which is invoiced as "10 bales Australian pulled wool," is Montevideo merino wool, and falls under "class 1" (paragraph 376) of the wool schedule of the new tariff act. The duty on such wools, imported in ordinary or unwashed condition, is fixed at 11 cents per pound (paragraph 384).

Paragraph 381 of said act provides, however, that "the duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported *washed* shall be *twice* the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported *scoured* shall be *three* times the duty to which they would be if imported unwashed."

A similar provision occurred in paragraph 356 of the tariff act of 1883. The purpose of these clauses, as observed by the United States Supreme Court in Arthur *v.* Paster (109 U. S., 139), was "to vary the amount of duty on wools according to the degree to which a given quantity has been freed, by process of cleansing, from the dirt and foreign matter with which in its unwashed state it is usually found."

The act of 1883 did not undertake to define washed and scoured wool, but left these terms open for construction according to the trade designations. The act of October 1, 1890, does define these terms generally in paragraph 382 as follows:

> Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water on the sheep's back. *Wool washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back shall be considered as scoured wool.*

If this wool is washed, and such cleansing is done "in any other manner than on the sheep's back," the law declares it "shall be considered scoured wool."

The importers make the following admission in their protest: "We claim that this wool is obtained by pulling from the skins or pelts of slaughtered sheep. Said pelts are simply *spouted with cold water*, so far as any cleansing process relating to the wool is concerned." Their contention is that the legal rate of duty is 22 cents per pound, as a *washed* wool.

Assuming the above admission to be true, the cleansing was clearly done otherwise than on the sheep's back.

Hence it must be classified, under said paragraph 382, as "*scoured* wool," and not as washed, and is subject to three times the rate prescribed for unwashed wool of the first class.

The collector correctly assessed the article at 33 cents, and his decision is affirmed. **(11400—G. A. 683.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 1, 1891.*

SKIRTED WOOLS.—Referring to a paragraph in a letter addressed by yourself and the Hon. Columbus Delano to the Department, under date of the 1st ultimo, in which you refer to the provision for skirted wools, in paragraph 383, act of October 1, 1890, I have to inform you that the Department, upon inquiry, is advised by the collectors of customs at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston that the following wools, besides Australian wools, were imported skirted prior to the passage of the act of October 1, 1890, viz: Cape of Good Hope wool; French wool; German wool; Russian wool; Spanish wool; Saxony wool; Silesia wool; Montevideo wool; Buenos Ayres wool; Damascus wool; Smyrna wool; Aleppo wool; Angora wool; Salonica wool; alpaca, Adrianople, Egyptian, Turkey, and Russian Donskoi combing wools; that English and Irish wools were sold skirted or unskirted at the option of the purchaser, and that Syrian wools were sometimes imported skirted. **(11429.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 16, 1891.*

SAMPLES OF WOOL USED IN A SUIT.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you state that George W. Patton, the defendant in the case of the United States *v.* George W. Patton & Co., against whom a verdict was recovered at the last session of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania for $10,887.26, being the amount of duty assessed on two importations of alleged wool waste, has requested that two sample bales held at the appraiser's store in the city of New York, one ex *Wyoming* and one ex *Spain*, may be returned to him so that the same may be used or sold.

You report that Mr. Patton has appealed the case to the Supreme Court, where it is now pending, and has given ample security for the payment of the whole amount of the Government's claim, with costs of suit, and you state that you see no reason why his request should not be granted, as you have in your possession two adequate samples of the importation which were recognized in the suit which was lately tried, and that as the case will not probably be determined for three or four years, the two sample bales at the end of that time would be of no value to him or any one else.

In reply I have to inform you that, in view of the facts stated by you, the Department sees no objection to the delivery of said bales to their owner, and as they appear to be held by the collector at New York subject to your orders, in view of the pending suit, the necessary instructions should be given by you to that officer **(11467.)**

NEW YORK, *July 7, 1891.*

DEGRAS OR BROWN WOOL GREASE.—The merchandise is invoiced as "60 casks of wool grease," and was imported October 21, 1861. It was returned by the wool

appraiser as "brown wool grease," and was classified by the collector and assessed under paragraph 316 of the new tariff act, the last clause of which reads as follows: "Wool grease including that known commercially as *degras* or brown wool grease, one-half of 1 cent per pound."

The protestants contend that the article is free, under paragraph 599 of the free list, which reads as follows:

599. Grease and oils, such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, not specially provided for in this act.

The importers in this case were cited to appear on a day fixed for a hearing of the cause, but made default, and came not by attorney or in person.

We have, however, taken the testimony of one witness, who deals in the article under consideration, and he testifies that the sample shown him is, without doubt, "degras" or "brown wool grease," and we so find, in accordance with the return made by the local appraiser. It was formerly held to be classifiable under paragraph 437 of the tariff act of 1883 as "grease, not specially enumerated or provided for, in that act, and was assessed at 10 per cent ad valorem. (Miller *v.* Seeberger, 44 Fed. Rep., 261.) Under the present law it is specially enumerated by name in paragraph 316, and is therefore excluded from the class of "grease" made free in paragraph 599, although used for the purposes there stated. (G. A. 373.)

The collector's decision is affirmed. **(11561—G. A. 736.)**

NEW YORK, *July 25, 1891.*

SILK AND WOOL UPHOLSTERY GOODS.—The merchandise covered by the protest in the present case was returned by the appraiser as manufactures of wool costing above 80 cents per pound. Duty was assessed upon the same at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, in accordance with the appropriate provision of T. I., new 362. The importer claims that "the merchandise is upholstery goods, composed of silk and wool and silk and worsted, respectively, in both of which fabrics silk is the component material of chief value."

The board submitted samples of the merchandise to the chemist in charge of the United States laboratory at this port, for quantitative analysis and report as to the relative value of the several component parts thereof.

This officer, after recording the result of his analysis, says: "The silk in both samples is of excellent quality, while the wool belongs to a medium grade. If the question of the component of chief value is the object of the analysis, it is evident that silk in the quantity found in each sample constitutes the most expensive material."

We find as facts—

(1) That the merchandise is composed of silk and wool, and silk, wool, and cooton, respectively.

(2) That the goods are manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and we hold that they are more specifically enumerated and provided for in paragraph 383 (Heyl's Compilation) than elsewhere in the act of March 3, 1883.

The protest is sustained. **(11602—G. A. 798.)**

NEW YORK, *July 29, 1891.*

ASTRACHANS.—The merchandise was imported under the tariff act of 1883, and is described in the invoice as gray and black astrachans, which we find to be the proper commercial designation of the goods.

They were classified, under paragraph 362 of the act of 1883, as woolen cloth valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound, and assessed for duty at 35 cents per pound

and 35 per centum ad valorem, the collector deciding that they were covered by the act of May 9, 1890.

The collector reports that samples of similar goods were submitted to the conference of local appraisers in October, 1889, who were unanimously of the opinion that the proper classification fell under paragraph 363.

An indorsement on the protest from the collector's office calls for a special report in writing descriptive of the goods, but no such report and no samples are forwarded.

The appraiser, on the invoice, described the importation as "wool cloth," and the examiner, who had the goods before him, was of opinion that the astrachan cloth referred to was not removed from the category of worsted, adding that astrachans are generally used for trimming purposes and for ladies' and children's jackets, while the wool cloths are used in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing.

The importers claim that the goods are improperly classified as woolen cloth and should be assessed as manufactures of worsted, under paragraph 363.

The Department held, June 20, 1890, in the case where the force of the classifying act of May 9, 1890, was invoked by the appraiser in regard to certain "portieres" or "hangings," that the term "cloths" has a technical and restricted signification, and can be properly applied only to the thicker and heavier fabrics of wool, which are so finished and close as to be adapted for use by the tailor or clothier in the manufacture of garments for men or boys. (Synopsis 10078.)

In a case before this board in May last it was held that a worsted fabric known as "moreens," while composed of combed wool known as worsted, is not what is commercially known as a worsted cloth, but that it partakes of the nature of dress goods rather than cloth and has a popular and fixed designation.

We hold that the act of May 9, 1890, was intended to apply to worsted cloths that assimilate to woolen cloths in quality, texture, and uses, and that astrachans do not so assimilate. They have specific designation and they are not removed from paragraph 363, because they are not recognized as cloths nor are they used for the same purposes as the woolen cloths referred to in paragraph 362.

The protest is sustained and a reliquidation is authorized. **(11678—G. A. 783.)**

NEW YORK, *August 6, 1891.*

WATER-PROOF FABRICS.—The special report of the appraiser relative to the goods in question is as follows:

The merchandise consists in part of plaid cotton cloth heavily proofed with a preparation of India rubber, cotton chief value, and two different patterns of plaid cotton cloth stuck together with prepared India rubber, making what is known as double texture. In this fabric cotton is also the component material of chief value. Both of the above-described textiles were returned as manufactures of cotton not specially provided for, under paragraph 355, act of October 1, 1890, in accordance with the principles contained in the decision of the United States circuit court in the case of Schneider *v.* Arthur (Synopsis 4565; June 7, 1880). The importer claims that India rubber is the component of chief value in this merchandise. In his computation he has evidently omitted to take into account the adulterations of the India rubber and the chemicals used to soften it so that it could be applied to the cotton cloth. He has omitted to distribute the cost of the labor employed in applying this preparation of India rubber between the components. Adding to the cotton cloth the pro rata proportion of cost of such labor would certainly, to my mind, make cotton chief value. This merchandise resembles cotton cloth more than it does manufacture of India rubber. If it resembles equally cotton cloth and manufacture of India rubber, then the assessment should be at the higher or cotton rate, as made; *see* section 5, act of October 1, 1890.

The balance of the merchandise consisted in part of woolen cloth and cotton cloth pasted together with India-rubber preparation, so as to make a double-texture cloth and of two qualities of woolen cloth similarly joined together, which were returned for duty as woolen cloth, under paragraph 392, act of October 1, 1890. Under this paragraph they are more specifically enumerated than under paragraph 460, inasmuch as India rubber is *not* the component material of chief value. This merchandise is used in the manufacture of water-proof garments, and attention is directed to

the proviso to paragraph 349 for cotton and India-rubber clothing. I would also invite attention to the provision for "water-proof cloth," contained in paragraph 369. The commercial designation of this merchandise is variously single textures, double textures, "Macintosh cloth," and sometimes "water-proof cloth."

The report of the appraiser is given in full, as it contains a description of the merchandise and all the points contended for by the Government, relative to the dutiable character thereof.

The importer claims that the fabrics contained in parcels 71 and 72, as designated in the invoice, are composed of India rubber and cotton, of which materials India rubber is the greater in value, and that the goods contained in parcels 73 and 74 are composed of India rubber, cotton, and wool, in the first of which fabrics India rubber is the component material of chief value, and in the other, although while admitting that wool is of more value than India rubber or cotton, it is held that, inasmuch as India rubber is the significant feature of the goods, this substance controls the classification thereof. Based upon the above claim, it is contended by the appellant that duty should have been assessed upon all of the merchandise at 30 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 460, N. T. A representative of the manufacturer of the goods in question appeared before the board and submitted a sworn statement as to the relative value of the different materials entering into the fabrication. Manufacturers of domestic India-rubber fabrics were also present and testified as to the value of crude India rubber. A quantitative analysis of samples representing the merchandise was, at our request, made by Dr. Baker, connected with the United States laboratory at New York. Based upon this analysis, the amount of pure India rubber found to be contained in the several kinds and qualities of merchandise, when valued at the price per pound fixed by the domestic manufacturers referred to, tends to confirm the statement of the maker of the goods.

We therefore find as facts—

That the fabrics contained in parcels 71 and 72 are composed of India rubber and cotton, of which materials India rubber is the component of chief value. That the merchandise contained in parcel 73 is composed of India rubber, cotton, and wool, and that India rubber forms the component material of chief value thereof; and that the goods contained in parcel 74 are composed of India rubber, cotton, and wool, and that in these fabrics the wool constitutes the component material of chief value. We further find that the goods are India-rubber fabrics, and are not the water-proof cloth provided for in paragraph 369. We hold that the portion of the merchandise of which India rubber is the component material of chief value is more specifically provided for in paragraph 460, N. T., than elsewhere in the act. The protest is accordingly sustained as to the goods contained in parcels 71, 72, and 73, and the action of the collector is affirmed as to the goods contained in parcel 74, of which wool constitutes the component material of chief value. **(11679—G. A. 504.)**

NEW YORK, *August 26, 1891.*

SCAPULARIES PART WOOL.—* * * Concerning the remainder of the merchandise, an inspection of a sample thereof shows it to be composed of ten pieces of flannel of wool, each piece 2½ inches long and 2 inches wide. There is a division of these pieces into two sets, each set containing five pieces, which are stitched together upon the upper edge thereof, and the sets joined together by two pieces of red woolen braid, the whole forming religious articles of devotion known as a pair of scapularies. Upon the outer surface of one portion of the scapularies there is stitched a representation of our Saviour's passion, and on the other the sacred heart of Christ, both representations printed on cotton cloth.

In G. A. 425 the board held that similar representations printed upon cotton cloth separately imported were dutiable as printed matter. In the present case, however, the printed matter is a portion of a completed article and is merely an incidental feature thereof.

We find the scapularies are manufactures made wholly or in part of wool. The claim of the importers that duty should have been assessed upon this portion of the merchandise at 25 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 423, N. T., is overruled, and the action of the collector relative thereto affirmed. (**11842—G. A. 833.**)

NEW YORK, *August 26, 1891.*

RUSSIAN WOOL—PAPER RUBLES OF RUSSIA.—We find as facts in the present case that on or about the 26th day of September, 1890, there were shipped from Moscow, Russia, 115 bales of class 3 wool, invoiced at 5¼ paper rubles per pood. Entry was made at the port of Philadelphia on the 20th day of October, 1890.

Attached to the invoice is a certificate of the U. S. vice-consul at Moscow to the effect that "the true market value of the currency, paper rubles of Russia, in which currency the invoice of merchandise in question is made out, is 60.15 cents estimated in United States gold dollars, as indicated by the latest quotations at St. Petersburg, of sight draft on London, viz, 29¾*d.* sterling."

The action of the collector is set forth in the following official report to the board:

The assessment of duty upon the merchandise at 32 per cent ad valorem, as provided in paragraph 385, act of October 1, 1890, for class 3 wool costing less than 13 cents per pound, was based upon a valuation of $0.68 per Russian ruble, in accordance with Department's ruling of October 1, 1890. (Synopsis 10263.)

The return made on the invoice by the appraiser was "value correct to 9.18 cents per pound," and in a special report to the collector he wrote, "I beg to say that the value of the wool as returned by this office was based on its value at the time of shipment, and not at the time of arrival, which value was based upon the declaration of the consul that the ruble was worth 60.15 cents." The appellants claim that the amount of duties chargeable upon the merchandise should have been estimated in accordance with the appraiser's return.

The points at issue in the present case are:

(1) What was the equivalent in the gold dollars of the United States of the paper ruble of Russia?

(2) Should the value of the paper ruble have been estimated at the time of shipment of the merchandise or at the date of entry thereof?

As to the second point, we hold that the local appraiser exhausted all the powers vested in him by law when, in addition to an advisory classification, he made return on the invoice as to the quantity and character of the merchandise and the actual market value thereof at the *date of shipment* in paper rubles, the currency stated in the invoice and alleged by the importers to have been paid for the goods.

It was exclusively the duty of the collector at the *date of entry* to have reduced to its equivalent in gold dollars of the United States the invoiced and entered amount in paper rubles, and to have estimated the amount of duty chargeable thereon.

We proceed to a consideration of the question: What was the monetary value of the paper ruble of Russia at the date of entry? The statutes bearing upon this subject are section 52, act of October 1, 1890, which makes provision for the manner of estimating the value of *foreign coins*, and section 2903, Revised Statutes, which provides that "the President may cause to be established fit and proper regulations for estimating the duties on merchandise imported into the United States in respect to which the original cost shall be exhibited in a depreciated currency issued and circulated under authority of any government." It must be borne in mind, in connection with this statute, first, that the President can not fix an arbitrary value to the depreciated foreign currency without regard to its intrinsic value as compared with our money; and, second, that instructions given by the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the value of a depreciated currency, either by general circulars to collectors, or by specific directions in a particular case, are in law to be regarded as regulations established by the President in that behalf.

Article 1294 of the General Regulations of the Treasury Department for 1884 directs that "when the standard value of foreign currency is undetermined, a consular certificate must be indorsed upon or securely attached to the invoice, in accordance with form 311."

The Secretary of the Treasury in synoptical decision 7398, dated March 8, 1886, advises that entry of merchandise shipped from Russia shall be refused, unless the invoice covering the same is made out in *paper rubles*, and is accompanied by a consular certificate giving the value thereof, estimated in United States gold dollars, as indicated by the latest quotations at St. Petersburg of sight drafts in sterling on London.

The certificate of the U. S. consul, attached to the invoice under consideration, was made in the form prescribed above, and up to the date of the entry, October 20, 1890, covered by this protest, as far as we have been able to discover, there have been no regulations of a conflicting nature issued by the President.

It is true that paper currency is merely a promise to redeem the face value thereof in the standard coin of the country issuing the same, and that the value of such standard coin, as estimated by the Director of the Mint and proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury, must be accepted in estimating the amount of duties chargeable on imported merchandise, when the paper currency with which the merchandise was purchased has a greater value, as compared with our money, than the standard coin it represents.

This rule, however, does not apply to paper currency which is redeemable only at a discount. Such paper currency then becomes a depreciated currency. It is also true that the certificate of the consul is merely *prime facie* evidence as to the actual value of a depreciated currency; but in the present case the evidence is to be taken as conclusive, as it is not controverted by the appellants.

We find as facts:

(1) That the value of the merchandise was correctly stated in Russia paper rubles.

(2) That the paper ruble is a depreciated currency issued and circulated under the authority of Russia.

(3) That by regulations established by the President the value of the paper ruble at the date of entry of the merchandise in question was $0.6015.

We hold that the claim of the appellants was well taken, and the protest is sustained. **(11847—G. A. 838.)**

NEW YORK, *August 28, 1891.*

COTTONETTES.—The importers of the merchandise in question say: "We protest against the assessment and liquidation of duty upon one bale of cottonette. We claim that your classification of said merchandise as woolen cloth dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem and 44 cents per pound under paragraph 392, act of October 1, 1890 is erroneous, and that said merchandise should be classified as manufactures of cotton not specially enumerated or provided for, and dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 355, N. T., for the reason that cotton is the component part of chief value, a very small percentage of the goods being wool."

The official sample of the material accompanying the protest and papers in the case was, at the request of the board, the subject of a quantitative analysis by the chemist in charge of the U. S. laboratory at New York.

This officer reports as follows relative thereto:

Quality of wool as worsted in colored condition, 31·94 per cent; quality of cotton in colored condition, 68·06 per cent.

Based upon the above analysis, together with the testimony of expert witnesses, who examined the sample referred to, we find as facts concerning the merchandise in question:

That it is composed of cotton and wool, of which materials cotton forms the principal part in quantity and wool the component of chief value.

We hold that duty was properly assessed upon the goods in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 392, N. T.

The protest is overruled and the action of the collector affirmed. **(11853—G. A. 844.)**

NEW YORK, *September 8, 1891.*

FLANNELS DUTIABLE AS WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS.—The report of the appraiser relative to the merchandise covered by the protest in the present case is as follows:

The goods are wool flannels, weighing over 4 ounces to the square yard, measuring over 57 inches in width, and costing over 50 cents per pound. They were returned for duty as all-wool flannels at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraphs 393 and 395, act October 1, 1890.

The importers in their protest say: "We claim the goods in question are specially provided for as similar description to women's dress goods, under paragraph 395, N. T."

We find as facts on the face of the papers that the merchandise is flannel composed wholly of wool, valued at above 50 cents per pound and weighing over 4 ounces to the square yard.

The portions of the two paragraphs bearing upon the question at issue are:

393. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, * * * valued at above 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods and goods of similar character and description provided by this act.

395. On women's and children's dress goods * * * composed wholly or in part of wool * * * the duty shall be 12 cents per square yard and, in addition thereto, 50 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all such goods weighing over 4 ounces per square yard the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, 50 per cent ad valorem.

In accordance with the above provisions the flannels of wool were classified as women's and children's dress goods, and, inasmuch as they weighed over 4 ounces per square yard, the rate of duty prescribed by the proviso attached to paragraph 395 was held to be applicable to, and was assessed upon, the goods in question.

It is inferred that the contention of the importer is that the merchandise is subject to only the rate of duty provided in the first clause of paragraph 395 for women's and children's dress goods.

This contention we hold to be not well taken. By the terms of paragraph 393, the flannels in question being composed of wool, and of greater value than 50 cents per pound, are to be considered as women's and children's dress goods, and subject to all of the provisions, including the proviso made applicable thereto, under paragraph 395, N. T.

The action of the collector in assessing duty upon the merchandise in question at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem was, in our opinion, correct, and is affirmed. **(11866—G. A. 857.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 17, 1891.*

WOOLEN PLUSH.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, transmitting an application from the Jackson and Sharp Company, of your city, for drawback on woolen plush, imported by them per steamship *Switzerland* from Antwerp, by way of Philadelphia, August 6, 1891, and used in upholstering seats, backs, and rests, and safety ropes for berths in exported sleeping cars of their construction.

It appearing from your report that the wastage incurred was very small, and that the remaining scraps are of no value, you are hereby authorized, in accordance with your recommendation, to allow a drawback equal to the duties paid on the imported plush so used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent. **(11929.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 21, 1891.*

WOOL WASHED ON THE PELT.—Referring to your note of yesterday, I have to inform you that Synopsis 11297 expressed the conclusions arrived at by this Department regarding the classification of wool washed on the pelt before pulling, but that synopsis 11400 contains the decision of the question by the Board of General Appraisers, which has been accepted as the rule of practice for custom officers, no appeal having been taken by the protestants. **(11938.)**

NEW YORK, *September 24, 1891*

ROBE PATTERNS—WOOL AND SILK PIECE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.—The appraiser reports that "the merchandise in question consists of women's dress goods imported in patterns, each pattern comprising a certain number of meters of plain woven fabric sufficient for the body of the dress, and one or more shorter pieces embroidered for trimming the garment."

Upon one invoice covered by the protest these dresses, or robes so called, are invoiced as "entireties, while upon the other the plain material and cost of embroidering are separately valued. The plain and embroidered parts are, however, readily separable for valuation, and were therefore returned for duty separately."

The collector classified the goods in accordance with the report of the appraiser, and assessed duty upon the plain portion thereof at the rate of 12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent ad valorem, under the appropriate provision of paragraph 395, act of October 1, 1890, and at 60 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 60 per cent ad valorem upon the embroidered part, under paragraph 398, N. T.

The importers, in protesting against the action of the collector, say:

We claim said goods should have been assessed at 50 per cent ad valorem and 44 cents per pound as manufactures of wool or worsted not specially provided for; or under paragraph 395 of said act, as dress goods, at 50 per cent ad valorem and 12 cents per square yard. We hold that the small part of each of said robes should not pay a different duty from the whole robe, as it would be unsalable without it, and that the parts being put up and sold together in every instance will make it an article which is subject to only one assessment of duty and not to several, the same as clocks and many other articles which have one duty when put together and different ones when the parts are imported separate.

We further hold that style 27 in case 1190 can not be termed embroidered according to the definition of embroidery as given by the Encyclopedia Britannica and G. A. 470, rendered March 31, 1891, there being simply a cord sewn on by machines, not worked upon the cloth, and which can be removed without defacing the piece of goods.

The sample submitted to us of style No. 27 shows it to be a fabric of wool ornamented with silk threads, the ornamentation resembling in appearance tambour work.

The testimony of prominent manufacturers and importers of similar goods who appeared before the board was to the effect that this style, as well as styles numbers 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, and 26, were embroidered on a machine known as the Bonnaz or Cornerly machine.

The specification of the patent, therefore, which we have examined, describes the work produced by the machine as round-stitch and chain-stitch embroidery. The corded or tamboured appearance of the work is produced by the machine twisting the silk at the same time the needle therein is embroidering the required design upon the fabric.

We therefore find that this portion of the merchandise is embroidered, and overrule the protest relative thereto.

This ruling is not in conflict with G. A. 470, wherein the board held that "the term tamboured or embroidered * * * can only be properly and safely applied to those fabrics * * * figured or ornamented by the employment of the needle, whether directed by the hand or by machinery." * * *

We further find that all of the merchandise covered by this protest is women's dress goods composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, weighing less than 4 ounces to the square yard.

We can not sustain the claim of the appellants that the plain and embroidered parts of the so-called robes, which were invoiced as an entirety, should be treated in the same manner as clocks or other completed articles.

In G. A. 334 the board held that merchandise similar to that in question was not wearing apparel, but was piece goods intended to be made into wearing apparel.

The appraiser having segregated the value of the plain and embroidered portions of the goods in question, the action of the collector in assessing duty upon the separate parts thereof, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 395 and 398, respectively, was, in our opinion, correct, and is affirmed. **(11975—G. A. 888.)**

NEW YORK, *October 8, 1891.*

CHARGES FOR WINDING, HANKING, SKEINING, ETC., WORSTED YARN.—We find (1) that the merchandise consists of six bales of worsted, imported from Liverpool, and entered at the port of Philadelphia on September 30, 1890.

(2) That the items of charge to which objection is taken by the protest consist of the following:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Winding into skeins	15	8	10
Hanking and bundling	7	14	5
Paper and strings	7	14	4
Cost of packing	2	8	0
Total	33	5	7=$162

(3) That the merchandise was actually purchased in the market of Bradford, England, and that the invoice, as verified by oath, did not include and specify the said charges, or any of them, in the declaration required to be filed by section 5 of the act of June 10, 1890.

(4) We are of opinion that these charges are elements of dutiable value, either as entering into the *per se* market value of the merchandise, or as belonging to those "costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for shipment to the United States," which are expressly made a part of such dutiable value by section 19 of said act of June 10, 1890. They were properly, therefore, included in the estimate of market value.

There is no evidence of any kind before us that these charges were twice included in the estimate of market value, as seems to be contended.

The objection to the constitutionality of the act of June 10, 1890, has been many times decided by this board not to be well taken.

All the grounds of protest are accordingly overruled, and the collector's decision is affirmed. **(12017—G. A. 930.)**

NEW YORK, *October 10, 1891.*

FEZ CAPS.—The goods are invoiced as red Fez caps. They were assessed for duty at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem as wearing apparel, under paragraph 396, N. T., and are claimed by the appellant to be dutiable either as hats of

wool under paragraph 393, or at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem as wool-knit fabrics, under paragraph 392, act of October 1, 1890.

The caps are not hats and are not popularly nor commercially known as hats. They are composed of a felted knit fabric, with a long silk tassel attached to the center of the crown. They are not known to trade or commerce as knit fabrics.

The protest is overruled, and the assessment of duty by the collector is hereby affirmed. **(12025—G. A. 938.)**

NEW YORK, *October 16, 1891.*

WOOL INVOICED IN SHANGHAI TAELS.—We find as facts in this case:

(1) That S. Conrad's Sons imported into the port of New York, November 12, 1890, 163 bales of wool from Shanghai, covered by two invoices and which were returned by the appraiser as wool of the third class, valued at less than 13 cents per pound, including charges, and subject to duty at 32 per cent ad valorem, the invoiced value in Shanghai taels being the appraised value.

(2) That the entry of said wool was made in the currency of the invoices.

(3) That said wool was shipped at Shanghai April 15 and 26, 1890, upon two invoices certified by the U. S. consul at that port on the 16th and 30th days of said month, and that said wool was purchased in the currency of the invoices.

(4) That the value of the Shanghai tael, expressed in the money of account of the United States as duly proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury, January 1, 1890, was $1.03.1, and as proclaimed October 1, 1890, $1.25.6.

(5) That the entry of said wool was made at the custom-house in New York November 12, 1890, and the duty was liquidated in accordance with the value of the tael as proclaimed October 1, 1890.

The protestants allege in their protest, which is not sworn to, that the tael at Shanghai, on the 15th day of April, 1890, at the then rate of exchange, was equivalent to $1.0929, and on the 26th day of said April, $1.059, in American gold coin, but they offered no evidence to support this allegation. The protestants further allege that the liquidation of their entry upon the basis of value of the tael as proclaimed on the first day of October, 1890, in effect increased the value of their wool for dutiable purposes beyond the actual and the appraised market value thereof at the time and place of export, and claim that such liquidation is illegal. In the liquidation of the duties under this entry, the collector, upon examination of the invoice, entry, and appraised value of the merchandise, ascertained that there was a concurrence in the several values, expressed in taels. It is claimed, upon the one hand, that the foreign market value, expressed in the money of account of the United States according to the rate of exchange at the time of purchase and shipment, is the correct value upon which duty should be assessed. Upon the other hand, it is alleged that the foreign market value was taken, and that that value was expressed in taels; that the tael had no value in the money of account of the United States, except as fixed by the proclamation of the Secretary of the Treasury; that the proclamation in force at the time of the entry superseded the former proclamation and in effect repealed it; that no duties attached to the merchandise until it was imported; that when duties did attach they attached according to the laws there in force, and that it was the duty of the collector to compute the duties upon the tael value according to the law in force when he was required to act. If in one instance this requirement appeared to work to the prejudice of the importer, at another time the effect might appear to be prejudicial to the Government, and thus, as a rule, was not unfair to either party.

While we find no decision of the courts clearly covering the point raised is this case, yet the language of the opinion in Hedden *v.* Merritt (115 U. S., 27), seems to sustain the action of the collector, and the views heretofore expressed by this board in G. A. 838 support his action.

It is proper to call attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury, on the

first day of July, 1891, changed the language of his quarterly proclamation. Formerly it was stated therein that the proclaimed value is "to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise *imported* on or after" the specified date. In the proclamations of July 1, 1891, and subsequent dates, the language is changed to "*exported* to the United States on and after the" date thereof.

Under the requirements of the law as they appear to us to have existed at the time of this importation, we are of the opinion that the collectors' action was correct.

The protest is overruled, and the action of the collector affirmed. **(12038—G. A. 951.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 28, 1891.*

DRAWBACK ON EXPORTED WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, in which you inclose the application of Messrs. Chas. J. Webb & Co. for the rebate of duty paid on certain wool by embracing in one export entry merchandise from four different importations, neither of which, you state, paid a duty amounting to $50.

You report that, under the provisions of article 943 of the Regulations of 1884, and section 3016, Revised Statutes, which prescribes that "no merchandise imported shall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid, unless the duties so paid shall amount to $50 at least," the application in question was denied by you, and you ask to be advised whether you would be justified in granting the request of the said importers.

In reply, I have to state that the combination of separate small importations in one export entry for the purpose of making an amount of duty which would exceed $50, in order to obtain a refund of duty paid, is regarded as an evasion of the requirements of the statute, and should not be permitted.

Your action, therefore, in refusing the application is hereby approved. **(12092.)**

NEW YORK, *November 10, 1891.*

PILE FABRICS, WOOL CHIEF VALUE—CARPETS FOR UPHOLSTERY PURPOSES.—The collector classified the goods in question as pile fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, and assessed duty upon it at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 396, act of October 1, 1890. The importers claim that the goods are dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 470 of said act, as carpets or carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either of them.

An examination of the official sample of the merchandise shows it to be a heavy cloth with a cotton back and an extra looped warp of wool, which forms a surface pile. Every alternate loop thread is cut, giving to the face of the goods a corded velvety effect.

The material is invoiced as "crab and red spot figured cords rep.," and the venders thereof advertise themselves as manufacturers of carriage and railway laces and woven figured velvets.

In addition to the above significant facts, the fineness of the cotton threads composing the back of the goods indicates that they are not suitable for floor wear, but were probably designed for and are chiefly used for upholstering seats of cars, as stated by the appraiser.

We find as facts that the merchandise is not carpets or carpeting. We further find that it is composed of wool and cotton, wool chief value, and that it is a pile fabric.

The protest is accordingly overruled, and the action of the collector is affirmed. **(12142—G. A. 1004.)**

NEW YORK, *December 2, 1891.*

GLORIA CLOTH.—The appraiser reports that "the merchandise in question consists of a manufacture of silk in the warp and worsted in the weft. It has no border on the selvage, which is a distinguishing characteristic of merchandise known as umbrella cloth, but is similar to women's and children's dress goods."

It was assessed with duty at 12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 395, act of October 1, 1890.

At the hearing in the case the counsel for the importers appeared before the board and argued in support of their protest:

(1) That the merchandise is not dress goods.

(2) That it is composed of silk and worsted (not wool).

(3) That silk is the component material of chief value entering into its fabrication.

An analysis of the merchandise had by the board confirmed the appellant's claim that the component parts thereof are worsted and silk, of which substances silk is the greater in value. There was no evidence submitted, however, to us tending to impeach the appraiser's statement that, inasmuch as the material has no border on the selvage, it was not umbrella cloth.

We make the following findings of fact:

(1) That the merchandise is known as gloria cloth.

(2) That it is composed of silk and wool or worsted, silk chief value.

(3) That it is used in the manufacture of women's and children's dresses and is similar in description and character to women's and children's dress goods.

(4) That it weighs less than four ounces to the square yard.

Women's and children's dress goods is a phrase of commercial designation.

The goods in question are composed wholly or in part of worsted, and are of like character and description as, and are to be treated in the same manner as if they were, women's and children's dress goods.

Commercial designation takes precedence in the classification of mixed materials. Consequently the ruling in Hartranft *v.* Meyer does not apply in the present case.

We hold the goods are more specifically provided for in paragraph 395 than in paragraph 414.

We are of the opinion that the proviso attached to paragraph 414 removes the merchandise in question from classification thereunder, for, notwithstanding the fact that the fabric is composed of silk and worsted, it is equally a fact that it is a manufacture of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value, of which wool or the hair of the camel, goat, or other like animal is a component material.

The protest is overruled, and the action of the collector is affirmed. **(12230—G. A. 1044.)**

NEW YORK, *December 2, 1891.*

SMOKING JACKETS—WEARING APPAREL.—The goods covered by this protest are smoking jackets composed of cotton bodies bound with worsted braid. They were returned by the appraiser as wool wearing apparel. The collector classified them as such, and assessed duty upon them at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 396, act of October 1, 1890.

The importer claims that the merchandise is dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 349 of the said act, as cotton wearing apparel.

We are of the opinion that the importer's contention is correct. Paragraph 396 provides for clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel * * * not specially provided for, * * * composed wholly or in part of wool, etc.

Paragraph 349 provides for wearing apparel * * * composed of cotton or other vegetable fibers, or of which cotton or other vegetables fiber is the component material *of chief value.*

Applying the principles of statutory construction as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in Meyer *v.* Hartranft, we are forced to hold that the goods in question are more specifically provided for under paragraph 349 than under paragraph 396.

We find as facts that the merchandise is wearing apparel composed of cotton and wool, and that cotton is the component material of chief value entering into the fabrication thereof. We accordingly sustain the protest as to the rate claimed by the appellant to be applicable thereto, under the act of October 1, 1890, and overrule the portion of the protest with regard to the constitutionality of said act. **(12231—G. A. 1045.)**

NEW YORK, *December 2, 1891.*

PAINTERS' CANVAS (WOOL).—The appraiser in his special report to the collector says: "The merchandise in question consisted of a manufacture of wool and cotton commercially known and sold as painters' canvas."

It was classified as a manufacture of wool, and assessed with duty at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 392, act of October 1, 1890. The importer claims the merchandise is a manufacture of cotton and wool, *cotton chief value*, and dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 355 of said act.

At the hearing in the case samples of merchandise were submitted without testimony as to the relative cost of the component materials entering into the fabrication thereof. An inspection of these samples shows the goods to be a fine corded woven fabric, one surface ribbed and the other presenting the appearance of a knit fabric or webbing. The samples are sent to the U. S. chemist at New York for analysis, who reported that they were "found to consist wholly of wool fibers, although the fibers forming the ribs of the fabric consist of wool hair called 'Ukemp.'" Several grades of wool are to be found in each sample. Based upon this report, we find that the merchandise is not a manufacture of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value.

The protest is accordingly overruled, and the decision of the collector is affirmed. **(12234—G. A. 1048.)**

NEW YORK, *December 2, 1891.*

NUNS' VEILINGS.—The goods in question are woven fabrics known commercially as nuns' veilings. They are composed of wool in the weft and cotton, silk, and wool in the warp, respectively.

The goods were classified as part worsted dress goods, or goods of like description, and assessed for duty at 12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 395, act October 1, 1890.

The importers claim that the goods are dutiable at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent, in accordance with the provision of paragraph 392 of the said act applicable to manufactures of wool not otherwise provided for, valued at above 40 cents per pound.

At the hearing in the case the evidence tended conclusively to show that the merchandise contained a border upon each side thereof and was of such a flimsy character that it was not suitable to be made into dresses for women or children, and that it was known commercially as nuns' veilings or bordered veilings, and not as dress goods.

It was also in evidence that there is a material known commercially as nuns' veiling which has a border on one side, and which is composed of the same materials as, but made in a more substantial manner than, the merchandise in question, and that this material is known as dress goods.

We make the following finding of facts in this case:

(1) That the merchandise is composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair

of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, and weighs less than 4 ounces per square yard.

(2) That it is known commercially as nuns' veiling, and not as women's or children's dress goods, coat linings, or Italian cloths.

(3) That it contains a border on each side, and is of a flimsy character, and not suitable for use in the manufacture of women's or children's dresses, or for purposes to which women's or children's dress goods, coat linings, or Italian cloths are usually applied.

(4) That in material and manner of fabrication, with the exception of having a border on each side formed in the process of weaving, it is similar to women's dress goods.

Based upon the above findings, it is apparent that the case turns upon the scope of the term "goods of like character and description" contained in paragraph 395.

The Supreme Court, in Greenleaf *v.* Goodrich (101 U. S., 283), enunciated the following principle: "The statute does not contemplate that goods classed under the words 'of similar description' shall be in all respects the same. If it did, these words would be unnecessary. They were intended to embrace goods like, but not identical with, delaines." The jury had been charged that "goods of similar description * * * is a similarity in respect to the product *and its adaptation to uses.* * * * If you find that the product or result is an article for *ladies' dresses* made with a cotton warp and worsted filling, the question for determination is whether the two kinds of goods are substantially the same and alike," and the Supreme Court found no error in the charge.

In Sullivan *v.* Robertson (37 F. R., 778), in relation to Thybet coatings, commercially known as "dress goods," his honor Judge Lacombe said: "With regard to this general group of goods (which we know not only from the evidence in this case, but from our experience in other cases, is a species of fabric which women *use for their dresses*"), etc.

It would thus appear from the authorities cited that adaption to use was a necessary qualification in order to classify fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals as goods of similar description or character with women's or children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, or bunting.

The goods in this case are not susceptible of use for the purposes to which the fabrics above mentioned are usually applied.

We therefore hold that they do not fall within the provisions of paragraph 395, but are dutiable as claimed by the appellants.

The protest is accordingly sustained. **(12237.—G. A. 1051.)**

NEW YORK, *December 2, 1891.*

HOUSE FLANNEL.—The appraiser reports that the merchandise in this case is a manufacture of wool and cotton resembling toweling, and that it is not flannel and can not be used for the same purposes to which flannel is applied.

It was classified as a manufacture of wool and assessed with duty at 33 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 392, act Oct. 1, 1890.

The importers claim the goods are known commercially as house flannel, and are composed of wool in the weft and cotton in the warp, valued at not over 15 cents per square yard and therefore dutiable at 7 cents per square yard and of 40 per cent ad valorem, presumably under paragraph 394 of the said act.

The importers appeared before the board and testified, as did other witnesses, that the merchandise was an especial kind of flannel other than flannél for underwear, commercially known as house flannel, and that it was designed for use in scrubbing floors. It appears on the invoice, and was admitted by the importers,

that the material is valued at less than 50 cents per pound and weighs over 4 ounces to the square yard.

We therefore find as facts:

(1) That the merchandise is known commercially as house flannel.

(2) That it is not flannel for underwear.

(3) That it is not valued at more than 30 cents per pound.

Upon the above findings of fact, the contention of the importers must be dismissed.

Even if the material is flannel, a point we shall not pass upon, inasmuch as it is valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, it can not be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods. Were such not the case and the goods were dutiable under paragraph 395, the material weighing more than 4 ounces per square yard, the rate of duty made applicable thereto by the terms of the proviso attached to paragraph 394 would be 44 cents per square yard and 50 per cent ad valorem, in lieu of 33 cents per square yard and 40 per cent, the rate imposed upon the merchandise by the collector.

It was in evidence that the goods contained no wool, but were composed exclusively of cotton. Samples thereof were submitted to the board, which had been subjected to chemical tests and which tended to confirm the statement of expert witnesses to that effect. This point, however, is immaterial. The importer made no claim that the merchandise was dutiable either as a countable cotton cloth or as a manufacture of cotton, but contended that the merchandise was dutiable as women's and children's dress goods or goods of similar character, composed in part of wool with a warp of cotton or other vegetable fiber. They were in error as to this contention.

The protest is accordingly overruled, and the action of the collector must stand. **(12238—G. A. 1052.)**

NEW YORK, *December 3, 1891.*

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOAKINGS.—The importers in this case claim the goods are flannels, and as such subject to duty at 33 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 393, act of October 1, 1890.

The appraiser reported the goods were camel's hair clothing. They were thus invoiced, and we so find as facts.

Duty was assessed upon the merchandise at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 392 of the said act.

An inspection of the invoice shows the goods are valued at over $1 per pound and weighing more than 4 ounces per square yard.

Assuming the contention of the importers that the fabrics are flannels to be correct, they are removed from classification under paragraph 393 by virtue of the proviso attached thereto, and are dutiable at the rate imposed under paragraph 395.

The protest is accordingly overruled and the action of the collector stands. **(12245—G. A. 1059.)**

NEW YORK, *December 4, 1891.*

WORSTED SHAWLS (EMBROIDERED).—We find on the face of the papers that the articles in question are shawls composed of worsted and embroidered with silk.

Duty was assessed upon them at the rate of 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 398 and 373 of the act of October 1, 1890.

The importers claim that inasmuch as shawls are specifically enumerated in paragraph 392 of the said act, they are subject to no other duty than at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, as therein provided.

It is true, as contended, that shawls are specifically enumerated in paragraph 392,

but the proviso attached to paragraph 373 provides "that articles of wearing apparel and textile fabrics, when embroidered by hand or machinery, and whether *specially* or otherwise provided for in this act, shall not pay a less rate of duty than that fixed by the respective paragraphs and schedules upon embroideries of the materials of which they are respectively composed."

In the present case the merchandise is wearing apparel or textile fabrics composed of worsted, and is embroidered. We hold that it was properly assessed with duty at 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, the rate applicable to worsted embroideries.

The protest is accordingly overruled, and the action of the collector is affirmed. **(12247—G. A. 1061.)**

NEW YORK, *December 4, 1891.*

UPHOLSTERY CANVAS OR CLOTH (WOOL).—The merchandise in question is known in trade as upholstery canvas or cloth. It is a white corded fabric composed of a heavy cotton cord in the warp and fine threads of wool in the weft. It was classified as a manufacture of wool valued at over 40 cents per pound, and assessed with duty at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 392, act October 1, 1890.

The importer submitted a sample of goods similar in appearance, composed exclusively of cotton, which was valued at a higher price than the merchandise in question, in support of their contention that cotton was the component material of chief value entering into the fabrication of the goods covered by this protest, upon which fact is founded their claim that duty should have been assessed upon the merchandise at 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 355 of the said act.

The board has no evidence before it tending to discredit the appellant's contention relative to the comparative value of the cotton and wool entering into the fabrication of the goods, nor was it deemed necessary to take evidence upon this point.

We make this finding of facts:

(1) That the merchandise is composed wholly or in part of wool.

(2) That it is a manufacture of which cotton is a component material of chief value.

Inasmuch, however, as paragraph 355 does not contain the words "manufactures of which cotton is the component material of chief value," the provision of paragraph 392 is equally as specific, and controls the classification of the goods by reason of its imposing the higher rate of duty applicable thereto. The Treasury Department has for many years construed the statute in accordance with this principle.

Congress in repeated acts has given to the ruling of the Treasury Department legislative indorsement by reenacting the provisions relative to cotton and woolen goods, with the notable exception that in the act of October 1, 1890, wearing apparel composed of cotton and wool is made subject to duty under paragraph 349 by the addition of the words, "of which cotton is the component material of chief value."

In our opinion, the claim of the importer that the merchandise in question is dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 355, is not well founded.

The protest is accordingly overruled, and the action of the collector is affirmed. **(12250—G. A. 1064.)**

NEW YORK, *December 24, 1891.*

CRIMPED WOOL (IMITATION HAIR).—The merchandise is wool which has been prepared and crimped to resemble human hair. It was assessed for duty at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 392, N. T., as a manufacture of worsted, and is claimed by the appellants to be dutiable, under paragraph 381, as scoured wool of the second class.

We find that the merchandise is not known commercially as scoured wool, and

that it has been advanced beyond the scouring process. The protest is therefore overruled. Reference is made to paragraph 390, N. T. **(12331—G. A. 1102.)**

NEW YORK, *January 13, 1892.*

EMBROIDERED WOOL PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.—We find as facts on the face of the papers and from the exhibits in the case:

(1) That the goods were imported subsequent to October 6, 1890, and are textile fabrics.

(2) That they are known commercially as table covers and piano covers.

(3) That the bodies of the articles are composed of wool, and that they are embroidered by hand or machinery with silk and worsted and with worsted and cotton, respectively.

(4) That wool is the component material of chief value entering into their fabrication.

Duty was assessed upon the merchandise at 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 398, act of October 1, 1890. The appellants claim, first, that the act of October 1, 1890, is unconstitutional, and alternatively that the fabrics were made on frames and are composed of wool embroidered with silk; that they cost over 40 cents per pound and are dutiable at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 392, act of October 1, 1890.

The appellants, in an elaborate argument, contend (1) that, as the bodies of the fabrics are composed exclusively of wool, they are specifically provided for in paragraph 392, and can not be removed therefrom for classification by general terms in a later part of the act.

(2) That inasmuch as paragraph 414 provides that all manufactures of silk of which wool * * * is a component material shall be classified as manufactures of wool, it is made imperative that in the present case the goods must be so classified.

(3) That table covers are denominatively provided for at 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 351.

Regarding the last contention, we hold there is no force whatever. Paragraph 351 applies to chenille table covers or table covers of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value. It is admitted that the table covers in question are not composed in whole or in part of chenille. The board has heretofore held that the proviso attached to paragraph 373 covers all textile fabrics embroidered by hand or machinery, whether such fabrics are provided for denominatively or not. The language of this proviso is explicit and not general in its terms, and includes all articles of wearing apparel and textile fabrics of whatever material composed. Based upon the findings in this case, we hold that the embroidered wool table and piano covers were properly assessed for duty at 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, the rate applicable to worsted embroideries, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 373 and 398. The protest, both as to the constitutionality of the act of October 1, 1890, and the rate of duty, is overruled, and the action of the collector is affirmed. **(12365—G. A. 1137.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 3, 1892.*

SORTED WOOL.—I inclose herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter, dated the 11th ultimo, from the honorable Attorney-General of the United States, stating that he has directed an appeal to be taken from the judgment of the circuit court for the southern district of New York, affirming the decision of the Board of U. S. General Appraisers in the appeal of E. S. Higgins & Co. from your assessment of duty upon an importation of certain East India wool.

After reviewing the various questions of law involved in the case and expressing the opinion that it is well to have upon some of them a ruling from a court of last resort, the Attorney-General concludes as follows:

Meanwhile I suggest to you that your orders to the collector be modified so that hereafter the words (in paragraph 383, N. T.), "twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject," shall not be construed to mean double the duty imposed on the wool in its actual imported condition, but double the duty which would have been imposed on the wool if it had been imported without sorting or any other changes referred to in paragraph 383, and that whenever this shall result in making the doubled duty under paragraph 383 less than that under paragraph 385 or paragraph 386 then the duty under paragraph 385 or paragraph 386 be imposed, as held by the Board of General Appraisers in their opinion in this case.

The above suggestion is adopted by this Department, and the instructions contained in Synopses Nos. 11307 and 11665 are hereby modified accordingly. **(12468.)**

NEW YORK, *February 25, 1892.*

COTTON EMBROIDERIES (METAL).—We find as facts on the face of the papers:

(1) That the articles covered by this protest are tidies embroidered by hand or machinery.

(2) That they were imported subsequent to October 6, 1890.

(3) That they are composed of cotton, worsted, silk, and metal.

(4) That the material or body of the tidies is composed chiefly of cotton, and that cotton is the component material of chief value in the completed articles.

Inasmuch as worsted entered into the fabrication of the embroidered tidies, duty was assessed thereon at 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 398, act of October 1, 1890. The collector, in transmitting the papers in the case, however, expressed some doubts as to the correctness of his classification. The appellants claimed alternatively that the goods are dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem as articles made of lace, under paragraph 373, act of October 1, 1890. They are in error as to the character of the goods, but this is not sufficient to invalidate their claim if the articles are found to be properly dutiable under the paragraph and at the rate specified in the protest.

In the present case the material of which the articles are composed is cotton, and is embroidered by hand or machinery, whether with worsted, silk, or metal is, in our opinion, immaterial. We hold that the goods are dutiable as cotton embroideries, at 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 373.

The protest is sustained. **(12559—G. A. 1243.)**

NEW YORK, *March 21, 1892.*

WOOL CAPS NOT HATS.—This protest is against the assessment of duty at the rate of 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 396, N. T., on certain wool caps, and at 45 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 347, N. T., on so-called "cotton zephyrs and crepes," which the appellant claims are dutiable, viz, the caps at 38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem as "hats of wool," under paragraph 393, N. T., or at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 392, N. T., and the zephyrs and crepes at 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 355, N. T.

We find as facts from the papers and samples in the case:

1. That the caps are composed of wool, are intended to be worn upon the head as an article of wearing apparel, and are not hats.

* * * * * * *

In view of our findings of fact, and following the board's decisions in G. A. 938 on fez caps, * * * we hold that all of said merchandise was properly assessed for duty by the collector, and his action is affirmed. **(12653—G. A. 1302.)**

NEW YORK, *March 24, 1892.*

CHINA CAMEL'S HAIR.—The merchandise subject of this protest was invoiced from Tientsin, China, as "Peking camel's hair," and having been returned by the appraiser as class 2, China camel's hair, was assessed for duty at 12 cents per pound, under the provisions of paragraphs 377 and 384, act of October 1, 1890.

The protestants claim that the merchandise is "precisely identical with Russian camel's hair," and as the value, including the charges, does not exceed 13 cents per pound, is dutiable at 32 per cent ad valorem, as camel's hair of class 3, under paragraph 385 of the said act, and they state that the term "Russian camel's hair," as used in the trade, does not mean camel's hair grown in Russia, but a certain class of camel's hair which is sold here under the name of "Russian," being mostly imported directly or indirectly from Russian ports; that there are no camels in Russia; that the camel's hair comes from central Asia, whence it is exported either by way of Russia or China; that, while the hair in question was imported by way of China, it is virtually of the same class as imported by way of Russia, hence is entitled to admission at the same rate, otherwise the tariff would discriminate against the Chinese treaty ports and in favor of Russia.

We find as facts from the papers and testimony in the case:

(1) That the merchandise in question was imported from China and invoiced as "Peking camel's hair," and was correctly returned by the appraiser as "China camel's hair."

(2) That there is a marked difference between what is known in trade as China camel's hair and Russian camel's hair, the former being usually lighter in color, finer in quality, and of higher value than the latter.

(3) That the article known as China camel's hair comes almost invariably from Chinese ports and the so-called Russian camel's hair generally from Russian ports.

In accordance with our findings of fact, we hold that the merchandise in question was correctly assessed for duty, and the protest is overruled. **(12657—G. A. 1306.)**

NEW YORK, *April 4, 1892.*

ALPACA NOILS.—We find as facts:

(1) That the protestants, Charles F. Murphy & Co., imported into the port of Boston, January 14, 1891, certain noils, upon which duty was assessed at the rate of 30 cents per pound, under paragraph 388 of the act of October 1, 1890.

(2) That said noils were produced from the fleeces of animals known as the alpaca by scouring, oiling, and combing the same, by which process the long hair or tops are removed and the short hair or furry portion is combed into noils.

(3) That for making certain soft fabrics some noils are more desirable than the mixed fibers.

(4) That noils are not waste in fact nor commercially known as such.

The protestants contend that "the noils provided for in paragraph 388 are those of or from wool only, and not from hair; that the hair of the alpaca is specifically named and provided for in paragraph 377, N. T., and made dutiable at 12 cents per pound by paragraph 384, N. T.; that although in the form of noils, the merchandise is still nothing but the hair of the alpaca."

It is well known that the merchandise called noils is a product obtained in a special form and condition by combing wool or the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animal. The words "all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool," as found in paragraph 388, do not, in our opinion, relate to or qualify noils and shoddy, for they are specially manufactured and intentionally produced, while some, and probably all, of the varieties of waste therein mentioned are in fact waste unavoidably and accidentally produced in the manufacture of yarns or fabrics. The manufacture of shoddy is a great industry. It is made from woolen and worsted rags, and its name implies to those familiar with the article that it is composed of

wool; therefore Congress could not have intended the words "all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool" to apply to anything except what was distinctly known as waste. As noils are only produced from wool or combing hair, it was sufficient to provide for noils, and thus cover all noils. A perusal of the proceedings before Congress will show that it was impractical to provide separately for noils made from the different classes of wool or hair or to grade them, and therefore noils generally are comprehensively provided for in paragraph 388.

We therefore hold that alpaca noils are provided for in paragraph 388, N. T., and it appearing that the duty was assessed as therein provided, the protest is overruled and the action of the collector affirmed. **(12680—G. A. 1329.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1892.*

WOOLS ON THE SKIN.—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, in which you ask to be referred to the instructions issued by the Department as to ascertaining the quantity and value of wools on the skin, as prescribed by paragraph 387, act of October 1, 1890, I have to inform you that no instructions have been issued under said paragraph, but the instructions in force prior to the passage of said act and contained in the published decisions of the Department are applicable to such importations. **(13016.)**

NEW YORK, *June 20, 1892.*

SKIRTED WOOL.—(1) We find as facts, that Wood Bros. & Co. imported into the port of New York, per steamer *Rhaetia*, December 12, 1891, certain wool, upon which the double duty of 61 per cent ad valorem was imposed, by virtue of the provisions of paragraphs 383 and 385, N. T.

(2) We further find that said merchandise was wool of the third class, valued, including charges, at less than 13 cents per pound, and was not sorted wool, or wool from which a portion of the fleeces had been rejected to increase the value of the remainder thereof, but was wool of the kind known as skirted wool as imported at the time of the passage of the present tariff act.

The importers claim that the same was dutiable at 32 per cent ad valorem, as wool of the third class valued at less than 13 cents per pound, dutiable under paragraph 385, N. T.

In accordance with our findings of fact, we hold that the claim is well founded, and the protest is sustained. **(13049—G. A. 1554.)**

NEW YORK, *July 16, 1892.*

DUTIABLE CHARGES—COST OF WEIGHING WOOL, ETC.—The appraiser in these cases added to the invoice price certain charges, to wit, charges incurred in weighing, porterage, labor of pressing canvas and hoops to make dutiable value, and the collector included such charges in the value for classification of certain wool under section 19 of the act of June 10, 1890, which provides that whenever imported merchandise is subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, and coverings of any kind, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for shipment to the United States shall be part of the purchase price or foreign market value thereof.

The protests claim that said charges were incurred after the bales of wool constituting the importation were packed and in a condition ready for shipment, and hence that they were not dutiable. This is the issue made by the pleadings.

The cases were set for hearing on June 2, 1892, and one of the parties to the protest appeared and testified in his own behalf. But his testimony is by no means clear and it fails, we think, to establish the verity of the contentions of the several protests. To be sure, the witness swears that he buys wool "ex-warehouse," and states that "ex-warehouse" means "when it is ready for shipment." He adds: "I don't buy it in the country." On cross-examination by the representative of the Government, the witness admitted that he had never been in Smyrna, the place of export of the merchandise in question.

To the question, "Do you know anything as to the course of business in Smyrna!" he replied, "Not positively; no, sir." He finally admitted that he had never been in the places of export of any of the wool subject of the protests under consideration and that he knew nothing of the course of business in such places except by hearsay.

The proof, in our opinion, is not sufficient to rebut the presumptions in favor of the verity of the reports of the local appraiser and of the return of the collector.

The law of June 10, 1890, made certain charges hereinbefore alluded to dutiable which under previous laws had been nondutiable. This fact perhaps explains the indefinite character of the testimony offered by appellants.

We find as facts:

(1) That the various importations were made under the provisions of the new tariff act.

(2) That the charges added by the appraiser and accepted as the basis of classification by the collector were incurred in placing the merchandise in condition ready for shipment to the United States.

We therefore hold that the action of the collector was justified by both the law and the facts, and his decision is affirmed. **(13194—G. A. 1615.)**

NEW YORK, *July 25, 1892.*

WASTE WOOL.—The merchandise in this case consists of jute waste, classified and assessed for duty at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 472 of the new tariff act, and of cotton and wool waste classified and assessed for duty at 30 cents per pound under paragraph 388 of said act. Appellants claim that said jute waste is entitled to free entry under paragraph 670 of said act and that said cotton and wool waste is entitled to free entry under paragraph 549 of said act.

There was a hearing of the case on the 7th of June, 1892, at which appellants appeared and submitted samples of the merchandise subject of controversy.

An examination of these samples shows the character of the merchandise: (1) The jute waste appears to be the refuse yarns thrown off in the process of manufacturing jute fabrics. (2) The cotton and wool waste is the refuse of a cotton and woolen factory, thrown off in the process of manufacturing cotton and woolen fabrics. Webster defines the word "waste" as "refuse; especially the refuse of cotton, silk, or the like."

Paragraph 472 of the new tariff act, under which the jute waste was assessed for duty, is as follows: "Waste, not specially provided for in this act, 10 per centum ad valorem."

Paragraph 388 of said act, under which the cotton and woolen waste was assessed for duty, is in part as follows: "On noils, shoddy, top waste, * * * and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be 30 cents per pound."

A mere statement of the facts strongly supports the correctness of the action of the collector; but the protest contributes somewhat to the same end. In that document, appellants say of the cotton and woolen waste:

A very small percentage of woolen waste is contained in the bale, the great bulk of the contents being cotton waste, and that therefore the woolen waste, not being an appreciable amount, and only contained in the bale by accident, no duty should have been exacted upon the said bale.

It is clear from this admission that the so-called cotton and woolen waste is in part wool. In a late case, that of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne *v.* The collector of New York, under date of June 10, 1892 (unpublished), the board held that a quantity of wool thread waste provided for in paragraph 388 of the new tariff act at 30 cents per pound could not be admitted to entry at 10 cents per pound under paragraph 389 of said act by mixing it with a larger quantity of mungo.

We find as facts:

(1) That the merchandise was imported under the new tariff act.

(2) That the samples submitted at the hearing and marked Exhibit A and Exhibit B are true samples of the merchandise under protest.

(3) That sample marked Exhibit A is in part woolen waste, and represents one bale of the merchandise, No. 81.

(4) That sample marked Exhibit B is jute waste, consisting of refuse yarns thrown off in the process of manufacturing jute fabrics, and that there is no evidence tending to show that it is designed for use as, or is fit only for, paper stock; that it is fit for other uses; and that it represents twelve bales, No. 80 and Nos. 82–92.

On these facts we hold that the collector was justified in assessing the merchandise for duty. The protest is overruled and the decision of the collector affirmed. **(13217—G. A. 1638.)**

NEW YORK, *August 8, 1892.*

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS, SILK CHIEF VALUE.—The merchandise in this case consists of women's and children's dress goods, composed of silk and worsted, classified and assessed for duty at 12 cents a square yard and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 395 of the new tariff act. Appellants claim that they are entitled to enter the merchandise at 50 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 414 of said act, on the ground that the component material of chief value therein is silk; that it is composed in part of worsted, and that it does not contain wool as a component material.

The case was heard on May 13, 1892, and appellants appeared, and one of them, Charles Ophuls, was sworn as a witness. In the course of his examination he verified a sample of the importation in question, and stated its use to be for women's and children's dress goods.

The quantitative analysis of the aforementioned sample among the papers shows silk to be the component material of chief value therein.

There is no dispute about the facts in this case. The pleadings present the single issue whether the merchandise under consideration is provided for in paragraph 395 of the new tariff act as classified by the collector, or in paragraph 414 of said act as claimed by appellants.

Paragraph 414 is as follows:

All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 50 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 395 is in part as follows:

On women's and children's dress goods * * * and goods of similar description or character, composed wholly or in part of * * * worsted * * * and not specially provided for in this act, the duty shall be 12 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 50 per cent ad valorem.

It is in proof that the component material of chief value in the merchandise here is silk. This fact brings it within the terms of paragraph 414, unless it is specially provided for elsewhere in the act. But it is also in proof (1) that the merchandise is composed in part of worsted, and (2) is used for women's and children's dress goods; and women's and children's dress goods, composed in part of worsted, are enumerated in paragraph 395.

It has been held that the words "manufactures of hair" are a sufficient designation to place such manufactures among enumerated articles. (Nathan *v.* Butterfield,

125 U. S., 70.) The description here in paragraph 395 is much more definite—"women's and children's dress goods"—and one of the appellants, a merchant, called as a witness, testifies that said merchandise is "used for women's and children's dress goods. It is also matter of common knowledge that such merchandise is known commercially as "women's and children's dress goods;" and the commercial designation of an article among traders and importers, where such designation is clearly established, fixes the character for the purpose of the tariff laws. (Arthur *v.* Lahey, 96 U. S., 11.) Hence the merchandise here, not less by reason of its commercial name than by the uses for which it is designed, answers to the enumeration of paragraph 395; "women's and children's dress goods * * * composed * * * in part of * * * worsted."

We are warranted in making a comparison of paragraphs 414 and 395 with the view of ascertaining which of them governs the classification in the case at bar by the method pursued in Hartranft *v.* Meyer, 135 (U. S., 237). In that case the merchandise was matelassé cloth composed of silk, cotton, and wool, silk being the component of chief value. Schedule K, act of 1883, imposed a certain rate of duty upon "all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act." Schedule L of said act imposed a certain other rate of duty upon all goods, wares and merchandise, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value.

Upon this state of facts the court remarked:

If either schedule stood alone in the statutes obviously the goods would be dutiable under that schedule, for they were made in part of wool, as described in Schedule K, and they were goods of which silk is the component material of chief value, as described in Schedule L. * * * It can not be assumed that Congress intended two rates for the same goods, to be selected at the pleasure of either the collector or the importer. In each schedule are found the words "not specially enumerated or provided for in this act," so that neither description is absolute or exclusive. We place no stress on the position of the two schedules in the act, or on the fact that Schedule L, coming after Schedule K, expresses the later thought and purpose of Congress, but we turn rather to the character of the descriptive language used in the one, it being more general than in the other. In Schedule K it is "made wholly or in part of wool," thereby reaching to all manufactured articles of which any portion is wool, while in Schedule L *it is narrower and more limited*, "made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value." *This is a special enumeration rather than the other.*

Further, the court quotes with approval the language of Mr. Justice Bradley, to the same effect in Solomon *v.* Arthur (102 U. S., 208).

The reasoning of this decision is irresistible; and we may therefore well paraphrase it, not less on the ground of its force, as an argument, than on its conclusiveness as an authority.

The case at bar is parallel with the cases cited, but is more pronounced than either of them.

The merchandise here is women's and children's dress goods, composed in part of worsted, silk being its component material of chief value.

Paragraph 414 of the new tariff act imposes a certain rate of duty upon all manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in said act; while paragraph 395 imposes a certain other rate of duty upon women's and children's dress goods, composed in part of worsted, not specially provided for in said act.

It is obvious that if either of these paragraphs stood alone in the statutes, the merchandise would be dutiable under that paragraph; for it is women's and children's dress goods, composed in part of worsted, and the component material of chief value therein is silk. Neither description is absolute or conclusive, because each paragraph contains the restrictive clause, "not specially enumerated or provided for in this act."

Which of these descriptive provisions is the general and which the special enumeration? That in paragraph 414—"all manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value"—applies to a thousand and one articles made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value—to every article of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value *not specially provided for in said act.* It is obviously a provision of very wide application.

Now, turning to the other paragraph—395—we find all the conditions of a narrower and more definite enumeration, to wit: (1) goods composed in part of worsted; (2) goods designed for a certain kind of garments, that is to say, for the making of dresses; (3) goods designed for dresses for a certain class of persons of the female sex, namely, women and children.

In the language of Mr. Justice Brewer in the Hartranft and Meyer case, "this is a special enumeration rather than the other."

Further paraphrasing the learned judge in the same case:

Logically, the two phrases, standing together in the same body of laws, would be related as follows: All manufactures in which silk is the component material of chief value (paragraph 414), not specially provided for in said act, shall pay a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem; but if such manufactures are women's and children's dress goods, and are composed in part of worsteds, they shall pay a duty of 12 cents a square yard and in addition thereto 50 per cent ad valorem.

On the evidence, the record, and on common knowledge, obtained through intercourse with merchants and others in the course of the performance of our official duties, we find the following facts:

(1) That the merchandise subject of protest was imported under the provisions of the new tariff act.

(2) That it consists of women's and children's dress goods.

(3) That it is composed in part of worsted, but the component material of chief value therein is silk.

(4) That it is commercially known as women's and children's dress goods; and

(5) That it is designed for use as, and is used for, women's and children's dress goods.

In view of the facts, and under the law, we hold that the action of the collector was correct.

The protest is overruled and the decision of the collector is affirmed. **(13287.—G. A. 1667.)**

NEW YORK, *August 18, 1892.*

ANTIQUE TIDIES MADE OF WORSTED.—The goods covered by this protest are invoiced as "fancy antique tidies." The netting or foundation of these articles presents the appearance of crochet work, but is in fact lace. The meshes of this lace are about one-half of 1 inch square, and are filled in with cotton threads, metal threads, and worsted yarn, respectively.

The collector classified the merchandise as worsted embroidery, and assessed duty thereon at 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 398, N. T.

Of the several claims made by the appellants in their protest the Board will refer to but one, namely: That the merchandise is dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem as cotton lace. This claim, in our opinion, is well founded. The worsted and metal work applied to the cotton lace does not partake of the nature of embroidery. This work is performed by machinery, and consists of filling certain of the meshes with worsted yarn and metal thread, by wrapping these substances about the cotton threads forming the squares or meshes, and thus creating an effect indifferently resembling embroidery.

We make these findings of facts as to the merchandise:

(1) It is known commercially as lace tidies.

(2) These articles are composed of cotton, metal, and worsted, of which materials cotton in the finished state is the greatest in value.

(3) These tidies are not embroidered by hand or machinery.

In accordance with these findings, we hold the goods are dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 373, N. T., and to this extent sustain the protest. **(13296.—G. A., 1676.)**

NEW YORK, *September 17, 1892.*

MINERS' HATS OF WOOL AND RESIN.—The goods in question are molded into the form of hats and are invoiced as hats. They are intended to be worn by miners, and are composed of resin and wool. Duty was assessed upon these articles at 16½ cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 393, as hats of wool.

The appellants claim the articles to be dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 24, as resin advanced in condition by a process of manufacture, or at 20 per cent ad valorem, in accordance with the provisions of section 4, act of October 1, 1890.

The Board is in possession of a quantitative analysis of a sample of the merchandise and the relative value per pound of the several component parts thereof, and we find as facts that wool is the component material of chief value entering into the fabrication of the goods in question and that they are hats of wool.

The protest is overruled and the collector's decision is affirmed. **(13350.—G. A 1760.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October, 27, 1892.*

WOOL ON SHEARLING SHEEPSKINS.—The Department having, on the 23d of August last, designated a committee to establish a dividing line between shearling sheepskins, the wool on which has no commercial value and may be admitted free, and those on which the wool is sufficiently long to be subject to classification and, consequently, to duty, said committee, on the 19th instant, submitted the following report, which is hereby adopted as the rule for the guidance of customs officers in the classification of imported shearling sheepskins:

The wool on all shearlings has a commercial value, but from the investigations made by this committee we are of the opinion that the wool on shearling sheepskins which does not exceed one quarter of an inch in length on the body of the pelt is of such little value that the wool should be passed free of duty, and that all shearling skins where the wool exceeds one-quarter of an inch in length should be subject to duty. **(13419.)**

NEW YORK, *August 4, 1891.*

SORTED THIRD-CLASS WOOL.—The protests filed in these cases involve the construction of paragraph 383, Schedule K, of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, and especially of what is commonly known as the wool "sorting clauses" of said paragraph.

We append the entire paragraph, as follows, for a full understanding of its provisions:

383. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirted wools as now imported are hereby excepted. Wools on which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more than that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duty shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this act imported as of any specified class or claimed by the

importer to be dutiable as of any specified class shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, hocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

The merchandise in the case of E. S. Higgins & Co. (No. 10362*a*) is returned to the local appraiser as "wool of the third class," a "portion of it costing over 13 cent. per pound, and the rest costing under 13 cents per pound *sorted*."

In the case of H. C. Thacher (No. 11106*a*), the merchandise was also returned as wool of the third class, valued at less than 13 cents per pound, which is stated to have been "sorted."

The wool was accordingly returned for duty at 64 and 100 per cent ad valorem respectively, under paragraphs 378, 383, 385, and 386, these rates being assessed as "twice the duty" to which such merchandise would "be otherwise subject" within the supposed meaning of said paragraph 383, i. e., twice 32 and 50 per cent, respectively.

The following specific contentions are raised in these cases:

(1) That the provisions of paragraph 383, relating to the subject of "sorting," or, in other words, the sorting clauses of said paragraph, are inapplicable to wools of the third class, and were never intended by Congress to be so applied.

(2) That "sorting," within the meaning of said paragraph, includes only such manipulation of wools by the rejection of a part of the original fleece as may result in an increase of value, and that sorts composed of the inferior portions of the fleeces can not be held liable to double duty, even if those increased in value are so liable.

(3) That the grading of the wools by a separation of the fleeces merely according to *colors* is not "sorting" within the proper signification of that word.

(4) That if liable to double duty as sorted wool, the duty should be doubled only in its value in an unsorted and not a sorted condition.

We have afforded adverse interests (the woolgrowers and carpet manufacturers, including other importers) a full opportunity to be heard on these questions, entertaining as we do a due appreciation of the difficulties involved in their proper solution. These difficulties are enhanced by the manifest fact that paragraph 383 of the present tariff act, where the wool "sorting clause" appears for the first time, seems to have been formulated amid the struggles of these contending interests, each seeking to obtain a law expressive of the views now contended for in the opposite constructions respectively insisted on by them before this board in argument.

In construing legislation on this subject no great light is obtained by going beyond the act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. at Large, 559), entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes," which for the first time provided for a classification of wools into three classes, designated as "clothing wools," "combing wools," and "carpet and other similar wools." (Rev. Stat., 1878, pp. 470, 471.)

The language of that act was not changed by the act of March 3, 1883, paragraph 356 of which reads as follows (Elmes's Law of Customs, p. 435):

356. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty upon wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject.

It is a settled rule of legal construction that in construing a tariff revenue system consisting of various acts passed at different times, each alteration is to be regarded in connection with the entire system, and "no disturbance will be allowed of existing legislative rules of general application beyond the clear intention of Congress." (Saxonville Mills v. Russell, 116 U. S., 13.)

The leading purpose of the paragraph under consideration is to prevent frauds on the revenue by changing the ordinary character or condition of wool in any of the modes specified so as to increase the embarrassments attending its classification and the estimate of its market value.

To this end the law levies a double duty with certain exceptions for the following acts of manipulation as applied to "wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, alpaca, and other like animals," when imported into this country:

(1) If such merchandise is "imported in any other than ordinary condition," i. e., as practiced at the time the tariff act was passed, and prior thereto.

(2) If the merchandise is "changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty."

(3) If "reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance."

(4) If "sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece."

(5) If two or more specified classes of wool or hair are mingled in any one bale or package, the whole bale or package is subject to the higher rate of duty to which any part is subject.

Keeping in view this analysis of the law and the purposes of its enactment, we proceed to consider the several contentions raised by the protest:

(1) We can see no escape from the conclusion that paragraph 383, including the sorting clauses, is applicable to wools of every class. It enumerates, generally, "wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals," and refers to the duties on these articles. No distinction is made as to the different classes of wools or hair. No exception is made of the third class, nor is any other qualification affixed limiting its application. We are not authorized to introduce an exception or qualification to a statute which Congress has not introduced in the language of the law, if such language, as here, is clear and unambiguous. (Potter's Dwarris Stat., 200.)

So far as concerns the letter of paragraph 383, there is just as much reason for excepting wool of the third class from its other penal conditions as from the one relating to "sorting."

That duties may be doubled on account of sorting is clear, moreover, from the following clause in said paragraph: "*Wools* on which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more than that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duty shall not be *doubled on account of its being sorted.*"

It is true that in the debates of the U. S. House of Representatives, when certain amendments made to this paragraph were the subject of discussion, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is reported to have interpreted it as imposing only simple ad valorem duties upon wool of the third class. That opinion can not change the legal construction of the law where the meaning is otherwise plain. The parliamentary history of an enactment is often consulted to throw light upon clauses of doubtful meaning, but generally the sound rule of construction, as stated by a standard author, is that "courts are not at liberty to recur to the views of individual members of the legislature in debate to ascertain the meaning of a statute, or, at the most, the views so expressed as to the object and effect of particular provisions of an act under discussion are entitled to very little weight." (Endlich on Interpretation of Statutes, § 30, p. 41.) And this is the doctrine of the U. S. Supreme Court itself. (United States v. Union Pacific R. R. Co., 91 U. S., 72.) The law, moreover, is the concurrent language of the Senate and of the President who approved it, as well as of the House, and there is nothing to indicate

that this concurring body or department intended it to speak anything not expressed in its language.

The arguments urged as to the injustice resulting from this conclusion, or showing the embarrassments attending the practical application of the law as thus construed, are more properly addressed to the lawmaking power. We can not be properly influenced by them as factors in construing the law, which is our only function.

We accordingly decide that the "sorting clauses" of said paragraph apply to all wools, including those of the third class.

(2) The contention is further made, and, in our judgment, is correctly taken, that the word "sorting," as used in the paragraph under consideration (383), must be construed according to its statutory definition, as there specified. It is limited, so far as double duties are concerned, to such portions of the fleeces as have been *increased* in value per pound above the value of the entire fleece from which the wool was taken.

The language is "which has been *sorted or increased in value* by the rejection of any part of the original fleece."

These alternative phrases, in our judgment, are to be construed as equivalent in meaning.

"Sorting," it is true, as usually defined, means that process preliminary to wool manufacturing necessary to fit the article for textile purposes, which consists in classifying by separation the fibers of the fleece as clipped from the sheep's body, "according to length, fineness, elasticity, and soundness of staple." The wool varies in quality in different parts of the animal, as many as twelve or fourteen "sorts" being sometimes obtained from a single fleece, but frequently not more than from five to seven qualities. This is fully explained in the testimony of experts taken before the board, as well as by reputable works on wool manufacture. (Spon's Encyc. of Manf. and Raw Materials, vol. 2, p. 2060; Beaumont's Woolens and Worsted Cloth Manf., p. —.)

Our reasons for holding that the "sorting," as here referred to, is confined to that process which increases the value of the sorted article above the average per pound before sorting, are the following: The statute is to be construed in the light of the evil intended to be remedied by it. Prior to its enactment it was a practice prevailing among the carpet manufacurers of this country to sort wool of the third class by rejecting the inferior qualities of the fleece so as to increase the value of the remainder and to import the superior quality thus obtained, leaving the other behind unimported. This fact was brought to the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means in the U. S. House of Representatives and made the basis of a specific complaint by the woolgrowers, who were contending for protective rates of duty for their particular industry of sheepraising. Moreover, a rejection of any part of the fleece, so as to increase it in value above the average, is a mode of sorting in itself and would be tautological, unless intended to define the word so as to confine its meaning to this process involving the rejection of the inferior qualities of the fleece.

(3) We are satisfied, furthermore, that a grading of wools by assembling the whole fleeces according to *colors* merely is not a sorting of such wools within the meaning of the statute under consideration.

The evidence before the board shows that the practice for thirty years past has been to grade East India wools according to color, and that this process is not regarded as "sorting" within the ordinary signification of that word. And we so decide.

(4) The fourth contention involves the construction of the phrase "shall be twice the duty to which it (the wool or hair) would be *otherwise subject.*"

As applied to wools, sorted by rejection of any part of the original fleece so as to increase it in value above the average per pound, this clearly means that the duty on the sorted wool shall be twice that to which the fleece in its unsorted condition would be liable. (Arthur v. Pastor, 109 U. S., 139.)

(5) The "skirted wools," referred to in paragraph 383 by way of exception in the proviso, mean fleeces from which the skirts have been removed by clipping. The "skirts" embrace portions of the stained or inferior locks taken from the belly and legs, and, sometimes, from the neck. Wools merely skirted without further manipulation are not regarded as sorted within the meaning of said paragraph 383, nor are they otherwise subject to the penalties there prescribed by reason of being skirted.

We find as matter of fact in these cases:

(1) That the importation in each case embraces wool of the third class, within the meaning of paragraph 378 of the present tariff law.

(2) The portion returned by the appraiser as costing over 13 cents per pound was of this value, and that returned as costing less than this sum was of the value so stated.

(3) That the merchandise is East India wool, and that it has been the common practice to import this kind of wool into the United States separated or sorted as to colors the past twenty or thirty years.

(4) The merchandise has not been changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, nor has it been reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance.

(5) In the case of Higgins & Co. there has been a separation of the importation as to color into gray, yellow, and white wools, and a separation as to quality of the white wools, but not as to the gray and the yellow.

The gray and yellow have depreciated in value per pound below the average value of the lot before separation; but the white wool has appreciated in value by reason of a separation as to quality. The average value of the gray, yellow, and white we find to have been about 12 cents. The average value of the white we find to be about 18 cents.

(6) We find that the collector estimated the duty on all of these wools by making it twice what it would have been on the value of the wool in its present condition and not in its condition prior to manipulation by assorting.

(7) We find that the white wool in the importation of Higgins & Co., in addition to the process of classifying as to color, has also been further separated and classified as to quality so as to increase its value. It is therefore "sorted" within the meaning of paragraph 383. The gray and the yellow wool has not been so "sorted."

(8) The wool covered by the protest in the case of Thatcher & Co. has been reduced and not increased in value by the rejection of a portion of the original fleece, i. e., reduced below the average value per pound of the whole fleece from which it was taken.

These views operate to reverse the collector's decision in each importation, which decisions, it is proper to state, seem to have been made in deference to a suggestion made by the Secretary of the Treasury designed to bring the "sorting clauses" of the present tariff law before this board for construction.

It is proper to add that in reliquidating the entries proper regard must be had to the limitation imposed by the following clause of said paragraph 383: "Wools on which a duty is assessed amounting to *three times* or more than that which could be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duty shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted."

So the duty can not be "assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value," as generally provided in section 7 of the act of June 10, 1890.

The decision of the collector in each case is reversed, and he is authorized to reliquidate the entries according to law. **(G. A. 797.)**

NEW YORK, *December 4, 1891.*

EMBROIDERED WOOLEN ROBES.—The goods in question are so-called robes. They consist of combination dress patterns composed of wool. The portion of the mate-

rial ntended for the skirts of the dresses is plain, and the remainder is more or less elaborately embroidered with silk.

The goods were invoiced as entireties and were so returned for duty under paragraph 398, act October 1, 1890, at 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, the rate provided therein for "embroideries," composed of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, and made applicable to these goods by the provisions of paragraph 373 of the said act.

At the hearing in the case counsel for the importers appeared before the board and advanced the following argument in support of the protest:

(1) That the goods in question are subject to no greater duty than 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 395, upon the grounds that although the merchandise is a textile fabric composed of wool, embroidered by hand or machinery with silk, the proviso attached to paragraph 373 is so grammatically constructed that the words "materials of which they are respectively composed" refer to the noun "embroideries," and not to wearing apparel and textile fabrics; consequently the proviso, so far as it applies to the goods in question, must be construed as if reading "textile fabrics embroidered with silk shall not pay a less rate of duty than 60 per cent ad valorem, the rate fixed upon embroideries of silk," and inasmuch as 60 per cent ad valorem is less than 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent in the present case, the last-named rate (which is the rate claimed in the protest) prevails.

(2) That the merchandise is of two kinds, separately provided for in the tariff, the value of each kind easy of determination, and that the appraising officer should have stated the value of the embroideries and plain fabrics and the collector assessed only upon the goods at the respective rates applicable thereto.

The first contention of the appellants is, in our opinion, without force. The subject of the proviso attached to paragraph 373 is wearing apparel and textile fabrics embroidered by hand or machinery, and the words "materials of which *they* are respectively composed" relate to the subject-matter of the sentence. Without stopping to consider how this sentence should have been grammatically constructed, we find no difficulty in arriving at the intent of Congress in framing the proviso under consideration, viz, that textile fabrics composed of wool, when embroidered by hand or machinery, should be treated for dutiable purposes as if they were embroideries composed of wool.

In Sullivan *v.* Robertson, (37 Fed. Rep., 778) Judge Lacombe said: "The statutes are not to be construed by any mere strict or critical interpretation according to grammatical rules." This we esteem to be a sound principle of revenue law. We accordingly overrule the first contention of the appellants.

In G. A. 888 the Board held that the appraiser at Boston acted correctly in segregating the value of embroidered and plain materials composing dress patterns similar to the merchandise in dispute, and we incline to the opinion that the several parts of the so-called robes covered by this protest should have been treated in the same manner. It would be a hardship to impose a higher rate of duty at one port than at another upon similar goods. The statutes must be construed, under the law, with a view to securing uniformity at all ports.

The so-called robes in this case are dress patterns, consisting of two pieces of cloth, not fashioned or further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths to be made into robes. The pieces are subject to different rates of duty, and the appraiser should have appraised the value of the respective kinds, and the duty fixed by law should have been imposed thereon. To this extent the protest is sustained, and the entry should be so reliquidated. (**G. A. 1066.**) (*a*)

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a Modified by No. 13983—G. A. 2088.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 27, 1893.*

WORSTED AND SILK GOODS.—The Department is in receipt of a letter, dated the 13th instant, from the U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York, in which he reports the trial, on the 3d instant, of the so-called appraiser's suit No. 76, arising on the application of Mr. George M. B. Mudge for a review of the decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York concerning the dutiable classification of certain merchandise imported by him in July, 1890, in which a verdict was rendered in favor of the importer.

It appears that the goods in controversy were composed in part of worsted and in part of silk, silk being the component material of chief value, which the collector classified as dutiable at the rates prescribed by paragraph 365 of the act of March 3, 1883, for goods composed in part of wool, worsted, etc., against which the importer protested, claiming that the goods were dutiable at the rate only of 50 per cent ad valorem as manufactures of silk, under the provisions of paragraph 383 of said act, and took the case to the Board of U. S. General Appraisers, who affirmed the decision of the collector, whereupon the importer appealed to the court under section 15 of the act of June 10, 1890, with the result as aforesaid.

The district attorney states that the court reversed the decision of the collector and the Board of U. S. General Appraisers, under the authority of Hartranft *v.* Meyer (135 U. S., 237) and Liebenroth *v.* Robertson (144 U. S., 35), wherein the principle is enunciated that "instead of making duty depend on the highest rate at which any component part is chargeable, it is made to depend on the highest rate at which the component material of chief value is chargeable."

Upon submitting the matter to the U. S. Attorney-General, under the provisions of section 15 of the act of June 10, 1890, that officer advises this Department that the case will not be pursued in a higher court.

You are therefore hereby authorized to take measures looking to a refund of the duty exacted in excess on the goods in question. **(13651.)**

NEW YORK, *December 21, 1892.*

CHINESE TROUSERS.—The merchandise in question consists of Chinese trousers, which the appellants claim are made of cotton and down, or feathers, and as such dutiable under paragraphs 355, 349, or 443, N. T.

The exhibit in the case was submitted to the chemist in charge of the laboratory connected with the U. S. appraisers' department at New York for analysis. That officer reports that he has examined the articles and they are found to consist for the most part of wool of the Donskoi quality, hard spun or twisted. The wool is the material greatly preponderating in weight and value over the other components.

We find as facts that the merchandise is clothing, ready-made, composed wholly or in part of wool, and hold that duty was properly assessed thereon at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 396, N. T. The protest is overruled, and the collector's decision is affirmed. **(13674—G. A. 1912.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 15, 1893.*

WORSTED SILK EMBROIDERED SHAWLS.—The Department is in receipt of a letter, dated the 10th instant, from the U. S attorney for the southern district of New York, in which he reports that the appeal of the United States from the judgment of the U. S. circuit court at New York in the case of certain worsted silk embroidered shawls, imported by Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, has been decided by the U. S. circuit court of appeals in favor of the importers.

The facts in the case appear to be that the above-named parties imported per *Cufic*, April 22, 1891, and per *The Queen*, April 30, 1891, certain shawls composed of worsted

and embroidered with silk, returned by the appraiser as dutiable at the rate of 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, under the provision found in paragraph 398 of the act of October 1, 1890, which provides those rates for embroideries of which worsted is a component material, and the proviso of paragraph 373, the importers claiming that the goods were dutiable either at the rates applicable to manufactures made wholly or in part of worsted, provided for in paragraph 392, or at the rate of 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem as wearing apparel, under the provisions of paragraph 396 of said act; that upon taking the case to the Board of U. S. General Appraisers, the decision of the collector was affirmed (*see* G. A. 1061 in in a similar case), whereupon the parties applied to the court, under the provisions of section 15 of the act of June 10, 1890, and obtained a verdict sustaining their contention that the goods were dutiable under paragraph 392 as manufactures made wholly or in part of worsted, and reversing the decision of the collector and the Board of the U. S. General Appraisers. Upon the rendition of this decision, and under the advice of the U. S. Attorney-General, the case was appealed by the Government to the circuit court of appeals with the result aforesaid.

The language of the circuit court of appeals is as follows:

The collector imposed a duty of 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 398 of the same act, which placed that duty upon embroideries made of worsted, and under the general proviso contained in paragraph 373 of the same act, which is as follows:

"*Provided*, That articles of wearing apparel and textile fabrics, when embroidered by hand or machinery, and whether specially or otherwise provided for in this act, shall not pay a less rate of duty than that fixed by the respective paragraphs and schedules of this act upon embroideries of the material of which they are respectively composed."

Silk embroideries are dutiable under the act of 1890 at 60 per cent ad valorem, a less rate of duty than that upon worsted shawls. Flax, jute, and cotton embroideries are also dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem.

The importers' protest was upon the theory that, as the shawls did not contain worsted embroideries, they were not dutiable under paragraph 398, and as a less duty was imposed upon silk embroideries than upon worsted shawls, the importations were properly dutiable under paragraph 392.

The question depends upon the proper construction of the quoted proviso contained in paragraph 373.

The Government contends that embroidered articles shall not pay a less rate of duty than that fixed upon embroideries of any of the materials of which the articles are composed; for example, a worsted shawl, with silk or cotton or jute embroidery, shall not pay less than the rate imposed upon worsted embroideries. This construction is grammatically consistent with the language of the proviso, but is inconsistent with its apparent object. The entire wool and worsted schedule shows that it was the intention of Congress to place a very high rate of duty upon articles manufactured from wool or worsted, and this intent is as plainly manifested in the worsted-embroidery section as in any other clause. Very plain language is required to make it manifest that the further intent of Congress was that a worsted fabric, when embroidered with cotton, should pay the same rate of duty that is imposed upon worsted embroideries. The proviso by no means requires or compels such a construction.

The main object of the proviso was to prevent a classification by their specific names of articles embroidered with some material, which classification might enable them to be dutiable at a lower rate of duty than is imposed upon embroideries of that material. The proviso therefore prescribes that such articles shall not pay a less rate of duty than is imposed upon embroideries of that material, but they may be dutiable at a greater rate because a higher duty may be imposed upon articles of that specific description. Thus an article of wearing apparel, of whatever material composed, which is embroidered with silk, shall not pay a less rate of duty than that imposed on silk embroideries. The proviso guarded against the importation of embroideries at a lower rate of duty than was imposed upon them under the claim that the article was not embroidery but a textile fabric or wearing apparel. The intent was to preserve the rates of duty which the statute imposes upon the embroideries specified therein, but it was not to make articles not embroidered with a material pay the same rate as if they had been embroidered with that material.

You are, therefore, hereby authorized to take measures looking to a refund of the duties exacted in excess on the importation in question, and you will apply these

instructions to all similar cases pending at your port where the parties have duly protected their rights under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1890. (13731)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 16, 1893.*

WOOL ON SHEEPSKINS.—The Department duly received your letter of the 17th ultimo, in which you request to be advised as to whether, in case of estimation of the amount of wool or hair on sheep or Angora goatskins by an appraising officer the importer holds such estimate to be excessive, "there is any appeal open to the importer for review of the appraiser's action."

In reply, you are informed that inasmuch as the action of the appraiser in the case in question relates to the quantity of wool on the imported skins and not to its value, the opinion of General Appraiser Lunt, referred to in your additional letter of the same date, to the effect that such action is not subject to review by application for reappraisement, appears to be correct.

Inasmuch, however, as the amount of duty assessed by the collector on such wool necessarily depends upon its quantity as well as its value, the importer may obtain, after payment of the duty under protest, a review of the collector's decision in the manner provided for by section 14 of the act of June 10, 1890. (13732.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 16, 1893.*

WOOLEN RUGS.—The Department is in receipt of a letter dated the 10th instant, from the U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York, in which he reports that on the 7th instant the U. S. circuit court of appeals at New York handed down a decision reversing that of the U. S. circuit court at New York in the suit of David B. Ingersoll *et al.* against Daniel Magone (N. S., 13955), in regard to the dutiable classification of certain articles invoiced as "woolen rugs."

It appears that during the year 1888, the parties named imported from England into your port the rugs in question, which were classified for duty according to value under paragraph 362 of the act of March 3, 1883, which is as follows:

Woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Against which classification the importers protested, and appealed under the provisions of section 2931, Revised Statutes, claiming that the goods were "traveling or carriage rugs," and properly dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem only under paragraph 378 of said act, which provides as follows:

Carpets and carpetings of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either or other material, not otherwise herein specified, forty per centum ad valorem; and mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description; and the duty on all other mats not exclusively of vegetable material, screens, hassocks, and rugs, shall be forty per centum ad valorem. (Synopsis 8702.)

Upon taking the case to the courts under the provisions of said section 2931 of the Revised Statutes, the circuit court at New York on the 18th of February, 1891, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant (collector), whereupon the importers filed a bill of exceptions and took the case to the U. S. Supreme Court, whence it was relegated to the U. S. circuit court of appeals, with the result aforesaid.

In the written opinion handed down by the circuit court of appeals the following language is used:

The leading argument in favor of the collector's classification, and which met the approval of the circuit judge, is that the fact that rugs having been uniformly placed

in the tariff acts since 1861, in connection with provisions for carpets and carpeting and articles used on floors, and the principle of *noscitur a sociis* shows the intent of Congress to limit the meaning of the term rug to articles of a character akin to carpets or mats, but it must be observed that screens, which are not used as a covering and which are not akin to carpeting, were also included in the same paragraph.

Inasmuch as the word rug had gradually come to acquire a meaning which included a woolen fabric, either when used for protecting a carpet or for protecting the person, so that the authors of a standard dictionary, published in this country in 1875, defined the word accordingly, and the article was in common use under the distinguishing name of traveling rug, we think the fair inference to be that Congress in 1883 intended to use the word in the meaning which it had previously fully attained.

The judgment of the circuit court is reversed.

You are therefore hereby authorized to take measures looking to a payment of this judgment, and you will apply these instructions to all similar cases arising at your port where the importers have duly protected their rights under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1890, or section 2931 of the Revised Statutes. (**13734.**)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 21, 1893.*

WOOL SAMPLES.—Paragraph 379 of the act of October 1, 1890, provides as follows:

The standard samples of all wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the authority to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from time to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom-houses of the United States when they may be needed.

And paragraph 380 of said act provides that—

Whenever wools of class 3 shall have been improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood from their present character, as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class 1 or as class 2, as the case may be.

In pursuance of the above provisions of law the Department, in April, 1891, appointed the following committee to advise the Department as to the propriety of adding to or renewing the standard wool samples then in use: Mr. Edward A. Greene, of Philadelphia, Pa. (chairman); Mr. John T. Rich, of Elba, Mich.; Mr. Nicholas Mauger, of New York City; Mr. John L. Houston, of Hartford, Conn.

In their final report, which is dated February 15, 1893, the committee remark that the principle of classification recognized by them was that of race and blood only and not that of use or adaptability; and they further state that, in their classification, it will be found that there are wools in the first class suitable only for carpets and others in the third class from which a fair article of clothing could be made.

Cabinets of the standard samples prepared by the committee will be furnished to the collectors at all of the principal ports.

The committee recommend that samples of such wools as are lacking from the cabinets prepared by them should be procured and added to the cabinets; also, that the customs examiners at the several ports should take samples of any wools not included in the standard samples, and should advise the Department whether such wools should be added to the cabinets.

The committee further recommend that, in order to indicate the different classes, samples of noils should be numbered upward from No. 1, first-class wool from No. 101, second-class wool from No. 201, third-class wool from No. 301, and free hair from No. 401.

The samples contained in the cabinets are numbered as in the following list, and are hereby established as standards for comparison in the examination and classification of wools, pursuant to the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes." (**13740.**) (*a*)

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a Modified by No. 14197.

From Africa:

137. Cape of Good Hope, native skin wool, not limed.
138. Cape of Good Hope, native skin wool, limed.

From Asia:

1. Turkey—
   145. Improved, fleece unwashed.
   146. Panorme, fleece washed.

From Europe:

1. Austria—
   147. Buda-Pesth, Zigaya skin wool.
   149. Flamantine skin wool.
   150. Flamantine skin wool.
2. France—
   156. Marseilles chalk skin wool, medium.
   157. Marseilles chalk skin wool, coarse.
3. Wales—
   164. Fleece washed.
4. Italy—
   167. Lambskin wool.
5. Portugal.
   171. Alentijo, fleece unwashed.
6. Spain—
   173. Churro, fleece unwashed.
   174. Talavera, fleece unwashed.
7. Turkey—
   175. Adrianople, fleece washed.
   176. Adrianople, fleece unwashed, from Imperial factory.
   178. Kassapbatchia skin wool, super.
   179. Kassapbatchia skin wool, second quality.
   182. Kassapbatchia skin wool, super white.
   185. Rodosto fleece, first quality.
   186. Rodosto fleece, second quality.
   187. Varnay Zigay, fleece unwashed.

From Europe:

1. England—
   - 233. Goat hair, mixed skins, Russian, Cape, Italian, etc.
   - 237. Cape mohair, crossbred, sold as mohair.
2. Scotland—
   - 239. Black face and cheviot, fleece washed, half-bred hogs.
   - 242. Black face and cheviot, fleece washed, half-bred hogs.
   - 243. Black face and Leicester, fleece washed, half-bred hogs.
   - 247. Black face and Leicester, lambskin wool.

CLASS 3.

From America:

1. Argentine Republic—
   - 301. Cordoba, fleece unwashed.
2. Chile—
   - 302. Valparaiso Criolla, fleece unwashed.

From Asia:

1. Afghanistan—
   - 306. Kandahar, first white.
   - 307. Kandahar, original fleeces.
2. China—
   - 308. China wool.
   - 312. Thibet, fleece washed.
3. East India—
   - 315. Joria, first white.
   - 321. Vicaneer, first white.
4. Georgia—
   - 323. B, first and second clip.
   - 324. A. B. and A. O., lamb's.
   - 325. B. O., first clip, fleece washed.
   - 326. B. S., first clip, fleece washed.
5. Persia—
   - 328. Bagdad, white.
   - 329. Bokhara, white fleece.
   - 330. Bokhara, black fleece.
   - 331. Khorassan fleeces, first clip.
   - 333. Mosul or Awassi fleeces.
6. Syria—
   - 334. Aleppo, fleece unwashed.
   - 335. Orfa, fleece unwashed.
7. Turkey—
   - 336. Armenia Erzroom, fleece.
   - 338. Angora Samsum, fleece washed.
   - 339. Angora Eskishehr, fleece washed.
   - 340. Bouldor, fleece washed.
   - 341. Karadi, fleece washed.
   - 342. Smyrna, limed skin wool.

From Africa:

1. Egypt—
   - 346. Washed, extra choice.
   - 347. Washed skin, extra choice.

From Europe:

1. Austria—
   - 348. Buda-Pesth. Zackel skin wool.

From Europe—Continued.

2. England—
   - 349. Herdwick, fleece washed.
   - 350. Black face Highland haslock, pulled in England.

3. Scotland—
   - 352. Black face Highland, fleece washed, white.
   - 354. Black face Highland, fleece unwashed, dipped.
   - 356. Black face Highland, sorted haslock, Glasgow pulling.
   - 359. Black face Highland haslock, Kilmarnock pulling.
   - 360. Black face Highland haslock, Bonnington pulling.
   - 361. Black face Highland, laid fleece.
   - 363. Black face Highland, fleece unwashed and undipped.
   - 364. Black face Highland, fleece unwashed and undipped.
   - 365. Black face fleece.

4. Greece—
   - 366. Fleece unwashed, shipped from Prevesa, Turkey.

5. Holland—
   - 367. Native, fleece washed.

6. Italy—
   - 368. Coarse skin wool.

7. Iceland—
   - 369. Washed wool, average.
   - 370. Washed wool, average.

8. Portugal—
   - 371. Castel Blanco, fleece washed.
   - 372. Oporto, fleece washed.
   - 373. Oporto, fleece unwashed.
   - 374. Oporto, fleece, washed.

9. Russia—
   - 377. Donskoi Odessa, fleece washed, washed in Churzon.
   - 378. Donskoi Odessa, fleece unwashed.
   - 381. Donskoi Rostoff, fleece unwashed.
   - 382. Donskoi Rostoff, fleece washed.
   - 384. Donskoi, lamb's, washed.
   - 385. Kasan, limed skin wool.
   - 386. Kasan, skin wool.
   - 387. Camel's hair.

10. Spain—
   - 388. Burgos Churro, scoured fleece.

11. Turkey—
   - 389. Albania, fleece washed.
   - 390. Bosnia, fleece washed.
   - 392. Kassapbatchia, third white skin wool.
   - 393. Kassapbatchia, third white skin wool.
   - 394. Salonica, fleece unwashed.
   - 395. Servia, fleece washed.

Standard samples for use in the appraisement and classification of wools.

CLASS 1.

From America:

Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayers—
- 101. Fleece unwashed, first quality or primera.
- 102. Fleece unwashed, second quality or secunda.
- 103. Fleece unwashed, third quality.
- 104. Fleece unwashed, Lincoln crossbred.
- 105. River Platte, skin wool.

From America—Continued.

From Chile—

106. Fleece unwashed, Merino.
107. Fleece unwashed, Meztizo.
108. Valparaiso, fleece unwashed.

From Peru—

109. Fleece washed, Merino.
110. Fleece washed, first quality.
111. Lima, fleece unwashed.

From Uruguay—

112. Monte Video, fleece unwashed Merino.
113. Monte Video, fleece unwashed, first and second quality.

From Australasia:

114. New Zealand, greasy matchings.
115. New Zealand, greasy Merino.
116. New Zealand, fine crossbred.
117. Port Phillip, fleece washed.
Ercildoune clip, Sir Samuel Wilson.
118. Port Phillip, greasy lambs, crossbred.
119. Riverina, greasy, first combing.
120. Sydney, greasy, first combing.
121. Queensland, greasy, first combing.
122. Tasmania, greasy, super combing.
123. Victoria, greasy, super combing.
124. Victoria, greasy crossbred, combing.
125. West Australia, greasy, super combing.

From Africa:

1. Algeria—

126. Algeria, fleece unwashed.
127. Benghazi, fleece unwashed.
128. Constantine, fleece unwashed.
129. Oran, fleece unwashed.

2. Morocco—

130. Casa Blanca, fleece unwashed.
131. Larash Abudia, fleece unwashed. (Abudia means first quality.)
132. Larash Beldia, fleece unwashed. (Beldia means second quality.)
133. Mazagan, fleece unwashed.
134. Rabat, fleece unwashed.
135. Saffi, fleece scoured.
136. Urdigria, fleece unwashed.

3. Cape of Good Hope—

137. Native skin wool, not limed.
138. Native skin wool, limed.
139. Eastern Cape, fleece washed.
140. Eastern Cape, snow white scoured.
141. Karoo, greasy fleece, Merino.
142. Natal, greasy fleece, super.
143. Western Cape, snow white scoured.
144. Western Cape, fleece washed.

From Asia:

1. Turkey—

145. Improved, fleece unwashed.
146. Panormo, fleece washed.

154. Champagne, fleece washed.
155. Marseilles, chalk skin wool, fine.
156. Marseilles, chalk skin wool, medium.
157. Marseilles, chalk skin wool, coarse.
158. S. Denis, skin wool, Merino, from French skins.
159. S. Denis, skin wool, medium, from French skins.
160. S. Denis, skin wool, coarse, from French skins.
161. S. Denis, skin wool, coarse, from North African skins.

3. Germany—
   162. Wurtemburg, fleece washed, No. 1.
4. Great Britain—England—
   163. Cape of Good Hope, skin wool pulled at Bermondsey.
   Wales—
   164. Fleece washed.
5. Italy—
   165. Lambskin wool, super.
   166. Lambskin wool, short.
   167. Lambskin wool.
   168. Central States, fleece washed.
   169. Naples, skin wool, medium.
   170. Naples, skin wool, fine.
6. Portugal—
   171. Alentijo, fleece unwashed.
7. Russia—
   172. Odessa, fleece unwashed, Merino.
8. Spain—
   173. Churro, fleece unwashed.
   174. Talavera, fleece unwashed.
9. Turkey—
   175. Adrianople, fleece washed.
   176. Adrianople, fleece unwashed, from imperial factory.
   177. Kassapbatchia, skin wool, first quality.
   178. Kassapbatchia, skin wool, super.
   179. Kassapbatchia, skin wool, second quality.

CLASS 2.

From America:
South America—
1. Peru—
201. Islay alpaca fleece, all colors.
202. Llama fleece.
203. Huarizo cross of llama and alpaca.
204. Vicuna fleece.
2. Argentine Republic—
205. Buenos Ayres, fleece unwashed, Lincoln blood (English).

From Africa:
1. Algeria—
206. Constantine goat hair.
2. Cape of Good Hope—
207. Mohair fleeces.
208. Mohair fleeces, crossbred.

From Asia:
1. China—
209. Camel's hair, first quality.
210. Camel's hair, second quality.
211. Cashmere, white.
212. Cashmere, brown.
213. Common goat hair.
2. Turkey—
214. Mohair fleece.
215. Van mohair fleece.
216. Bosnia goat hair.
217. Common goat hair.
3. East India—
218. Bombay goat hair, black.
219. Bombay goat hair, gray.

From Europe:
1. France—
220. Chevrette or young goat hair, white skin.
221. Chevrette or young goat hair, gray skin.
222. Chevreau kid hair, white skin.
223. Chevreau kid hair, gray skin.
2. England—
224. Dorset horns, wethers, fleece washed.
225. Hereford, fleece washed.
226. Leicester, fleece washed.
227. Lincoln, fleece washed.
228. Shropshire, fleece washed.
229. Stafford, fleece washed.
230. Sussex down, fleece washed.
231. Wiltshire down, fleece washed.
232. Yorkshire, fleece washed.
233. Goat hair, mixed skins, Russian, Cape, Italian, etc.
234. South American white kid hair.
235. South American gray kid hair.
236. East India white cashmere.
237. Cape mohair, crossbred, sold as mohair.
Ireland–
238. Fleece washed.

248. Cheviot, hogs, fleece washed.
249. Cheviot, ewes, fleece washed.

5. Italy—
250. Goat hair, white, long staple.
251. Goat hair, gray and black, Levant skins.

6. Russia—
252. Kid hair, gray.
253. Kid hair, white.

7. Turkey.
254. Gingellines or brown mohair.

Class 3.

From America:

1. Argentine Republic—
301. Cordoba, fleece unwashed.

2. Chile—
302. Valparaiso Criolla, fleece unwashed.

From Asia:

1. Afghanistan—
303. Kandahar, soft white.
304. Kandahar, pale yellow.
305. Kandahar, gray and black.
306. Kandahar, first white.
307. Kandahar, original fleeces. Kandahar wool is commercially known as East India, being of the same character.

2. China—
308. China wool.
309. China wool, first-quality lamb's.
310. China wool, second-quality lamb's.
311. China wool.
312. Thibet, fleece washed.

3. East India—
313. Bombay, native black skin wool.

From Asia—Continued.

4. Georgia—
   - 323. B. first and second clip.
   - 324. A. B. and A. O., lamb's.
   - 325. B. O., first clip, fleece washed.
   - 326. B. S., first clip, fleece unwashed.

5. Persia—
   - 327. Bagdad, black fawn and white.
   - 328. Bagdad, white.
   - 329. Bokhara, white fleece.
   - 330. Bokhara, black fleece.
   - 331. Khorassan fleeces, first clip.
   - 332. Khorassan fleeces, second clip.
   - 333. Mosul or Awassi fleeces.

6. Syria—
   - 334. Aleppo, fleece unwashed.
   - 335. Orfa, fleece unwashed.

7. Turkey—
   - 336. Armenia Erzroom fleece.
   - 337. Angora Konieh, fleece washed.
   - 338. Angora Samsum, fleece washed.
   - 339. Angora Eskishehr, fleece washed.
   - 340. Bouldor, fleece washed.
   - 341. Karadi, fleece washed.
   - 342. Smyrna, limed skin wool.

From Africa:

1. Egypt—
   - 343. Washed, extra white.
   - 344. Washed, average yellow.
   - 345. Washed, colored skin.
   - 346. Washed, extra choice.
   - 347. Washed skin, extra choice.

From Europe:

1. Austria—
   - 348. Buda-Pesth, Zackel skin wool.

2. England—
   - 349. Herdwick, fleece washed.
   - 350. Black face Highland haslock, pulled in England.

3. Scotland—
   - 351. Black face Highland laid fleece.
   - 352. Black face Highland laid fleece, washed white.
   - 353. Black face Highland laid fleece, unwashed and undipped.
   - 354. Black face Highland laid fleece, unwashed, dipped.
   - 355. Black face Highland, unsorted haslock, Glasgow pulling.
   - 356. Black face Highland, sorted haslock, Glasgow pulling.
   - 357. Black face Highland, unsorted haslock, Kilmarnock pulling.
   - 358. Black face Highland, lamb's haslock, Edinburg pulling.
   - 359. Black face Highland, haslock, Kilmarnock pulling.
   - 360. Black face Highland, haslock, Bonnington pulling.
   - 361. Black face Highland laid fleece, prize clip. A. McDonald.
   - 362. Black face Highland laid fleece, half washed, prize clip. W. MacFarlane, West Hebrides, West Highlands.
   - 363. Black face Highland, fleece unwashed and undipped, prize clip. D. McDonald, West Hebrides.

From Europe—Continued.

3. Scotland—Continued.
   - 364. Black face Highland, fleece unwashed and undipped, prize clip. A. MacCalman, Argyleshire.
   - 365. Black face fleece, clip of Marquis of Breadalbane, Perthshire.

4. Greece—
   - 366. Fleece unwashed, shipped from Prevesa, Turkey.

5. Holland—
   - 367. Native washed fleece.

6. Italy—
   - 368. Coarse skin wool.

7. Iceland—
   - 369. Washed wool, average.
   - 370. Washed wool, average.

8. Portugal—
   - 371. Castel Blanco, fleece washed.
   - 372. Oporto, fleece washed.
   - 373. Oporto, fleece unwashed.
   - 374. Oporto, fleece washed.

9. Russia—
   - 375. Calmuc fleece.
   - 376. Crimean fleece.
   - 377. Donskoi Odessa, fleece washed, washed in Churzon.
   - 378. Donskoi Odessa, fleece unwashed.
   - 379. Donskoi Moscow, fleece unwashed.
   - 380. Donskoi Moscow, fleece washed.
   - 381. Donskoi Rostoff, fleece unwashed.
   - 382. Donskoi Rostoff, fleece washed.
   - 383. Donskoi, autumn washed.
   - 384. Donskoi, lamb's washed.
   - 385. Kasan, limed skin wool.
   - 386. Kasan, skin wool.
   - 387. Camel's hair.

10. Spain—
   - 388. Burgos Churro, scoured fleece.

11. Turkey—
   - 389. Albania, fleece washed.
   - 390. Bosnia, fleece washed.
   - 391. Constantinople bed wool.
   - 392. Kassapbatchia, third white skin wool.
   - 393. Kassapbatchia, third white skin wool.
   - 394. Salonica, fleece unwashed.
   - 395. Servia, fleece washed.

FREE HAIR.

401. Siberian cow hair, white.
402. Siberian cow hair, fawn.
403. Siberian cow hair, black.
404. Siberian cow hair, gray.
405. Siberian calf hair, white.
406. Siberian calf hair, white.
407. Siberian calf hair, brown.
408. Siberian calf hair, light fawn.
409. Siberian calf hair, brown.
410. Siberian calf hair, white and red.
411. Siberian cow hair, white.
412. Siberian calf hair, red.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 23, 1893.*

CABINETS OF STANDARD WOOL SAMPLES.—Referring to the Department's letters to you of January 20 and March 1, 1892, I have to inform you that the Department desires that cabinets of standard wool samples, prepared by the committee of which you are chairman, be furnished to the collectors of customs at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco, and to the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York. (**13742.**)

NEW YORK, *January 18, 1893.*

CARRIAGE APRONS MADE OF WOOLEN CLOTH.—We find that—

(1) The appellant imported into the port of New York, July 12 and 21, 1892, certain carriage aprons, claimed to be dutiable at 15 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 369, N. T.

(2) Said aprons are completed articles, fabricated from heavy woolen cloth coated on the back with India rubber, and lined with wooden cloth of lighter weight.

(3) Said aprons are not waterproof cloth, even though made of such substance, but are manufactures made wholly or in part of wool, wool the component material of chief value, and are not susceptible of accurate square-yard measurement (see G. A. 890, wherein the board decided that certain cotton-pile fabrics, cut bias and made into dress facings, were not subject to square-yard duty, but were dutiable as manufactures of cotton, which decision was affirmed upon review by the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York).

Upon these findings, we hold that the collector committed no error in assessing duty upon the merchandise at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 392, N. T.

The protests are overruled, and the collector's decision is affirmed. (**13754—G. A. 1948.**)

NEW YORK, *January 18, 1893.*

DEGRAS OR BROWN WOOL GREASE.—The local appraiser at Philadelphia returned the merchandise covered by the protest in this case as degras or brown wool grease, and it was assessed for duty by the collector under paragraph 316 of the new tariff act of 1890.

The importation is made by the same person who appeared as protestant in case G. A. 1776, and he makes affidavit that the merchandise is similar to the article passed on by the board in that decision. It is claimed to be free of duty, under paragraph 599, as grease such as is "commonly used in soap-making," or "for stuffing or dressing leather, and which is fit only for such uses," and not specially provided for in the tariff act.

The board has examined several witnesses who deal in the article, all of whom testify that they are familiar with the commercial designation of the merchandise under consideration, and that it is known in trade as "degras, or brown wool grease," which is specially provided for by name is said paragraph 316.

We find as facts—

(1) That the sample presented to the board is a correct representative of the merchandise under consideration.

(2) That the article is a dark-brown grease, and is commonly known in trade as "degras, or brown wool grease," being bought and sold under this name.

(3) That while it is used largely for stuffing leather and making soap, it is specially provided for *eo nomine* in paragraph 316 of the present tariff act.

We may add that, without passing on the identity of the sample with that covered by our former decision, if the merchandise be the same, the additional testimony taken leads us to a different conclusion from the one reached in that case.

We accordingly overrule the protest and affirm the collector's decision. (**13757—G. A. 1951.**)

NEW YORK, *February 3, 1893.*

CRAVENETTE CLOTH.—The local appraiser returned the merchandise for duty as woolen or as worsted cloths "not waterproof," of the values respectively stated, and the collector assessed them for duty as such under paragraph 392 of the new tariff act of 1890 at the rates of duty specified in his report.

The importers claim that the goods are dutiable as "waterproof cloth" under the provisions of paragraph 369 of said act, which reads as follows:

369. Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum, corticene, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth), and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for in this act, valued at twenty-five cents or less per square yard, forty per centum ad valorem; valued above twenty-five cents per square yard, fifteen cents per square yard and thirty per centum ad valorem.

The cases were set for a hearing and many witnesses were examined on the issues growing out of the protests, the inquiries of the board being directed chiefly to the character of the goods covered by the protests and to the nature of a certain process to which they were alleged to have been subjected, and through which it was contended they had been rendered both rain repellent and waterproof.

The real and ultimate question for decision, as will appear from our findings of fact hereafter set out, is, whether this process or treatment of the worsted cloths under consideration operates to change their commercial designation from woolen or worsted cloths (specified in paragraph 392) to the "waterproof cloth" provided for in said paragraph 369.

The board makes the following findings of fact, based on the evidence, including the samples and papers in the cases:

(1) The merchandise consists of woolen or worsted cloths of the particular descriptions and values stated in the several reports of the local appraiser, and they were assessed for duty, as stated in the collector's reports, under the provisions of paragraph 392 of the present tariff act, which levies certain rates of duty on "woolen and worsted cloths" and other manufactures of wool, worsted or hair. The accompanying samples properly represent the goods in the cases corresponding with the marks and figures on them.

(2) These goods are chiefly used for the manufacture of clothing, either for men or women, according to their nature, texture, and weight. Some of the samples are commercially and variously known as women's and children's dress goods, as serges, and the like.

(3) They have been subjected to what is called the "cravenette process," deriving its name from the supposed inventor (Craven), the precise nature of which is not known. We find, however, upon the testimony of experts and others that the process probably consists in the application to the fabric of some solution which destroys the absorbent properties of the fiber of the cloth so as to render it comparatively water repellent, but leaving it as porous as before, not filling up the interstices of the cloth.

(4) The process is susceptible of application alike to worsted, cotton, and silk goods. It does not add to their weight, nor apparently change their texture or general appearance. Worsted or woolen cloth after being subjected to the cravenette process is not distinguishable by inspection from the same goods prior to the application of such process.

(5) We further find that worsted and woolen cloths known as "cravenette" goods were not probably imported into this country in any considerable quantities, if at all, prior to October 1, 1890, the process having been put in use in Bradford, England, not earlisr than the year 1888, when it purports to have been patented.

(6) The application of the process to goods costs but a few cents per yard, renders them water repellent but not waterproof, and does not change the commercial designation of woolen or worsted cloth to what is known in trade as "waterproof cloth."

(7) We find that none of the merchandise under consideration is "waterproof cloth" within the meaning of paragroph 369 of the new tariff act, as claimed in the protests.

This conclusion is corroborated by the change made in the tariff act of March 3, 1883, by the provisions of the present tariff law on this particular subject. The article known as "waterproof cloth" was provided for in the former act (1883) by paragraph 340, as follows: "Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, and on all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth), and on waterproof cloth not otherwise provided for, forty per centum ad valorem."

The present tariff act (in paragraph 369), above quoted, associates "oilcloth for floors," including "linoleum, corticene, and cork carpets," and "all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth) and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for in this act."

The evidence shows that what is commercially known as "waterproof cloth" includes only such goods as have the interstices of the cloth filled up with rubber, oil, or other like material (*ejusdem generis* with others mentioned) so as to render the cloth impervious to both air and water, and to make them waterproof in fact, and not merely water repellent. The advertisement of the cravenette goods, so called, a copy of which was put in evidence at the hearing, designates the process, as well as the cloaks and cloths, as "rainproof," and undertakes to make a distinction between "the ordinary waterproofing processes," and "the cravenette system of rendering fabrics water repellent," and the assertion is there made that this new system "differs from all others." This fact, taken in connection with the further one that those goods have been imported only since the new tariff law went into effect, is persuasive of the conclusion reached, that they were never intended by Congress to be embraced in the term "waterproof cloth." They are "otherwise specially provided for in the act" as woolen and worsted cloths, women's and children's dress goods, and the like. This fact excepts them from paragraph 369.

Manufacturers testified before the board that worsted and other goods may be rendered water repellent by passing the fabric through solutions of castile soap and alum, heated to a high temperature, a recipe for which process is well known. It could be contended, with just as much reason, that the application of this old process to goods, accompanied by extensive advertisement and an appropriation of the name "waterproof cloth," would entitle them to be classified as such under said paragraph 369, as that the cravenette process would accomplish this result.

The cravenette goods are mere subdivisions of the general classes of worsted, silk, or cotton goods designated in the various schedules of the tariff act, and, as said by Judge Shipman (*In re* Claflin & Co., circuit court of appeals, 52 Fed. Rep., 121), "it must be evident that goods can not be withdrawn from the operation of a general classification, according to material, by designating them by particular names, which merely indicates a subdivision of the general class named in the statute."

The protests are all overruled, and the collector's decision in each case is affirmed. **(13792—G. A. 1986.)**

NEW YORK, *February 6, 1893.*

ALUM-TANNED SHEEPSKINS WITH THE WOOL ON.—We find—

(1) That The Holt Manufacturing Company imported into the port of Chicago, June 24, 1892, 4 bundles of sheepskins with the wool on.

(2) That said skins have been alum-tanned, are not far enough advanced in the process of dressing to be pliable, but are still rough and stiff. That the wool thereon is from 3½ to 7 inches in length, washed but not scoured, and is wool of the second class.

(3) That said skins are not fur skins, nor furs dressed on the skin, nor dressed sheepskins.

(4) That the quantity of wool thereon was ascertained in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(5) That duty was assessed upon the quantity of wool found thereon at 12 cents per pound under the provisions of paragraphs 377, 384, and 387, N. T., and the skins were passed free.

Entry is claimed, under paragraph 444, at 20 per cent ad valorem as furs dressed on the skin, or under paragraph 456 as dressed sheepskins.

Upon these findings, which are based upon facts appearing in the papers and upon information received in the examination of numerous cases relating to furs dressed and undressed, we hold that duty was correctly levied upon the wool, and overrule the protest. **(13804—G. A. 1998.)**

NEW YORK, *February 8, 1893.*

BROKERAGE ON WOOL.—We find as facts that—

(1) The appellants imported into the port of New York certain third-class wool, purchased by them at Damascus or other principal markets of the country of exportation, and invoiced at a given price. In addition to the value of the merchandise *per se* certain items of charges, including brokerage, are specified in the invoice.

(2) Said item of brokerage was paid by the importers in these cases, and accrued before the merchandise was packed ready for shipment to the United States.

After further investigation concerning the nature and dutiable character of the charge for brokerage, which appears on many invoices, the board is of the opinion that a sweeping declaration that all such charges are dutiable would be erroneous, but such charges call for a careful examination and inquiry in order that the precise nature of the same and the circumstances under which they are made may be fully understood. If it appears that such a charge has been actually paid for services in effecting a purchase of wool at actual market value at a place which is one of the principal markets of the country from which such merchandise is shipped, and where such merchandise is found collected in quantities, and offered for sale in open market (as distinguished from the services of a traveling agent who goes about in the country from place to place purchasing and gathering the wool for the market in quantities sufficient for shipment), we are of the opinion that brokerage charged for services in such a market should be allowed as nondutiable, and although something may be required to be done after such purchase to put the merchandise in a condition ready for shipment, yet the brokerage should not be included among the dutiable charges, and on this point we modify our opinion as expressed in G. A. 1577, when the existing facts show that the brokerage charge accrued for services rendered in a market as aforesaid.

In conformity with these views, and on our findings of facts, we find as a matter of law that brokerage and inspection charges appearing on the invoices now under consideration do not form any part of the dutiable value of the merchandise covered by protest. The claim of the appellants in their protests is sustained and the collector's decision is reversed. **(13812—G. A. 2006.)**

NEW YORK, *March 7, 1893.*

SHEEPSKINS WITH THE WOOL ON.—We find—

(1) That Messrs. Parrott & Co. imported into the port of San Francisco per *Mariposa*, May 12, 1892, 29 bales containing 4,050 raw sheepskins with the wool on.

(2) That the quantity of wool was ascertained by shearing and shaving an average pelt and weighing the wool; that the average weight of the pelt was 3·26 pounds and the quantity of wool thereon ascertained as aforesaid was 1·63 pounds, equal to 50 per cent, and the same was of commercial value.

(3) That duty was assessed upon the wool according to the weight so ascertained at 11 cents per pound, the same being class 1, merino wool, and the skins were passed free of duty.

We have no evidence contradictory to the weigher's report of the weight of wool as returned, but by this test it is our opinion that the weight of wool returned is favorable to the importer, and that the percentage acted upon in a number of other cases of this importer considered simultaneously herewith was not only fair towards him, but liberal. It is manifest that upon importations of sheepskins with the wool on the exact weight can not be practically ascertained by any means in the power of customs officers; but in a number of cases investigated at New York, where it was claimed that percentages acted upon were too high, actual tests made by pulling have proved that the result obtained upon the percentage basis was a less number of pounds than the result of pulling, and we are satisfied from an examination of the results in this and other cases submitted to us by the same parties in interest, that if in any one case the weight according to the percentage applied appeared to them as slightly excessive, yet, in more cases by the same test the results appear to us as too low and the total weights ascertained by the application of the methods adopted by the customs officers for the ascertainment of the quantity of wool was on the whole favorable to the importer.

It is claimed in the protest that the skins are entitled to free entry under paragraph 605; that there is no wool of commercial value on the skins. Upon the facts this claim can not be sustained, and the protest is overruled. **(13886—G. A. 2039.)**

NEW YORK, *March 2, 1893.*

WORSTED AND COTTON SHAWLS EMBROIDERED.—We find in these cases from the exhibits that the goods covered by the protests are—

(1) Cotton shawls slightly embroidered with worsted, cotton the component material of chief value.

(2) Worsted shawls elaborately embroidered with silk, worsted the component material of chief value.

Said shawls are wearing apparel.

In G. A. 1061 and 1500 the board held that certain worsted shawls embroidered with silk were dutiable at the rate applicable to embroideries of the material composing the body of said shawls. The U. S. circuit court for the southern district of New York reversed the decision of the board, G. A. 1061. Judge Lacombe, in construing paragraph 373, N. T., held that the term therein, "materials of which they are respectively composed," referred to the materials composing the embroidery on wearing material and textile fabrics, and not to the materials composing the wearing apparel and textile fabrics. The U. S. circuit court of appeals recently affirmed the decision of the circuit court.

We therefore hold in the present cases that the worsted shawls are dutiable at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 392, as claimed by the appellants, and that the cotton shawls are dutiable at 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, in accordance with paragraphs 373 and 398, N. T.

The protests with regard to the worsted shawl are sustained and the collector's decision is affirmed as to the cotton shawls.

The views expressed in G. A. 1061 and 1500 are modified to conform to this decision. **(13878—G. A. 2031.)**

NEW YORK, *March 7, 1893.*

WOOL ON SHEEPSKINS.—We find—

(1) That Messrs. Harmell Bros. imported into the port of Hartford, Conn., May 6, 1892, thirty bales of raw sheepkins with the wool on.

(2) That said skins were from Buenos Ayres, and the quantity of wool thereon was ascertained in accordance with the regulations of the Treasury Department and returned at 54½ per cent of the weight of the pelts.

(3) That the samples officially drawn and furnished the board were carefully examined by the wool examiner at the U. S. appraiser's store in New York, and the quantity of wool thereon as found and stated by him to the board was 55 per cent of the gross weight. From this and numerous other actual tests caused to be made by the board upon protests where the correctness of the Treasury regulations have been questioned, we are of the opinion that the percentages fixed by the Department will be found to be generally more favorable to importers than actual tests by pulling. No complaint is made as to the rate of duty, but it is claimed that the weight of wool should have been returned at less than 54½ per cent and the skins should have been passed free.

The importers in this case do not seem to have been aggrieved, and the protest is overruled. **(13887—G. A 2040.)**

NEW YORK, *March 8, 1893.*

KNIT FABRICS, WEARING APPAREL.—We make the following findings of fact in these cases:

(1) That the goods in question were imported since October 6, 1890.

(2) That they consist of undershirts, drawers, hosiery, gloves, and other articles, made up wholly or in part on knitting machines or framed and composed chiefly or wholly of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal.

(3) That all the goods in question are articles of wearing apparel.

The collector classified the goods in each case as articles of wearing apparel composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, and assessed duty thereon under the provisions of paragraph 396 of the new tariff act. The importers contend that the goods are more specifically provided for as "knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames," made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc., and as such are dutiable under the provisions of paragraph 392 of said act.

The board's decision of February 4, 1891 (G. A. 289), which sustained the importers' claim in a case similar to the present contention, was reversed by the circuit court for the southern district of New York (*In re* Arnold, 46 Fed. Rep., 510). The latter decision was recently affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in an opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

The Supreme Court held that the term "knit fabrics," as used in paragraph 392, was intended to embrace only such piece goods as are fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, other than ready-made clothing and other articles of wearing apparel, and accordingly decide that woolen and worsted knit goods, such as hosiery, undershirts, drawers, etc., were properly classified and assessed for duty as articles of wearing apparel under said paragraph 396, N. T.

Following that decision, we overrule all the protests and affirm the collector's decision in each case.

The protests as to the constitutionality of the act of October 1, 1890, are also overruled. **(13888—G. A. 2041.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 10, 1893.*

EAST INDIA WOOLS.—The Department is informed that sorted East India wools costing less than 13 cents per pound (other than Kandahar wools) are subjected at your port to a single duty of 32 per cent ad valorem, and not to double duty (64 per cent) prescribed by paragraph 383, N. T., on the ground, as explained by the appraiser, that such single duty being levied on the value of the wool in its sorted

condition results in a greater amount than the double rate on the unsorted value, and, consequently, that your practice is claimed to be in accordance with the rule stated in synopsis 12468.

It appears, however, from reports received from the collectors of customs at Philadelphia and New York, under dates of the 7th and 8th ultimo, respectively, that the value of such wools in the unsorted condition, as estimated by the appraiser at those ports (not less than 5½*d.* per pound) is sufficiently high to net a greater amount of duty at the rate of 64 per cent on such value than at the rate of 32 per cent on the sorted value, and, consequently, that they assess on such wools the double duty, as provided in said paragraph 383, and the alternate rule laid down in the above-cited decision.

In view of representations made to the Department that such difference of practice results in a discrimination against the importers of similar wools at New York and Philadelphia and in favor of those at your port, and in the absence of any authoritative standard for the determination of the foreign value of said wools in the unsorted condition, it is deemed advisable to accept the higher estimate for the purpose of determining the proper rate of duty, and you are therefore authorized to bring your practice into accord with that prevailing at the other ports, leaving the importers, if dissatisfied, to their remedy under section 14 of the act of June 10, 1890. **(13910.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 29, 1893.*

CLASSIFICATION OF THIRD-CLASS "SORTED" WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of a letter, dated the 24th instant, from the U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York, in which he reports that, on the 18th instant, the U. S. circuit court of appeals at New York rendered a decision in favor of the importers, *In re* E. S. Higgins & Co., involving the dutiable classification of third-class wool, affirming the decision of the U. S. circuit court for said district.

It appears that on April 2, 1891, the said firm imported, per *Teutonic*, certain gray, yellow, and white wools, washed, of the third class, which were classified by the collector, as follows: The gray and yellow, as wools of the third class, under the provisions of paragraphs 378, 383, and 385 of the act of October 1, 1890, which are as follows:

378. Class 3, that is to say, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

383. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirted wools as now imported are hereby excepted. Wools on which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more than that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duty shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this act, imported as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class, shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

385. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be thirteen cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty shall be thirty-two per centum ad valorem.

The white wool was classified as wool of the third class under said paragraph 378, as valued at over 13 cents per pound, under paragraph 386, which imposes a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on wools of the third class so valued and sorted under said paragraph 383; and duty exacted on the gray and yellow wools at the rate of 64 per cent ad valorem, and on the white wool at the rate of 100 per cent ad valorem.

Against the exaction of duty at these rates the importers protested, claiming that the gray and yellow wools were dutiable at the rate of 32 per cent ad valorem only, and the white wools at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem only, on the following grounds, viz:

(1) That the provisions of paragraph 383, relating to the subject of "sorting," are inapplicable to wools of the third class.

(2) That "sorting," within the meaning of said paragraph, includes only such manipulation of wools by the rejection of a part of the original fleece as may result in an increase of value, and that "sorts" composed of the inferior portions of the fleece can not be held liable to double duty even if those increased in value are so liable.

(3) That the grading of the wools by a separation of the fleece merely according to colors is not "sorting" within the proper signification of that word.

(4) That if liable to double duty as sorted wool, the duty should be double only on its value in an unsorted and not a sorted condition; and

(5) That the white wool had already been assessed with duty at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem, amounting to three times that which would be assessed if said wool had been imported unwashed, and was, therefore, if sorted wool, within the provisions of paragraph 383, exempting wools from the double duty.

The case was accordingly taken to the Board of U. S. General Appraisers, under the provisions of section 14 of the act of June 10, 1890, and on August 4, 1891 (G. A. 797, Synopses 11692 and 13423), the board rendered a decision reversing that of the collector, whereupon an appeal was taken to the circuit court at New York, where the decision of the board was affirmed.

Under date of February 11, 1892, the U. S. Attorney-General advised this Department that, in view of the doubt entertained by him as to the correctness of the construction of the word "sorting" in paragraph 383, and in view of the general doubt which surrounds the clause by reason of the very awkward application of the paragraph to third-class wools, an appeal to the U. S. circuit court of appeals had been directed.

In the opinion handed down by the circuit court of appeals in this case the following language is used:

Upon the argument we expressed the opinion that the Board of Appraisers and the circuit court were correct in their conclusion that the gray and yellow wool was not "sorted" within the meaning of paragraph 383. This word is aptly defined in the return of the Board of General Appraisers: "Sorting, as usually defined, means that process preliminary to wool manufacturing necessary to fit the article for textile purposes, which consists in classifying by separation the fibers of the fleece as clipped from the sheep's body, according to length, fineness, elasticity, and soundness of staple. The wool varies in quality in different parts of the animal, as many as twelve or fourteen 'sorts' being sometimes obtained from a single fleece, but frequently not more than from five to seven qualities." This definition is sustained by expert evidence before the board and by technical works on manufactures, which they cite. It is in accord with the definition contained in the Report on Wool and Manufactures of Wool published by the Treasury Department September 6, 1889, and which was presumably known to the framers of the tariff act of 1890. The word is therein thus defined: "Sorts: The fleeces broken into narrower and more accurate subdivisions as to fineness, there being several qualities or sorts of wool in the same fleece." The phrase, "which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece" in paragraph 383, is coupled with the phrases, "imported in any other than ordinary conditions," "changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty," and "reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or other foreign substance," and the provisions for payment of double duty is in the nature of a penalty. In view of the fact that East India wool of this class, as the evidence shows, has always been packed abroad, separated as to color, and so imported, and of the further fact that, before the act of 1890 was passed, complaint had been made by the woolgrowers of this country of a practice that had grown up of taking third-class wool, separating the very finest parts of the fleece,

bringing them over here, and getting them through the custom-house as carpet wool, and then using them for the purpose of making clothing, there is additional warrant for the conclusion that Congress used the phrase "sorted wool" with the meaning understood by wool-dealers, viz: A breaking up of the fleeces to obtain a subdivision into grades, and not a mere separation by whole fleeces into colors, each fleece still containing the separate sorts of wool of which it was composed when sheared from the sheep's back.

There was no warrant, therefore, for classifying the gray and yellow wools here imported as "sorted," and therefore the double duty upon them was improperly exacted.

It is conceded that the white wool was not only separated by color, but also sorted in quality. As such it would be liable to the double duty imposed by paragraph 383, except for the proviso which excepts "wools" on which a duty is assessed, amounting to three times or more than that which would be assessed if said wool were imported unwashed.

The Board of Appraisers found, as a fact, that the duty already assessed at 50 per cent ad valorem on the white wool amounted to more than three times the amount to which it would have been subject if imported unwashed.

We find nothing in the record to call for a review of this finding of fact, and, it being a fact, there was no warrant for the imposition of the double duty. In the argument *ab inconvenienti* advanced by the district attorney, we do not find sufficient ground for restricting the proviso to those classes of wools (first and second class) upon which the statute assesses duty by the express term unwashed. If third-class unwashed wool were imported it would pay a duty easily ascertainable by multiplying the valuation by the ad valorem rate. When the statute also provides that, if the duty on the same wool washed is three times what it would be were the wool unwashed, there shall be no doubling on account of its being sorted, the language is plain and comprehensive of all wools, and there is no reason why it should be construed to have a different meaning from that which is expressed upon its face simply because it may not be convenient to ascertain the value of unwashed wool of the same class and grade as washed wool. The Board of Appraisers did not find the task impossible, and presumably the collector would have found it no more difficult. (Arthur *v.* Pastor, 109 U. S., 139.)

The decision of the circuit court is affirmed.

In view of the above, you are hereby authorized to take measures looking to a refund of the excess of duty exacted in this case, and you will apply these instructions to all similar cases pending at your port where the importers have duly protected their rights in the manner pointed out by the act of June 10, 1890. (**13940.**)

NEW YORK, *March 23, 1893.*

TRAVELING RUGS.—(1) The goods covered by this protest were imported into the port of New York subsequent to October 6, 1890, and consist of traveling rugs composed of mohair and cotton.

(2) Said goods are not portions of carpets or carpetings.

(3) Said goods are not fabrics in the piece, and are not wearing apparel, but are made-up articles not denominatively provided for in the present act, manufactured from a pile fabric, and of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal is the component material of chief value.

Duty was assessed upon said goods by the collector at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 396, N. T., as pile fabrics. The appellants claim the same to be dutiable (1) as rugs assimilating to carpets or carpeting at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraphs 407 and 408, N. T.; (2) at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 392 as manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals.

In our opinion the second claim of the appellants is well founded. Paragraph 396 provides for "plushes and other pile fabrics." We think this term means piece goods, and not articles made from plush or other pile fabrics. Such a construction of the statute would seem to be in harmony with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, *In re.* Arnold, touching knit fabrics, and also in harmony with decision of the U. S. circuit court of appeals, *In re.* Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. In the

last-named case the merchandise was dress facings manufactured from velveteen. The court said:

The real question in this case is whether the articles are the velveteens of paragraph 350 or a manufactured article. Concededly, if they are a manufactured article, they are a manufacture of cotton because they are made of velveteen, which itself is a manufacture of cotton. If they are specially provided for and excluded from the manufactures of cotton of paragraph 355 for that reason, it is because they are velveteens. * * * We think the evidence clearly shows that the articles in controversy have lost their commercial identity as velveteens and are a manufactured article.

We hold in the present case that the merchandise in controversy has lost its commercial identity as pile fabrics, and is a manufactured article specially enumerated and provided for in paragraph 392. To this extent the protest is sustained and the collector's decision is reversed. **(13964—G. A. 2069.)**

NEW YORK, *April 4, 1893.*

MASKS AND TOY MUSTACHES.—We find that the goods covered by this protest, as shown by the exhibits, are—

(1) Masks manufactured from a gauze-like cotton fabric stiffened with a starchy substance and painted to resemble the human face.

(2) Masks composed of paper or pulp and having attached thereto a flowing beard of white wool, paper or pulp the component material of chief value in said masks.

(3) Rude imitations of false mustaches, identical with those covered by G. A 1079. The merchandise was classified by the collector as manufactures of cotton and wool, respectively.

The appellants claim the same is dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 436, N. T., as toys, and alternatively that the masks and beards are dutiable at the same rate under paragraph 463.

Masks are used by children in play, but they are also used by adults for masquerading purposes. The preponderance of evidence taken in this case shows that these are designed for and chiefly used by adults. The Treasury Department under former acts ruled, and up to the date of the passage of the present act uniformly held, that articles of the kind in question were not toys. Congress does not seem to have regarded masks as toys, otherwise it would hardly have distinguished between toys and paper masks by providing therefor in the act of October, 1890, at the same rate of duty under paragraphs 436 and 463, respectively.

We hold that the several kinds of masks in question are not toys, and we overrule the protest and affirm the collector's decision as to the cotton masks. We sustain the claim of the appellants that the paper masks with beards of wool are dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 463.

In our opinion, the term masks composed of paper or pulp includes such articles composed of mixed materials of which paper or pulp is the component of chief value. We also sustain the protest with regard to the mustaches. **(13975—G. A. 2080.)**

NEW YORK, *April 6, 1893.*

"SHETLAND VEILS."—The goods covered by this protest are invoiced as "White Shetland falls." These articles are loosely knit, and have scalloped edges surrounding a fancy knit border about 2 inches wide. In dimensions and form they are nearly a semicircle, 24 inches in diameter. The appellants claim that said goods are dutiable at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 392, N. T., as knit shawls composed of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal.

We find that—

(1) Said merchandise on or about October 1, 1890, and immediately prior thereto, was not commercially known as shawls, but was then and is now known in trade as "infants' falls," "infants' veils, or Shetland veils."

(2) Said merchandise is wearing apparel, not shawls composed of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, and is knit by hand or machinery.

On these findings, we hold the claim of the appellants is not well founded. The protest is overruled, and the collector's decision in assessing duty on the merchandise at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 396, N. T., is affirmed. **(13979—G. A. 2084.)**

NEW YORK, *April 10, 1893.*

ROBES EMBROIDERED.—We find as facts in these cases that—

(1) The goods in question are invoiced as robes and are dress patterns composed wholly or in part of wool.

(2) Said dress patterns consist of two pieces of cloth of contrasting colors, one of which is plain and the other embroidered with silk or metal or both, or is ornamented with glass beads.

(3) These so-called robes are not manufactured wholly or in part, but are merely cut into suitable lengths to be manufactured into ladies' costumes or robes.

(4) Said merchandise weighs over 4 ounces to the square yard, and the greater part of the material is commercially known as women's dress goods, as is a manufacture of which wool, worsted, hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, or other animal is the component material of chief value, valued at above 40 cents per pound.

The collector assessed duty upon this merchandise at 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 373 and 398, N. T.

The appellants claim said merchandise is dutiable at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraphs 392, 394, or 395, N. T.

The board in G. A. 1066 decided that the value of the embroidered and plain materials comprising so-called robes, identical with these in question, should have been segregated by the appraiser and the separate kinds of merchandise classified and assessed with duty by the collector under the respective paragraphs of the present act which specifically provide therefor. This decision was affirmed by the U. S. circuit court for the southern district of New York (50 Fed. Rep., 465).

The circuit court of appeals for the second circuit, *In re.* Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, decided that wool or worsted shawls embroidered with silk were not subject to the rate of duty imposed upon embroideries composed of wool or worsted, and as none of the merchandise in question is embroidered with wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, the necessity of segregating the value of these plain and embroidered fabrics would not seem to exist, inasmuch as but one rate of duty is applicable thereto.

We hold that the goods in question are dutiable at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, as claimed by the appellants. To this extent the protests are sustained and the collector's decision is reversed.

The views expressed by the board in G. A. 888 and 1066 are hereby modified to conform to this decision. **(13983—G. A. 2088.)**

NEW YORK, *April 10, 1893.*

EMBROIDERED WOOLEN TABLE COVERS.—We find as facts in this case that—

(1) The goods covered by these protests are table covers and other made-up articles composed of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal,

(2) Said articles are embroidered, by hand or machinery, with silk, metal, or some substance other than wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal.

(3) The rate of duty provided for said articles in paragraph 392 is greater than that provided for embroideries of the materials composing the embroidery on said articles.

Following the decision of the U. S. circuit court, second circuit, *In re.* Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, we sustain these protests and reverse the collector's decision. **(13984—G. A. 2089.)**

NEW YORK, *April 11, 1893.*

FUR-LINED GARMENTS.—We find that—

(1) The goods covered by this protest are ladies' cloaks composed of wool or worsted lined with squirrel fur and trimmed about the neck, sleeves, front, bottom, and back with black marten's fur.

(2) Said goods are manufactures of which fur is the component material of chief value, the value of the fur trimmings alone being greater than the value of the wool or worsted in said goods.

The collector assessed duty on these cloaks at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 397, N. T.

The appellants claim the same are dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 461, N. T. In our opinion the claim of the appellants is well founded. It will hardly be contended that fur cloaks lined with wool or worsted should be classified and assessed with duty under paragraph 397, and we can see no reason for holding that cloaks of which fur is the component material of chief value shall pay different rates of duty when fur forms the inside or outside of such garments. In the present case fur is a marked feature of the cloaks, and increases the value thereof to more than double that of wool or worsted cloaks of a corresponding quality, size, and fashion.

We hold that the goods in question are more specifically provided for under paragraph 461 than under paragraph 397.

The protest is sustained and the collector's decision reversed. **(13985—G. A. 2090.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 17, 1893.*

WHITE THIRD-CLASS WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, inviting attention to the decision of the Board of General Appraisers (G. A. 2105), dated the 21st ultimo, wherein it is held that certain white third-class wool, invoiced at above 13 cents per pound, was sorted, and having been returned as worth 12 cents per pound in its condition before sorting, it was properly dutiable at the rate of 64 per cent ad valorem ("double duty") on its value in its unsorted condition, under the provisions of paragraphs 383 and 385 of the act of October 1, 1890.

You contend that inasmuch as the white wool in question, in the condition in which imported, was third-class wool, invoiced at above 13 cents per pound, it was properly dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 386 of the act of October 1, 1890, by virtue of the last clause of section 5 of the aforesaid act, which provides that "if two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to an imported article it shall pay duty at the highest rate," and you therefore request to be advised as to whether the aforesaid decision of the board should be challenged in the manner prescribed by law.

In reply I have to inform you that it is the opinion of the Department that the provisions for sorted wools contained in paragraph 383 of the act of October 1, 1890, are independent of the provisions of paragraph 386 of the said act, based on price and more specific, so that third-class wool valued at more than 13 cents per pound,

if sorted, will properly fall within the provisions of paragraph 383 rather than under paragraph 386. Two rates of duty not being applicable to the white wool of the third class herein under consideration, the case is not one falling within the last clause of section 5 of the act of October 1, 1890.

Referring to finding 4 of the aforesaid decision of the board, it appears that the said wool had been washed, and that the duty of 50 per cent ad valorem upon its invoiced value would not equal three times the duty upon said wool in an unwashed and unsorted condition. The decision of the board, holding the wool to be dutiable at the rate of 64 per cent ad valorem upon its unwashed and unsorted value, under the provisions of paragraphs 383 and 385 of the act of October 1, 1890, is therefore in harmony with the recent decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case of E. S. Higgins & Co.

The Department accordingly holds that no application for review should be filed under the provisions of section 15 of the act of June 10, 1890, in this case. **(14015.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 22, 1893.*

WOOL SAMPLES.—The Department has had under consideration several applications from importers of wool for relief from the immediate enforcement of Department's circular No. 28, of February 21, 1893, establishing standards for comparison in the classification of wool. It has been represented that the result of classification according to the new standards has, in many cases, thrown wools which have hitherto been held as of the third class into the first class, and that, in consequence, the duty has been largely increased. It is further contended that wools which had been ordered in ignorance of any impending change of the classification prevailing up to the issuance of said circular have in some cases been sold in advance of arrival at prices based upon the then prevailing rates of duty, and as a result of the change importers have been subjected to heavy loss without remedy.

On November 26, 1888 (Synopsis 9136), the Department in instructing the collector of customs at New York in regard to the classification of hat trimmings, which had been changed in consequence of conclusions arrived at by the appraisers, used the following language:

A change in the classification which has prevailed for so long a period of time should not be made except upon timely notice to all persons engaged in the business of importing and dealing in such merchandise, and, in the judgment of the Department, where it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the collector that the goods were ordered prior to the announcement of his decision changing the classification, the entry should be liquidated and the duty assessed according to the practice which prevailed before the change was made.

On January 10, 1891 (Synopsis 10587), in promulgating the new regulations regarding the valuation of foreign coins, in accordance with which certain currencies were subjected to a higher valuation, the Department said:

With a view, however, of affording relief to importers of merchandise from such countries * * * where it would seem that a great hardship would be imposed by immediately enforcing the said decision, * * * the Department has reached the conclusion that entries of importations made prior to April 1, 1891, from countries having such depreciated currency * * * may be adjusted by estimating the value of the currency in accordance with the consular certificate which may be attached to the invoice, provided that such value shall be returned as correct by the appraiser.

In accordance with the precedents thus established the Department has concluded to direct that entries of wool covered by invoices certified on or before May 1, 1893, shall be subjected to classification for duty in accordance with the rules which prevailed before the issuance of circular No. 28, and when it is found that under these conditions duties have been paid in excess, refund will be made of such excess. **(14026.)**

NEW YORK, *April 21, 1893.*

SORTED THIRD-CLASS WOOL.—We find—

(1) That Mr. Carl Grubnau imported into the port of New York, June 6, 1892, a quantity of East India wool, invoiced as 64 bales white Joria, at 8½*d.* per pound; 23 bales yellow Khelat, at 4½*d.* per pound, and 7 bales yellow Joria, 4½*d.* per pound and entered the same at the above values.

The appraiser returned all of said wool as wool of the third class, sorted, and the value in the original unsorted condition as 6*d.* per pound for the white Joria and 4*d.* per pound for the yellow Khelat and 6*d.* per pound for the yellow Joria, and its value in its present condition as specified in the invoice, and no appeal for a reappraisement was taken.

(2) That it appears by the invoice, and the fact is not questioned, that the value of the white wool in its condition as imported was 17 cents per pound and the value of the yellow 9 and 9½ cents per pound, respectively, and the appraiser's return in pence makes the value per pound of the white wool in its original unsorted condition to have been 12 cents per pound and the yellow Khelat to have been 8 cents per pound and the yellow Joria at 12 cents per pound.

(3) The collector assessed duty upon the white wool at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraphs 378 and 386, N. T., upon the invoiced value of 17 cents per pound, which was its value in its present sorted condition, as per the invoice and entry and as returned by the appraiser, and duty was assessed upon the yellow wool at 64 per cent ad valorem upon its returned unsorted value of 8 and 12 cents per pound, respectively, under paragraphs 378, 385, and 383, N. T.

(4) It is substantially admitted by the importer, and we find upon the evidence, that the white wool has been sorted and increased in value by a rejection of some portion of the original fleece, and that the white wool of the fleece of this variety ordinarily embraces the better quality as to length, fineness, and elasticity of fiber. We also find that said wool had been washed, and that the duty of 50 per cent upon its invoiced value would not amount to three times the duty upon said wool if it had been unwashed and unsorted. We also find that the duty of 50 per cent ad valorem upon its present value exceeds 64 per cent upon its unwashed and unsorted value.

(5) It is admitted by the importer that the yellow wool has been sorted as to color, but he claims that it has not been increased in value by the rejection of any portion of the original fleece, and therefore not sorted within the meaning of paragraph 383, N. T. We find that said wool has been washed and sorted by the selection or separation of the yellow wool from the original fleece, which contained wool of several colors, including white, said other portions of the fleece being rejected from this assortment, and the return of the appraiser as aforesaid upon the invoice shows that the yellow Joria has been decreased and the yellow Khelat has been increased in value by such separating and sorting.

(6) If we are authorized, upon a consideration of this protest, to review the return of the value of the wool in its original condition, as made by the appraiser, by excluding his return or appraisal, or accepting it as his advisory opinion only, then upon the evidence presented to the board we find that said yellow wool has not been increased in value over the average value of the original fleece, which included white wool from which the yellow was separated, and we also find the value of the white and yellow Joria wool in its original condition in the fleece to have been 12 cents per pound and of the yellow Khelat 11½ cents per pound.

(7) We find that said yellow wool was not imported in its ordinary condition, that is to say, in its original condition; that this wool does not contain the entire fleece, but is wool which had been washed upon the sheep's back, and upon which labor has been expended in separating the same from other portions of the fleece. We further find that wool of this kind, color, and condition has been customarily imported for many years, and that this particular wool has not been further manipulated or treated than has been the practice with this variety of wools as heretofore

imported, and in respect to such condition we find that this wool is in the ordinary condition of washed third-class wool assorted as to color, not changed in character or condition to evade duty, nor reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance; that it has been the customary practice for many years to import third-class wool washed and assorted as to colors.

The importer claims "that if the sixty-seven bales (white wool) are correctly returned as sorted, then the duty should be assessed at 64 per cent ad valorem on the value in the unsorted condition under parapraph 383 of the act of October 1, 1890." He also claims "that the thirty bales (yellow wool) are not sorted under the conditions provided for under said paragraph 383;" that "they are wools in the same ordinary condition that has been the practice for years, and that no portions of the fleeces have been rejected to increase the value of the balance," and claims "the duty at 32 per cent under the same paragraph as wools costing under 13 cents per pound, and desires to apply to our (his) benefit the rulings made by the Board of General Appraisers upon the subject."

We first consider whether the assessment of duty at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 386, N. T., upon the white wool was lawful.

The solution of this question involves a consideration and determination of the value of the wool in its present as well as its original condition. If no regard is paid to its former condition, then its present value exceeding 13 cents per pound would make it dutiable as third-class wool at 50 per cent ad valorem. But this wool was sorted within the meaning of paragraph 383, N. T., and increased in value by the rejection of some parts of the original fleece. (*See* G. A. 797 affirmed, 50 Fed. Rep., 16, and since affirmed on appeal.) This is shown by the report of the appraiser, and is not denied by the importer. That the white wool of this variety embraces most of the best quality on the fleece there seems to be no doubt. The board has heretofore held, in G. A. 797, that paragraph 383 of the tariff applied to wool of the third class, and in the absence of the contents of paragraph 383 the proper rate of duty upon the white wool would unquestionably be 50 per cent upon its present value under paragraph 386, because the class and value of the wool as imported is exactly covered by the provisions of the latter paragraph. It appears, also, that this white wool is invoiced and entered at a value above 13 cents per pound. If duty is assessed upon its unwashed and unsorted value, such value per pound being less than its invoice, entered, and appraised present value, the sum of such 64 per cent duty would be less than the 50 per cent duty upon the invoice or present value, and the 50 per cent duty upon the present value would not exceed three times the duty on its original unwashed and unsorted value. Such an assessment of 64 per cent duty upon the unsorted value would apparently be made in disregard of the final paragraph of section 7 of the act of June 10, 1890, which provides that "the duty shall not be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value."

The act of October 1, 1890, was enacted at a later date than the act of June 10, and by its provisions (section 55) all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are repealed. If, therefore, the duty in this case is assessed under paragraph 383, such duty must be based upon the value of the wool in its unsorted condition (Arthur *v.* Pastor, 109 U. S., 139), and it is not a case where two or more rates of duty become applicable, viz, 64 per cent upon the unsorted value or 50 per cent upon its present value, because its unsorted value being less than 13 cents fixes its dutiable status under paragraphs 383 and 385. Paragraph 383 seems, therefore, to be one instance where it is specially provided that, upon certain wool like this, the duty must be assessed without regard to the final paragraph of section 7 of the act of June 10, 1890, and the rate specially fixed is twice the duty to which it would be subject in its unsorted condition, to wit, 64 per cent ad valorem (the wool in its unsorted condition being valued at less than 13 cents per pound, and the rate for such wool being 32 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385).

The yellow Khelat wool appears, by the appraiser's return, to have been increased in value by the assorting to which it has been subjected. The provisions of para-

graph 383 impose twice the duty to which wool would be otherwise subject if it is sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece. The value necessarily ascertained upon which to assess the double duty is the value of such wool, if unsorted, in the original fleece. All such values must needs be the market value, and such market value in its condition packed ready for shipment at the time and port of exportation. (*See* section 19, act of June 10, 1890.) It is argued, therefore, that the duty of the appraiser in the premises is commensurate with the requirements of the law, and that, when he returned this wool in its present condition as valued at 4½*d.* per pound, as per invoice, and in its unsorted condition at 4*d.* per pound, both values, unless an appeal for a reappraisement was taken, became conclusive as to all subsequent procedure.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court in Arthur *v.* Pastor, the dutiable value is the value in the unsorted condition, and by section 2950, Revised Statutes, not repealed in section 29 of the act of June 10, 1890, the certificate of an appraiser of the dutiable value of merchandise is an appraisement thereof. If this is not so, then the circuit court of appeals, instead of a board of general appraisers, is the final tribunal for determining the value of wool in its original unsorted condition, and the market values of sorted wool, as it was before sorting, will not be determined by appraisal, but by the trial of an issue at law. Therefore, if we accept the appraisal as conclusive in this case, the yellow Khelat wool, by the separation and selection, has been increased in value and must be held as "sorted and increased in value by the rejection of some portion of the original fleece," and so becomes subject to twice the duty on its value in its original unsorted condition, as returned by the appraiser, to wit, 64 per cent on 4*d.* per pound.

Applying the same reasoning to the white Joria wool, which the appraiser's return shows is decreased in value by being separated and selected or rejected from the original fleece, it is not sorted because, as held by the board in G. A. 797, it is not increased in value, and is not subject to the provisions of paragraph 383, but is dutiable under paragraph 385 at the single duty of 32 per cent ad valorem on the invoiced value.

We are impressed with the force of the foregoing argument, but as opposed to it are the following considerations:

Questions of classification and rates of duty are for the collector to decide. It is therefore exclusively within the province of the collector to determine the nature and condition of the merchandise when he is required to fix the rate of duty. It is in this case the business of the collector to decide whether the wool is sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any portion of the original fleece. If he finds in the affirmative, it then becomes necessary for him to ascertain the original value of the wool, and the finding of this fact requires notice to be taken, first, of the evidence of its present value, which is conclusively fixed by the appraiser; second, by satisfactory evidence of the value of the wool in its original condition, to be obtained by the collector from any proper source. If he decides that the present value of the wool exceeds its original value, by the same evidence he will ordinarily ascertain its original value, and upon that assess the double duty. This last proposition does not seem to have been specially passed upon by the courts in any adjudicated case as reported, but as the ascertainment of the former value is necessarily involved in the settlement of the question of proper classification, it seems to us that the law commits the determination of all the foregoing facts to the collector, except the one point of the ascertainment of the present value of the merchandise which is exclusively within the province of the appraiser.

We feel authorized, therefore, to disregard the return of original value as made by the appraiser, and to act upon our findings based upon all the evidence before the board.

We therefore sustain the claims of the protest that the white wool is dutiable at 64 per cent ad valorem on its value in its unsorted condition, as stated in our sixth

finding, to wit, 12 cents per pound, and that the yellow Joria and yellow Khelat wool is dutiable at 32 per cent ad valorem upon its invoice and entered value, being its present appraised value. The protest is sustained and the entry should be reliquidated accordingly. **(14054—G. A. 2105.)**

NEW YORK, *April 26, 1893.*

VELVET RIBBONS.—We find that the goods covered by this protest are silk velvet ribbons of usual lengths varying in width from about one-half of 1 inch to 3 inches, and containing, exclusive of selvages, less than 75 per cent in weight of silk.

The collector assessed duty on these goods at $1.50 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 411 of the present act. The appellant claims said goods "do not belong to a class of articles commercially known as pile fabrics, and that they are dutiable at only 5 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 414, act of October 1, 1890." In our opinion the appellant's claim is not well founded. Paragraph 411 provides for velvets denominatively, and we can not find the goods in question are anything more than velvet. The term velvets we think includes all descriptions of velvet in the piece, and does not apply exclusively to any one of the several classes of goods known in trade by the descriptive name of velvet dress goods, "millinery velvet," or "velvet ribbons," etc. At any rate, the merchandise in question falls under the designation of pile fabrics. It is a fabric in the piece, has an upright pile with a smooth surface, and belongs to a class of goods known in trade as pile fabrics. In accordance with these views and on our findings, we overrule this protest and affirm the collector's decision. **(14061—G. A. 2112.)**

NEW YORK, *April 26, 1893.*

PAINTERS' TAPESTRY OR UPHOLSTERERS' CANVAS.—The merchandise in this case is known as painters' tapestry or upholstery canvas. It is composed of wool in the weft and cotton in the warp, and is similar to the goods covered by G. A. 1064. The cotton in this fabric is of fine quality and is twisted into a very coarse thread, there being about 15 of these threads to the inch. The wool filling consists of fine threads, about 60 to the inch. The finished fabric resembles corded or rep goods. In the decision referred to, the board found that cotton was the component of chief value. In the present case we reach a different conclusion. We find as facts from an analysis of the chemist in charge of the United States laboratory at New York and the testimony of competent witnesses—

(1) That the quantity of wool is slightly greater than cotton in said merchandise.

(2) The value of the cotton in said merchandise is about 32 cents per pound and the wool 42 cents per pound, wool being the component of chief value therein.

On these findings, we overrule the claim of the appellant that the goods in question are dutiable as cotton cloth or as manufactures of cotton, and affirm the collector's decision in assessing duty on the same at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 392, N. T. **(14062—G. A. 2113.)**

NEW YORK, *May 3, 1893.*

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS.—The merchandise in question was classified by the collector as pile fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, and was assessed with duty at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 396, N. T. The appellants claim said goods are woolen dress goods, and as such dutiable at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. These goods are composed of cotton in the weft, and cotton and wool, and silk, cotton and wool in the warp. The woolen warp threads are woven in the fabric at regular distances

apart and are looped and cut, forming a surface pile, the finished fabric resembling corduroy. There is no controversy as to the facts in this case, and we find—

(1) That the merchandise is commercially known as women's and children's dress goods and also as pile fabrics.

(2) That it is composed wholly or in part of wool and weighs over 4 ounces to the square yard.

Standing alone, the terms of either paragraphs 395 or 396 would cover these goods, therefore, as two rates of duty are applicable thereto, we are called upon to decide under which of the two paragraphs named they should be classified. In our opinion the merchandise is more specifically provided for as pile fabrics than as dress goods. Paragraph 395 provides for many kinds of textile fabrics composed of wool, and if not otherwise provided for imposes duty thereon, when weighing over 4 ounces to the square yard, at the rate named for manufactures of wool not specially enumerated, whereas paragraph 396 imposes a greater rate of duty for articles of clothing and wearing apparel and two particular kinds of textile fabrics, namely, felts not woolen and pile fabrics. The intent of Congress to exact a higher rate of duty on all pile fabrics composed of wool than upon the other wool dress goods, is, we think, manifest, and for the purposes of this case the tariff may be construed as if reading: All women's dress goods weighing over 4 ounces to the square yard composed wholly or in part of wool shall pay 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, except pile fabrics, which are specially provided for in paragraph 396 and subject to duty thereunder at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem.

In accordance with these views, we overrule the protest and affirm the collector's decision. **(14068—G. A. 2119.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 28, 1893.*

DRAWBACK ON SCOURED WOOL.—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, relative to the application of Mr. A. Woodbury for an allowance of draw-back under the provisions of section 25 of the act of October 1, 1890, on wool imported in the grease and exported scoured.

The question presented in this case is whether or not scoured wool produced from imported raw wool may properly be considered as an "article manufactured or produced in the United States" within the contemplation of said law.

Upon a consultation with the Solicitor of the Treasury the Department concurs with you in the opinion that the question must be answered in the negative, and the application is therefore denied. **(14127.)**

NEW YORK, *May 10, 1893.*

EMBROIDERED WORSTED HAT CROWNS.—(1) The goods in question consist of pieces of wool or worsted cloth, designed for use in the manufacture of ladies' or children's hats and known in trade as "hat crowns."

(2) These articles are ornamented or embroidered with glass beads and metal threads, but have undergone no further process of manufacture than to be ornamented with suitable designs and cut into sizes for use as hat crowns.

On these findings we hold that the merchandise is not wearing apparel wholly or partly manufactured. Nor is it subject to duty as wool or worsted embroidery, inasmuch as the material composing the embroidery is not wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal. We sustain the claim of the appellants that said merchandise is dutiable at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 392, N. T.

The collector's decision is reversed. **(14130—G. A. 2129.)**

NEW YORK, *May 16, 1893.*

GLORIA CLOTH, BORDERED.—We find that—

(1) The merchandise in this case is commercially known as "gloria cloth," and that it is composed of wool or worsted in the weft and cotton in the warp.

(2) Said goods have a bordered edge, and are used in the manufacture of umbrellas and in making women's and children's dresses.

(3) Said merchandise is women's and children's dress goods, or goods of similar character and description.

In G. A. 1044 (affirmed by the circuit court for the southern district of New York) the board decided that gloria cloth without borders was dutiable under paragraph 394 or 395. We now hold that cotton-warp gloria cloth with borders is dutiable under the appropriate provisions of paragraph 394, N. T.

The protest is sustained and the collector's decision is reversed. **(14,138—G. A. 2137.)**

NEW YORK, *May 16, 1893.*

SILK AND WOOL BRAID, SILK CHIEF VALUE.—The goods in question are fancy braids composed of silk, wool, felt not woven, and cotton, and from an analysis we find further that silk is the component material of chief value therein. The collector does not contend that silk is not the component material of chief value in these goods, but says that inasmuch as they are manufactures of which wool or hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animal, is component material, he assessed duty therein at 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 396, in accordance with the proviso to paragraph 414, N. T.

In our opinion the collector erred in classifying the goods as he did; merchandise that is covered by the proviso to paragraph 414 would seem to be dutiable at 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 392 as manufactures of wool. We do not think that this proviso relates to any manufactures of silk other than such as would be dutiable under paragraph 414, if wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animal, were not a component material thereof. The goods in question are not of such a character; they are braids made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and are specifically provided for under paragraph 412, as claimed by the appellants.

The protests are sustained and the collector's decision is reversed. **(14139—G. A. 2138.)**

NEW YORK, *June 7, 1893.*

EMBROIDERIES, WOOL—MADE-UP EMBROIDERED ARTICLES NOT.—"TEXTILE FABRICS," AS USED IN THE TARIFF, APPLIES ONLY TO PIECE GOODS. EMBROIDERED "DJIDJIMS" OR PORTIERES, WOOL CHIEF VALUE.—We find—

(1) That Mr. M. B. Mihran imported into the port of San Francisco October 17, 1892, certain portieres upon which duty was assessed at 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 398 and the proviso of paragraph 373, N. T.

(2) That the portieres in question are known as "Djidjims," and are composed of five selvaged strips of coarse cotton and wool cloth, about 12 inches wide, of different colors, sewed together and fringed at both ends. The portiere is rudely embroidered by hand with wool or worsted along the edge and seams and also in regular figures or designs repeated on each strip.

(3) Wool, worsted, or the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animal is the component material of chief value of the foundation cloth and embroidery, and all of the embroidery on the strips may have been complete before they were sewed together.

The importer claims said merchandise to be dutiable under paragraph 392, N. T., as a manufacture *of wool or worsted* not specially provided for

To decide this case we must construe the meaning of the word embroideries as used in paragraph 398, and the words textile fabrics in the proviso of paragraph 373. It has been claimed that the word "embroideries," in paragraph 398, is commercially limited to such embroidered material as is adapted to be made up into articles. This is apparent from the use of the word in paragraph 373, where articles embroidered by hand or machinery are mentioned and apparently distinguished from embroideries enumerated in the first line with laces, edgings, insertings, etc.

Aside from articles of wearing apparel and textile fabrics, we do not find in either paragraph any embroidered articles composed of wool or worsted specifically provided for unless they are to be considered as covered by the provision for textile abrics in the proviso of paragraph 373.

The U. S. circuit court of appeals at New York has held in substance that articles made from textile fabrics are not textile fabrics, but that the latter term applies to piece goods.

It would therefore seem that the portieres in question are not elsewhere specially provided for and are dutiable as claimed.

The protest is sustained. **(14169—G. A. 2168.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 3, 1893.*

NO DRAWBACK ON CARBONIZED WOOL.—The Department duly received your letter of the 20th ultimo, relative to the application of Mr. F. Hartley for an allowance of drawback under the provisions of section 25 of the act of October 1, 1890, on wool imported unwashed and exported after having been "put through a process of carbonizing."

From the statement of the applicant it appears that said process of carbonizing results merely in the removal of vegetable matter from the imported wool.

The Department therefore concurs with you in the opinion that the wool so carbonized is not entitled on exportation to drawback under the provisions of the law referred to.

The application is therefore denied. **(14183.)**

NEW YORK, *July 13, 1893.*

THIRD-CLASS WOOL.—The protests relate to wool of the third class imported since October 5, 1890, at New York and Philadelphia, at the dates and by the parties specified in the schedule annexed.

The varieties of wool specially passed upon, the dates of importation, and the invoiced prices are substantially as follows: White Joria, April, 1891, 8½*d.* to 9½*d.*; white Joria, April, 1891, 10½*d.* to 10¾*d.*; white Vicanere, April, 1891, 7½*d.*, 8 to 8½*d.*; white Jesselmere, April, 1891, 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.*; white Kandahar, September, 1891, and December, 1892, 7¾*d.* to 9*d.*; white East India, September, 1892, 3*d.* to 5½*d.*; yellow Vicanere, December, 1892, 5¾*d.* to 8½*d.*; yellow Packpathen, July and December, 1892, 5¾*d.* to 8½*d.*; yellow Kandahar, December, 1892, 5¾*d.*; yellow Khelat, July and August, 1892, 4*d.* to 5*d.*; yellow Khorassen, August, 1892, 4¾*d.*; yellow Mahrwar, August, 1892, 4½*d.*; gray Kandahar, April, 1891, 5½ to 5¾*d.*; gray Kandahar, August, 1891, 4*d.* to 5*d.*; gray Kurachee, October, 1891, 3½ to 3¾*d.*; together with wools invoiced as common white, gray, or yellow East India at various prices from ½*d.* to 6*d.* per pound.

The wools which range in invoiced value above 13 cents per pound were assessed for duty, at different periods, either at 100 per cent on the invoiced value as sorted wool or at 50 per cent on the invoiced value as sorted wool when 50 per cent was higher than 64 per cent upon the unsorted value, and the wools of an invoiced value under 13 cents were assessed for duty at 64 per cent on the invoiced value, or at the same rate upon the returned unsorted value.

The several importers claim variously that their wool is not subject to double duty by virtue of paragraph 383, N. T., or that in the higher priced wools duty should be assessed at 64 per cent upon the unsorted value, together with sundry claims such as are set forth in G. A. 797 and 2105, such as that the wool is not sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any portion of the original fleece, etc. We have taken occasion to make a very minute investigation in these cases, because of conflicting testimony in other cases and the difficulty which has occurred in securing uniformity in the classification and assessment of duty upon third-class wools imported in a condition other than in whole fleeces in the grease or unwashed. A careful ascertainment by local appraisers and collectors of the unwashed value of the original fleeces has been omitted in many of the cases here passed upon, as indicated by the absence of any reports thereon. The importance of this step is manifest when we consider that it is an essential factor in determining the question whether the duty must be doubled upon the unsorted value of the wool which is shown to be sorted, or increased in value by the rejection of any portion of the original fleece. For instance, if the invoiced value of sorted third-class wool is 8½*d.*, in the absence of paragraph 383 the duty would be 50 per cent ad valorem. In paragraph 383 it is provided that wools on which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more than that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duty shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted. These so-called sorted East Indian wools are sometimes washed more or less thoroughly on the sheep's back, and sometimes washed or scoured after sorting, but they are also very generally subjected to a picking-over, called garbling, by which the coarse dirt and extraneous matter are removed more thoroughly than by any washing to which they might be subjected before shearing. If the shrinkage in weight, which would be due to any washing on the sheep's back or to scouring after sorting, together with the removal of the quantity of dirt or sand by handling, is fully taken into account, it will be found that the difference between the original average value of the unwashed fleece from which the 8½*d.* wool is obtained and the present value is very considerable. While the original value can not be obtained with absolute accuracy, yet experts in the business are able to approximate values so closely that for practical purposes the estimates of numbers will substantially agree. Taking into account its present clean condition, we have found upon evidence that the original unwashed value of this 8½*d.* wool in the fleece was approximately 4*d.* The duty upon such unwashed wool valued at 4*d.*, at 32 per cent ad valorem, amounts to 0.0256 cent per pound, while the duty upon the sorted invoice value of 8½*d.*, at 50 per cent ad valorem, amounts to 0.085, which is more than three times the duty upon the unwashed value, and therefore the duty upon this wool is not to be doubled.

Applying the principles for the construction and application of paragraph 383 as we now understand them to be, we find that the lowest valued wools covered by these protests are not increased in value by the rejection of any portion of the original fleece, and, as to the higher price wools, that the duty based upon their invoiced value exceeds thrice what would be the duty upon said wool if unwashed and in the original fleece. The ascertainment of values is of the first importance, and when these values are correctly ascertained the cases will be comparatively rare where, upon East Indian wools of the varieties above mentioned, it will be necessary to impose rates of duty other than 32 per cent or 50 per cent upon the present appraised value. We are led to believe, from information obtained at a recent date, that much of the yellow and gray wools imported are found in entire fleeces; that the gray and yellow wools found in the same fleeces with white wool constitute but a small percentage of the entire fleece, and that the value of the finer portions of a fleece, when in the original unwashed condition, does not exceed much, if any, the value of the coarser wool in the some fleece, because it is said that the finer wool usually carries a very large percentage of dirt and foreign matter, and is therefore subject to a greater percentage of shrinkage than the coarser portions. The fact that an invoice

contains gray or yellow wool does not necessarily indicate that such colors have been separated from white wools of a fleece, because entire fleeces of these colors are found and graded in colors, but this does not change the fact that fleeces containing white, yellow, and gray are broken up and portions of the same increased in value by sorting, or the rejection of parts of the fleece in making the assortment.

We find that the wools covered by these protests are not subject to any of the conditions contained in paragraph 383, N. T., whereby the duty should be doubled, and the protests are sustained to the extent of the claims that said wools are subject to single duty of 32 or 50 per cent ad valorem, accordingly as the invoiced value shows that the same are subject to said rates as we have specified in the schedule. All other claims in the protests in conflict with these conclusions are overruled. **(14243—G. A. 2207.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 18, 1893.*

WOOL SAMPLES.—Department's circular of February 21, 1893 (No. 28), is hereby amended as follows:

Omit from class 1, on page 2—

149. Flamantine-skin wool.
150. Flamantine-skin wool.
179. Kassapbatchia-skin wool, second quality.

Add to class 3, on page 3—

396. Servian-skin wool.
397. Servian-skin wool.
398. Kassapbatchiai-skin wool, second quality.

Omit altogether from cabinet—

145. Turkey improved, fleece unwashed. **(14197.)**

NEW YORK, *July 18, 1893.*

ICE-WOOL SQUARES.—The local appraiser at Chicago reports that the merchandise in question "consists of ice-wool squares and ice-wool fascinators, used as coverings for the head and neck and incidentally for the shoulders."

The goods were classified and assessed for duty by the collector under paragraph 396 of the new tariff act as articles of wearing apparel made of wool or worsted.

It is claimed by the importers that the goods are dutiable under paragraph 392, which imposes certain specified rates of duty on "woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals not specially provided for in this act."

We find as facts, from the testimony taken in the case, as follows:

(1) The articles (except the so-called fascinators) are known commercially as "ice-wool shawls," and are made of Angora wool, possibly with an admixture of an insignificant quantity of vegetable fiber, being manufactured on knitting machines or frames.

(2) They are articles of wearing apparel and are worn both on the head and on the shoulders, but chiefly on the shoulders.

We find as matter of law that the merchandise is provided for *eo nomine* in paragraph 392, "shawls * * * made of wool (or) worsted," and that this special enumeration takes them out of the more generic description of woolen wearing apparel in paragraph 396. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Arnold, Constable & Co., *v.* The United States, 13 Sup. Ct. Rep., 406 (affirming the same case in 46 Fed. Rep., 510), presented a question entirely different from the one raised by the present protests.

The examiner of woolen and worsted goods at the port of New York, who testifies as a witness before the board, discloses the fact that the articles under consideration are uniformly assessed for duty at this port as worsted "shawls," under paragraph 392, as claimed by the protestants.

The protests covering these goods are accordingly sustained in each of the cases, and the collector's decision is reversed, with instructions to reliquidate the entries. The protests claiming the so-called fascinators to be shawls are formally abandoned, and the collector's decision classifying these articles as wearing apparel is affirmed. **(14251—G. A. 2215.)**

NEW YORK, *July 27, 1893.*

WOOLEN ROBES OR DRESS PATTERNS.—The merchandise covered by this protest is embroidered and plain robe patterns composed of wool and commercially known as women's and children's dress goods. This merchandise is identical with that covered by G. A. 888. We find the facts to be substantially the same as set forth in said decision. Had the appellants claimed that no part of said goods were dutiable at the rate applicable to worsted embroidery we would have sustained the protest (provided the material composing the embroidery was silk) in accordance with the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit *In re* Schefer, Schramm & Vogel. The appellants having claimed redress only as to a part of the merchandise, in accordance with the principle enunciated in G. A. 888, affirmed by the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit, we sustain the protest and reverse the collector's decision.

The protest as to the constitutionality of the act of October 1, 1890, is overruled. **(14302—G. A. 2231.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 3, 1893.*

SORTED WOOLS.—Referring to so much of your letter of the 5th ultimo as relates to the difficulty of ascertaining the dutiable value of sorted wools, which may be liable, under the principles enunciated in the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals (Synopsis 13940), to a double duty on the value in their unsorted condition, I inclose herewith a copy of a recent decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers (G. A. 2207), wherein it is stated that, "while the original value can not be obtained with absolute accuracy, yet experts in the business are able to approximate the values so closely that for practical purposes the estimates of numbers will substantially agree."

As to the scope of the said decision of the court and the Department's instructions of the 3d and 30th of June last, you are informed that said decision and instructions are applicable to all sorted wools, irrespective of invoice value, and that it is therefore the duty of the collector to ascertain in all cases of sorted wools the original value in their unsorted condition. **(14266.)**

NEW YORK, *September 21, 1893.*

SCOTCH HASLOCH WOOL, WASHED BUT UNSORTED.—We find that the H. B. Claflin Company imported into the port of New York May 10, 1893, certain Scotch Hasloch wool, which the appraiser returned as third-class wool washed and sorted, its present value 15½ cents per pound, its washed and unsorted value 14 cents per pound, and unwashed and unsorted value 11 cents per pound. Upon evidence taken on protest No. 19085 and in other cases concerning wool of this identical kind and in like condition, we find that this is wool of the third class washed and unsorted. The col-

lector assessed double duty, amounting to 100 per cent, upon its returned washed and unsorted value. The importer claims it is not washed and sorted, and therefore not subject to the double duty. If we had found the wool to be sorted the decision of the collector would have been affirmed, but upon the facts found the protest must be sustained. **(14453—G. A. 2299.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 23, 1893.*

DRAWBACK ON WILTON RUGS.—On the exportation of Wilton rugs manufactured by Harrison Townsend, of Norristown, Pa., in part from worsted yarns, manufactured by James Lees & Son., of Bridgeport, Pa., from imported unwashed Persian wool, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duties paid on the imported wool, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The quantity of yarn used in the manufacture shall be determined by allowing 72$\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of such yarn for every 100 pounds of the net weight of the exported rugs, as ascertained by the United States weigher, and the quantity of the wool entering into the manufacture of such yarn and entitled to drawback shall be determined by allowing for each 100 pounds of the yarn 300 pounds of the wool, less as many pounds thereof as are equal in value to 50 pounds of noils and waste, according to the values of wool, noils, and waste, which shall be stated in the requisite certificate of the manufacturer of the yarn, subject to verification by the collector.

Whenever ordered by the collector, samples of the rugs entered for export will be taken by the inspecting officer and submitted to the appraiser for verification of the percentage of yarn contained therein. **(14366.)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 22, 1893.*

DRAWBACK ON WOOL.—On the exportation of Brussels and Wilton carpets and Assyrian rugs manufactured by M. J. Whittall, of Worcester, Mass., in part from worsted yarn made from imported unwashed Scotch, Syrian, and Persian wools in equal quantities, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duties paid on the wools used in the manufacture, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The total quantity of the wools so used shall be determined as follows: Allow for each running yard, 27 inches wide, of the carpets designated as Victoria Wilton, 6.498 pounds; Victoria Brussels, 4.223 pounds; Whittall Brussels, 4.061 pounds, Edgworth Brussels, 2.931 pounds, and for each Assyrian rug, 54 inches long and 27 inches wide, 12.635 pounds; provided that the quantity of worsted yarn contained in each running yard of the carpets shall not be less than 1.797 pounds in the Victoria Wilton, 1.172 pounds in the Victoria Brussels, 1.125 pounds in the Whittall Brussels, and 0.812 pound in the Edgworth Brussels, nor less than 3$\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in each Assyrian rug.

Whenever ordered by the collector samples of the carpets and rugs entered for export shall be taken by the inspecting officer and submitted to the appraiser for verification of the quantities of worsted yarn contained therein. **(14488.)**

IMPORTS

OF

WOOL AND MANUFACTURES

INTO THE

UNITED STATES.

I. 1821-1866.
II. 1867-1883.
III. 1884-1893.

IMPORTS OF WOOLS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF RAW WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FOREIGN WOOL EXPORTED, AND THE NET IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1822 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending—	FROM EUROPE.											
	Austria Hungary.		Belgium.		France.		Germany.		Italy.		Portugal.	
September 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1822	15,375	1,845	.....	.....	56,987	9,583	137,375	32,855	350	91	364,596	109,210
1823	32,265	4,072	.....	.....	38,376	9,373	247,081	65,251	24,385	4,961	56,235	13,656
1824 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,773	2,040	108,405	55,708	21,638	1,461	57,316	14,456
1824 *b*	*c* 22,693	3,404	.....	.....	*c* 10,050	5,427	*c* 5,633	2,873	.....	.....	*d* 183,172	45,793
1825	*c* 4,213	632	.....	.....	*c* 43,639	23,565	*c* 177,133	90,338	*c* 7,314	512	*d* 234,524	58,631
1826	*c* 422	114	.....	.....	*c* 19,883	10,737	*c* 112,045	57,143	*c* 2,857	201	*d* 401,852	100,463
1827	*c* 122	33	.....	.....	*c* 50	27	*c* 80,526	28,184	.....	.....	*d* 70,677	12,015
1828	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1,291	697	*c* 225,960	78,086	*c* 2,321	677	*d* 104,977	17,846
1829	13,376	3,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,203	15,202	.....	.....	45,461	7,705
1830	1,032	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,357	6,252	.....	.....	71,455	8,594
1831	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,308	7,823	779,708	302,761	1,406	345	254,914	55,536
1832	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,945	13,952	241,754	93,772	32,502	2,019	158,615	37,919
1833	*e*	.....	.....	.....	2	5	217,135	108,570	8	5	67,844	19,906
1834	1,124	348	.....	.....	516	319	94,856	41,731	.....	.....	.....	.....
1835	130,253	12,778	3,708	2,934	167,986	15,057	461,554	204,022	124,914	9,197	.....	.....
1836	598,945	117,344	17,444	5,956	436,424	32,779	24,988	15,359	681,279	51,717	.....	.....
1837	183,745	13,931	.....	.....	51,015	6,705	4,198	2,151	527,279	40,764	.....	.....
1838	482,596	34,235	.....	.....	286,816	19,256	29,968	6,525	64,938	4,870	.....	.....
1839	75,456	5,405	46,024	14,229	209,240	24,993	48,242	21,325	297,873	20,331	28,852	7,779
1840	31,430	2,269	.....	.....	122,995	8,443	148,955	30,626	400,358	25,847	309	28
1841	44,564	3,399	.....	.....	216,507	16,515	78,963	40,253	194,414	13,301	44,878	15,275
1842	742	52	.....	.....	33,826	1,186	84,199	14,953	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 30—												
1843 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,321	758	17,000	9,902	.....	.....	.....	.....

IMPORTS OF WOOLS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF RAW WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FOREIGN WOOL EXPORTED, AND THE NET IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1822 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending—	FROM EUROPE.											
	Austria Hungary.		Belgium.		France.		Germany.		Italy.		Portugal.	
September 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1822	15,375	1,845	.....	.....	56,987	9,583	127,375	32,855	350	91	364,596	109,210
1823	32,265	4,072	.....	.....	38,376	9,373	247,081	65,251	24,385	4,961	56,235	18,656
1824 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,773	2,040	108,405	55,708	21,638	1,461	57,316	14,456
1824 *b*	*c* 22,693	3,404	.....	.....	*c* 10,050	5,427	*c* 5,633	2,873	.....	.....	*d* 183,172	45,793
1825	*c* 4,213	632	.....	.....	*c* 43,639	23,565	*c* 177,133	90,338	*c* 7,314	512	*d* 234,524	58,631
1826	*c* 422	114	.....	.....	*c* 19,883	10,737	*c* 112,045	57,143	*c* 2,857	201	*d* 401,852	100,463
1827	*c* 122	33	.....	.....	*c* 50	27	*c* 80,526	28,184	.....	.....	*d* 70,677	12,015
1828	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1,291	697	*c* 225,960	79,086	*c* 2,821	677	*d* 104,977	17,846
1829	13,376	3,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,203	15,202	.....	.....	45,461	7,705
1830	1,032	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,357	6,252	.....	.....	71,455	8,594
1831	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,808	7,823	779,708	302,761	1,406	345	254,914	55,536
1832	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,945	13,952	241,754	88,772	32,502	2,019	158,615	37,919
1833	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	217,135	108,570	8	5	67,844	19,906
1834	1,124	348	.....	.....	516	319	94,856	41,731	.....	.....	.....	.....
1835	130,253	12,778	3,703	2,934	167,986	15,057	461,554	204,022	124,914	9,197	.....	.....
1836	598,945	117,344	17,444	5,956	436,424	32,779	24,988	15,359	681,279	51,717	.....	.....
1837	183,745	13,931	.....	.....	51,015	6,705	4,198	2,151	527,279	40,764	.....	.....
1838	482,596	34,235	.....	.....	286,816	19,256	29,968	6,525	64,938	4,370	.....	.....
1839	75,456	5,405	46,024	14,229	209,240	24,903	48,242	21,323	297,873	20,331	28,852	7,779
1840	31,430	2,269	.....	.....	122,995	8,443	148,955	30,626	400,353	25,847	309	28
1841	44,564	3,399	.....	.....	216,507	16,515	78,963	40,253	194,414	13,301	44,878	15,275
1842	742	52	.....	.....	33,826	1,186	34,199	14,953	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 30—												
1843 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,321	758	17,000	9,902	.....	.....	.....	.....

1844	1,422	345	11,882	5,025	298,442	24,892	67,592	33,704	98,100	5,552	.....	.....
1845	299,128	18,693	15,789	3,618	838 759	48,107	88,297	44,987	727,867	32,738	.....	.....
1846	111,981	8,151	8,584	1,023	92.415	7,882	20.786	8,763	81,156	4,720	.....	.....
1847	.....	.....	19,817	803	39,526	3,667	21,107	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848	41,574	3,423	7.038	1,330	257,689	24.730	4,410	1,346	132,553	5,710	.....	.....
1849	43,303	5,511	238	103	276,047	15,078	199,993	14,265	34,106	3,464	.....	.....
1850	.....	.....	13,423	6,650	1,018,921	105,348	14,992	6,429	12,304	2,405	.....	.....
1851	423,552	63,634	53,889	7,891	3,820,367	494,545	2,220	862	906,565	101,701	.....	.....
1852	44,236	7,241	.....	.....	1,240,162	118,715	6,510	633	280,468	19,390	2,887	472
1853	1,502	226	38,885	13,565	2,211,376	281,025	652	439	412,383	54,543	85,754	13,383
1854	826,273	56,167	6,380	1,595	1,042,048	191,521	54,889	15,914	517,126	78,558	22,637	4,101
1855	176,783	22,084	1,610	377	949,819	131,823	65,727	8,962	457,799	58,633	6,575	678
1856	33,285	4,999	44,784	6,796	808,574	123.424	11,530	1,700	351,600	37,026	.....	.....
1857	2,760	560	.....	.....	982,917	166,218	7,290	716	190,355	30,477	.....	.....
1858	*a* 206,175	41,235	.....	.....	*c* 1,031,559	175,365	*a* 58,969	7,666	*c* 313,244	50,119	.....	.....
1859	*a* 33,200	6,640	*a* 3,333	500	*c* 2,453,988	417,178	*a* 15,431	2,006	*a* 142,150	22,744	*d* 113,027	12,499
1860	*a* 189,120	28,368	*a* 371,340	55,701	*c* 1,703,193	345,479	*a* 15,577	2,648	*a* 144,943	20,292	*d* 27,557	3,858
1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 229,880	34,482	*a* 912	155	*a* 342,636	47,969	*d* 59,264	8,298
1862	112,610	16,983	1,023,439	157,893	5,438,429	813,373	207,799	*c* 35,450	429,793	59,433	129,275	*a* 18,106
1863	.....	.....	2,988,889	493,312	9,675,095	1,634,228	356,461	85,690	328,284	51,038	167,903	27,492
1864	.....	.....	1,511,347	343,941	11,011,877	1,774,528	391,138	106,835	1,261,078	65,400	230,914	38,407
1864 *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 3,597	943	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	32,946	7,527	91,754	39,020	848,687	142,671	104,645	13,411	63,107	13,892	2,009	131
1865 *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 4,246	1,656	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	.....	.....	1,923.495	324,204	535,610	87.417	325,714	41,561	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866 *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1,914	825	*c* 6,135	2,638	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	.....	.....	66,765	10,558	1,237,452	165,194	29,175	3,385	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867 *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 4,500	810	*c* 4,622	832	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	2,050	347	.....	.....	917,902	111,380	110	28	183	38	.....	.....
1868 *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 4,511	812	*c* 6,273	1,129	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	12,494	1,284	455,088	46,649	1,134,656	110,235	18,992	2,837	46,171	4,401	.....	.....
1870	17,427	1,085	20,456	1,796	204,893	25,116	.....	.....	130,503	16,479	.....	.....
1871	101,045	9,334	320,984	42,045	708,071	77,968	30,989	5,767	36,012	5,952	.....	.....

a Nine months ended June 30. *b* Three months ended September 30. *c* Quantity estimated. *d* Value of wool pelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon.
e Includes Portuguese Possessions.

IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL, BY COUNTIES, ETC., FROM 1822 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year ending—	FROM EUROPE.											
	Russia.		Spain.		Turkey.		United Kingdom.		All other countries in Europe.		Total Europe.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1845	660,818	52,951	169,516	26,248	6,706,397	*a* 466,895	995,328	87,579	680,735	46,682	11,182,634	828,498
1846	969,170	61,781	20,730	1,425	5,766,688	*a* 406,676	1,266,669	52,942	207,176	12,432	8,545,355	565,795
1847	223,065	14,849	.....	.....	3,333,113	*a* 246,494	693,020	44,097	8,781	600	4,338,429	313,090
1848	.....	.....	32,414	3,068	2,349,596	*a* 160,593	1,324,823	180,367	22,359	1,913	4,172,456	382,980
1849	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,239,126	*a* 140,828	880,874	104,824	25,784	4,326	3,699,471	288,399
1850	.....	.....	74,959	10,332	3,134,402	*a* 229,684	1,952,123	274,923	129,177	14,980	6,350,301	650,751
1851	331,339	32,891	775,159	93,690	5,250,992	*a* 482,192	4,934,945	872,414	478,516	60,582	16,977,544	2,210,402
1852	178,904	20,260	365,168	46,257	3,355,320	*a* 289 656	804,982	117,202	1,074,964	145,967	7,353,601	765,793
1853	179,800	18,230	198,668	26,386	4,352,189	*a* 372,311	3,904,524	781,994	678,725	55,477	12,064,458	1,617,579
1854	214,956	28,245	185,062	42,007	4,368,164	*a* 462,636	1,397,756	261,975	455,381	75,193	9,090,692	1,217,912
1855	200,880	26,308	12,500	5,609	428,067	32,375	1,070,795	175,807	491,154	45,520	3,861,659	508,176
1856	.....	.....	3,760	800	332,455	30,509	855,919	169,967	80,085	21,976	2,522,082	407,206
1857	291,054	43,626	5,460	1,040	90,032	5,135	518,125	105,234	399,019	71,296	2,487,012	424,302
1858	*b* 738,693	110,804	*b* 75,058	14,261	*b* 1,765,983	105,959	*b* 4,335,910	867,182	*b* 303,311	54,596	*b* 8,828,902	1,427,187
1859	*b* 12,540	1,881	*b* 48,079	9,135	*b* 573,425	45,874	*b* 5,827,245	1,105,449	*b* 196,973	30,455	*b* 9,419,991	1,719,361
1860	*b* 269,955	48,592	*b* 484,339	105,181	*b* 216,439	20,959	*b* 3,052,544	603,458	*b* 215,056	38,870	*b* 6,690,063	1,273,406
1861	.....	.....	*b* 288,047	43,207	*b* 4,207	547	*b* 2,718,822	489,388	*b* 179,462	23,330	*b* 3,823,230	647,376
1862	291,989	36,859	425,803	*c* 63,525	3,075,349	*a* 394,378	15,175,241	2,741,179	24,730	3,255	26,334,457	4,340,434
1863	1,758,367	275,651	981,468	*c* 152,730	4,213,473	*a* 618,776	17,619,244	3,384,938	686,860	78,934	38,776,044	6,802,789
1864	4,643,305	801,291	179,722	28,734	5,534,693	*a* 805,115	13,099,825	2,716,041	260,728	39,854	38,124,627	6,720,146
1864 *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	62	*b* 3,768	1,005
1865	2,748,479	421,558	234,985	38,506	135,607	10,758	1,980,176	336,510	308,299	39,641	6,550,094	1,063,625
1865 *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 6,175	2,408	.....	.....	*b* 10,421	4,064
1866	1,607,699	275,809	.....	.....	3,981	253	8,542,196	1,559,746	133,101	21,835	13,071,796	2,310,825
1866 *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 56,016	24,087	.....	.....	*b* 64,065	27,550
1867	1,520,749	299,738	.....	.....	17,076	1,920	6,758,842	1,305,881	140	11	9,630,199	1,786,687
1867 *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 44,150	7,947	.....	.....	*b* 53,272	9,589
1868	4,294,064	806,194	.....	.....	168,602	19,746	2,582,062	475,852	.....	.....	7,964,978	1,413,585

1868 *d*							*b* 111,994	20,159			*b* 122,778	22,100
1869	2,681,257	338,224			3,667,153	*a* 441,721	8,593,299	1,558,118	160	*c* 15	16,609,270	2,503,484
1870	4,533,656	543,627			3,068,755	*a* 351,023	8,140,697	1,545,586	113	*c* 17	16,116,500	2,485,409
1871	4,524,462	519,069			1,868,653	*a* 203,820	15,593,166	3,244,755			23,183,382	4,108,710
1872	3,165,087	381,492			2,127,551	*a* 311,928	40,250,449	11,220,625	181,454	22,480	49,437,351	12,871,107
1872 *d*			*b* 40,517	9,319	*b* 65	15	*b* 1,592,752	366,333			*b* 1,633,334	375,667
1873	5,254,193	1,317,471	12,658	2,406	642,455	49,868	19,040,920	5,459,138	981,602	154,797	27,484,665	7,331,009
1874	3,118,930	545,088			12,295	1,141	7,966,382	1,859,254	881,595	91,819	12,838,351	2,641,167
1875	3,814,950	642,237			3,229	131	11,882,212	2,753,549	72,746	7,998	20,001,941	4,039,926
1876	1,972,624	320,822			6,023	549	16,934,294	3,426,994	11,241	937	22,754,603	4,317,869
1877	1,503,703	199,253			843	11	14,270,595	2,833,198	662,374	68,927	17,336,274	3,240,894
1878							18,387,554	3,750,762	289,489	29,974	20,149,674	3,992,650
1879	1,786,893	233,177					16,876,650	2,153,783	985	63	21,239,412	2,686,236
1880	3,322,700	375,053	1,689	227	1,350	524	58,009,641	12,447,235	7,212	564	79,716,031	15,596,911
1881	4,400,151	631,316	83,248	15,712	29,370	2,594	24,786,226	4,499,559	483,656	61,013	33,822,789	5,778,945
1882	10,933,587	1,465,765			211,308	25,417	20,642,887	3,855,142	29,546	3,200	37,390,577	6,068,412
1883	12,569,723	1,647,478			981,032	130,155	26,080,275	4,710,508	8,833	1,032	45,529,921	7,213,761
1884	12,588,840	1,422,020			332,055	31,152	32,234,268	5,912,694	266,150	45,062	50,604,318	8,026,027
1885	16,151,392	1,614,962			119,108	13,147	22,380,704	3,670,510			41,300,942	5,586,581
1886	17,663,056	1,746,657	71,659	8,175	514,889	69,406	49,687,953	7,947,944	72,635	8,908	77,975,786	10,888,475
1887	18,058,059	2,380,163			1,373,466	251,395	50,079,930	8,424,058	176,692	20,277	79,093,893	12,129,440
1888	16,474,931	1,894,072			1,154,850	153,699	44,440,077	7,719,227	196,632	21,691	72,732,629	10,992,674
1889	11,088,386	1,305,417			1,470,820	164,409	53,923,402	8,784,406	214,946	22,447	78,990,683	11,680,653
1890	14,271,884	1,729,649	19,632	3,192	1,299,395	206,796	46,589,804	8,465,339	83,206	12,229	69,368,378	11,285,857
1891	24,543,061	2,559,281			1,060,480	139,976	52,434,601	9,217,441	97,299	12,849	85,720,118	12,811,135
1892	32,460,709	2,779,758	117	12	2,458,942	408,880	43,473,171	7,741,512	46,802	5,681	84,951,540	11,689,535
1893	30,835,233	2,723,317	23,100	2,894	3,238,602	421,299	61,107,704	9,662,122	120,781	13,998	107,927,736	14,101,607

a Includes Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden.
b Quantity estimated.
c Includes the Canary Islands.
d Value of wool pelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon.
e Includes Dutch Guiana and British Honduras.

IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1822 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year ending—	FROM NORTH AMERICA.				From Central American States and British Honduras.		From West Indies.		FROM SOUTH AMERICA.			
	British North American Possessions.		Mexico.						Argentine Republic.		Brazil.	
September 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	147	.....	.....	9,287	964
1823	5,300	1,436	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	365	87	.....	.....	2,820	300
1824 *b*	3,825	780	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1824 *c*	*d* 15	3	*d* 140	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1825	*d* 8,605	1,721	*d* 23,240	1,162	.....	.....	*d* 18,844	1,696	*d* 122,625	4,905	*d* 10,518	1,157
1826	*d* 8,905	1,781	*d* 123,280	6,164	.....	.....	*d* 1,555	140	*d* 218,875	8,755	*d* 136	15
1827	*d* 13,175	1,581	*d* 105,320	5,266	.....	.....	*d* 189	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	*d* 17,125	2,055	*d* 62,040	3,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 3,250	130	.....	.....
1829	8,615	1,057	49,257	1,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	229,421	7,804	30	5
1830	17,692	2,796	1,013	36	.....	.....	64	7	114,397	2,679	4,706	147
1831	28,713	5,187	50,968	2,491	.....	.....	683	96	1,046,382	44,778	137,729	7,062
1832	32,697	5,413	42,288	2,671	.....	.....	2,049	119	348,894	18,594	85,547	4,822
1833	39,550	5,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	74	16,506	1,149	44,414	2,378
1834	33,887	4,998	1,440	191	2,538	2,300	391	72	73,845	7,084	.....	.....
1835	42,794	5,417	364,328	26,996	.....	.....	532	44	1,425,824	78,194	54,490	3,769
1836	45,425	6,058	346,044	31,840	.....	.....	57,968	4,355	2,261,104	163,247	227,843	14,828
1837	40,082	5,426	445,432	32,054	.....	.....	21,052	1,463	2,113,512	154,684	252,190	18,098
1838	43,460	4,533	165,656	10,928	.....	.....	296	45	2,541,516	160,528	47,070	3,090
1839	94,320	7,997	384,634	27,261	600	450	31,389	1,873	695,359	48,517	65,020	4,710
1840	21,243	2,519	329,397	24,901	.....	.....	7,857	536	566,468	38,920	309,247	20,609
1841	25,878	3,498	287,164	21,834	.....	.....	157,971	12,467	8,878,665	531,785	121,021	8,581
1842	28,230	4,318	141,699	9,857	.....	.....	3,988	260	7,655,485	496,270	219,750	15,530
June 30—												
1843 *e*	20,587	1,912	43,542	2,465	.....	.....	6,754	414	2,327,904	128,381	129,151	8,048
1844	76,357	6,605	235,706	13,910	.....	.....	8,690	528	8,440,352	467,020	874,156	49,955
1845	146,827	15,772	272,840	16,885	.....	.....	14,875	725	11,775,488	798,798	191,819	12,644
1846	207,935	14,105	425,148	26,984	.....	.....	19,960	1,163	4,339,490	333,583	45,215	3,063

1847	177,848	14,652	551,909	34,396			18,292	1,041	792,982	48,458	137,945	11,300
1848	267,827	29,419	57,250	2,638			30,796	3,102	4,307,428	267,419	334,169	21,673
1849	296,400	31,557	3,100	161			35,817	2,329	12,603,094	769,196	133,594	9,390
1850	490,104	59,924					40,486	2,659	10,176,966	877,900	374,206	29,899
1851	621,020	92,918	270	21	7,897	1,280	44,042	3,305	12,106,536	1,328,337	400,844	40,834
1852	483,863	73,292	26,606	5,385			79,633	7,482	7,084,742	704,084	155,961	14,185
1853	419,628	53,530	49,659	14,898			88,393	5,488	5,745,857	588,653	64,654	5,784
1854	342,359	69,095	55,000	12,069			35,266	3,131	6,255,698	854,232	124,814	12,118
1855	289,522	65,956	86,432	5,305	34,723	4,481	39,671	2,857	5,966,969	627,718	50,345	4,755
1855 *e*	*d* 104,448	24,023										
1856	1,525,631	376,799	141,198	7,220			73,470	6,558	5,672,939	598,403	138,724	13,992
1856 *e*	*d* 554,368	138,592										
1857	1,244,970	309,268	32,470	3,054	6,998	899	58,043	5,906	5,758,519	694,736	127,412	14,455
1857 *e*	*d* 713,300	178,325										
1858	*d* 994,900	248,725	*d* 45,966	4,137	6,048	504	*d* 55,110	5,511	*d* 7,216,675	866,001	*d* 211,455	23,260
1858 *e*	*d* 407,635	81,527										
1859	*d* 2,097,436	524,359	*d* 109,600	9,864			*d* 169,160	16,916	*d* 10,826,625	1,299,195	*d* 228,227	25,105
1859 *e*	*d* 476,050	95,210										
1860	*d* 1,137,290	341,177	*d* 75,825	15,165			*d* 22,165	4,433	*d* 6,133,705	1,226,741	*d* 247,465	49,493
1860 *e*	*d* 758,849	151,768										
1861	*d* 1,115,313	323,441	*d* 14,918	1,641			*d* 58,418	6,426	*d* 12,108,673	1,816,301	*d* 727,750	101,885
1861 *e*	*d* 563,400	112,680										
1862	2,016,857	580,988	31,209	3,560			139,459	*f* 14,687	5,829,531	847,220	618,481	88,574
1862 *e*	*d* 623,215	124,643										
1863	2,035,480	791,181	1,226,820	155,450			81,019	12,482	17,461,208	2,577,765	1,072,141	158,932
1863 *e*	*d* 1,189,784	160,892										
1864	3,215,578	1,381,430	702,676	96,111	114	21	6,630	1,421	23,951,506	3,618,431	1,636,154	259,366
1864 *e*	*d* 377,273	136,950	*d* 1,080	392	*d* 66	24	*d* 2,094	760	*d* 35,168	12,766	*d* 1,537	558
1865	3,474,401	1,527,926	339,450	44,022			74,033	11,845	16,103,889	2,223,753	877,429	120,024
1865 *e*	*d* 260,510	104,204	*d* 3,764	1,468	*d* 23	9	*d* 2,795	1,090	*d* 101,205	39,470		
1866	13,712	2,125	163,297	18,482			81,570	12,938	36,915,794	4,557,466	1,455,592	173,761
1866	*d* 2,805,196	1,206,234										
1866 *e*	*d* 355,507	152,868	*d* 430	185	*d* 116	50	*d* 800	344	*d* 93,139	40,050	*d* 1,319	567

a Included under "All other South America." *b* Nine months ending June 30. *c* Three months ending September 30. *d* Quantity estimated.
e Value of woolpelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon. *f* Includes British Possessions in Central and South America.

IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1822 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year ending—	FROM NORTH AMERICA.				From Central American States and British Honduras.		From West Indies.		FROM SOUTH AMERICA.			
	British North American Possessions.		Mexico.						Argentine Republic.		Brasil.	
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1867	593,334	201,085	6,300	352	27,334	3,469	54,609	12,087	12,666,274	1,949,107	1,880,804	301,431
1867 *a*	*b* 247,555	44,559	*b* 139	25			*b* 3,617	651	*b* 967,623	167,896	*b* 4,271	726
1868	1,413,452	396,538	69,493	4,386			21,606	2,334	5,835,862	876,586	1,441,868	190,459
1868 *a*	*b* 271,950	59,827					*b* 5,140	514		138,745		140
1869	2,605,166	715,369	716,068	51,838			91,726	*c* 10,392	8,249,659	1,020,736	2,055,259	264,007
1870	2,488,094	819,764	656,459	49,829			41,500	*d* 3,928	16,721,420	1,853,105	3,227,097	416,517
1871	3,000,021	887,102	865,909	68,907	203,836	29,889	21,589	*d* 1,967	23,333,237	2,605,956	2,538,313	357,607
1872	4,724,299	1,722,068	1,182,481	128,375			24,010	*d* 2,133	24,731,834	3,608,147	2,644,023	443,840
1872 *a*	*b* 122,544	30,636	*b* 404	93			*b* 65	15	*b* 1,696,787	390,261	*b* 5,909	1,359
1873	4,369,728	1,940,204	1,182,414	129,475			28,679	*e* 2,830	17,449,563	3,407,187	1,788,481	333,255
1874	3,001,892	1,077,864	1,173,099	112,226			19,049	*e* 1,666	8,502,627	1,276,454	1,430,144	211,955
1875	3,018,547	1,097,592	1,095,282	119,534			54,808	*e* 6,905	8,999,693	1,241,916	1,142,750	153,717
1876	3,174,066	1,083,711	838,798	85,887			26,177	*e* 2,376	7,376,249	1,030,278	987,158	126,960
1877	2,343,079	682,586	1,405,983	119,708			46,730	*e* 4,061	8,166,025	1,056,262	969,526	118,209
1878	2,502,207	750,286	835,487	72,216			15,076	*e* 1,443	9,489,121	1,191,429	796,998	97,127
1879	2,546,270	576,003	819,784	66,300			13,738	968	6,929,514	791,883	260,025	32,194
1880	4,075,665	1,051,389	1,321,874	144,875			33,798	2,735	12,278,776	1,625,378	839,424	113,645
1881	1,670,305	502,407	1,009,376	99,479			38,509	3,760	6,163,223	1,015,685	668,163	108,596
1882	1,276,389	295,840	191,666	18,037			41,122	3,638	9,821,234	1,431,772	493,505	65,336
1883	1,347,627	282,503	1,775	257	2,029	205	24,782	2,054	8,691,873	1,132,895	1,269,159	141,399
1884	1,547,196	317,197	438,401	37,648			33,685	2,728	5,316,963	623,371	526,916	55,409
1885	1,011,111	202,534	1,662,763	122,504			27,239	1,700	10,222,817	999,291	1,154,197	102,577
1886	1,627,048	337,188	2,384,654	186,277			16,763	1,061	12,109,844	1,183,727	1,565,132	151,074
1887	1,610,123	357,142	1,862,758	150,410			19,004	1,371	6,286,982	695,075	606,062	58,415
1888	1,086,942	257,022	82,406	7,096			25,218	1,941	11,000,584	1,178,003	698,227	65,001
1889	1,108,226	218,324	766,828	67,711			17,321	1,041	8,632,788	908,009	458,777	53,752
1890	1,216,136	267,859	322,166	30,614			16,541	794	13,583,448	1,400,568	243,678	23,890

1891	1,251,269	271,141	1,709	158			16,263	1,071	13,794,483	1,378,116	180,618	17,909
1892	1,137,216	242,512	263	41			13,126	673	14,127,791	1,377,442	759,742	104,188
1893	1,402,858	278,481	92,709	10,727			26,471	1,557	13,842,868	1,339,287	991,154	113,595

a Value of wool pelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon. *b* Quantity estimated. *c* Includes Dutch Guiana and British Honduras. *d* Includes Dutch Guiana.

Year ending—	FROM SOUTH AMERICA.										From Asia.	
	Chile.		Uruguay.		Venezuela.		All other countries in South America.		Total South America.			
September 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1822							384,596	32,827	343,883	33,791		
1823							*a* 118,123	*a* 31,069	120,943	31,369	10,595	810
1824 *b*							*a* 59,461	*a* 11,003	59,461	11,003		
1824 *c*												
1825							*d* 90,194	16,235	*d* 223,337	22,297		
1826	*d* 966	145					*d* 17,261	3,107	*d* 237,238	12,022		
1827	*d* 184,200	20,133					*d* 1,027,360	51,388	*d* 1,161,560	71,521		
1828							*d* 363,980	18,199	*d* 367,230	18,329		
1829									229,451	7,809		
1830							29,232	1,256	148,335	4,082		
1831	32	5					15,035	1,107	1,199,178	52,952		
1832	708	80					31	5	435,180	23,501	1,274	59
1833							11,171	1,481	72,091	5,008		
1834	12,429	1,870					9,200	3,944	95,474	17,898	123,616	134,153
1835	476,771	87,014							1,957,085	118,977	152,216	24,288
1836	129,257	12,651							2,618,204	190,726	66,396	12,735
1837	204,138	16,745	5,983	460			26,614	1,787	2,602,437	191,774	81,084	12,208
1838	65,475	5,352	56,760	3,372			219,454	15,139	2,930,275	187,481		
1839	133,505	9,840	764,588	55,025	2,421	170			1,660,893	118,262	68,744	5,432
1840	332,465	24,512	685,893	49,372			132,398	8,208	2,026,471	141,621	82,955	9,704
1841	458,846	31,124	665,879	35,811	684	50	87,430	5,491	10,212,525	612,842		
1842	322,229	29,920	189,429	12,106	794	23			8,387,687	543,849	22,210	1,828

a Includes Mexico. *b* Nine months ending June 30. *c* Three months ending September 30. *d* Quantity estimated.

IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL, BY COUNTIES, ETC., FROM 1822 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year ending—	FROM SOUTH AMERICA.										From Asia.	
	Chile.		Uruguay.		Venezuela.		All other countries in South America.		Total South American.			
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1843 a	84, 227	7, 058	11, 184	640	.....	.....	3, 259	180	2, 555, 725	144, 307	29, 416	2, 025
1844	266, 748	19, 847	.....	.....	227	10	.....	.....	9, 581, 483	536, 832	68, 046	3, 742
1845	220, 365	29, 903	.....	.....	385	20	90, 730	4, 971	12, 278, 787	846, 336	.....	.....
1846	1, 819, 772	130, 837	.....	.....	.....	.....	122, 686	8, 588	6, 327, 163	476, 091	948. 126	59, 047
1847	1, 932, 572	122, 797	305, 803	11, 631	1, 158	47	450	268	3, 170, 910	194, 501	231, 169	4, 496
1848	767, 984	62, 322	1, 272, 469	75, 201	.....	.....	86, 229	13, 019	6, 768, 229	439, 684	46, 153	3, 512
1849	876, 906	46, 281	43, 066	4, 563	.....	.....	144, 643	23, 336	13, 801, 303	852, 676	11, 763	926
1850	1, 031, 260	47, 949	.....	.....	145, 075	12, 681	43, 100	5, 410	11, 770, 007	973, 839	42, 673	2, 894
1851	2, 109, 846	125, 650	306	29	8, 569	514	247	21	14, 626, 348	1, 405, 385	191, 911	26, 378
1852	1, 864, 509	169, 820	.....	.....	12, 389	665	655, 873	84, 442	9, 772, 973	973, 196	141. 075	28, 212
1853	2, 664, 300	255, 196	71, 789	8, 569	7, 180	330	66, 777	10, 500	8, 620, 557	869, 032	3, 349	423
1854	1, 857, 447	161, 066	347, 825	42, 385	440, 962	31, 145	628, 071	103, 057	9, 654, 837	1, 254, 003	56, 750	15, 599
1855	2, 846, 902	317, 564	53, 737	6, 337	15, 348	913	348, 756	60, 829	9, 282, 057	1, 018, 116	4, 514, 781	417, 697
1856	2, 523, 832	209, 145	137, 554	19, 333	.....	.....	130, 026	19, 949	8, 608, 075	860, 822	3, 143, 428	336, 720
1857	3, 544, 394	364, 610	101, 007	10, 102	1, 860	118	81, 417	7, 112	9, 614, 609	1, 091, 133	3, 503, 606	416, 077
1858	b 3, 290, 736	361, 981	b 209, 260	20, 926	b 1, 200	84	b 66, 138	8, 596	b10, 995, 464	1, 280, 850	b 6, 025, 375	723, 045
1859	b 4, 352, 727	478, 800	b 284, 450	34, 134	b 1, 912	158	b 301, 554	39, 202	b15, 995, 495	1, 876, 589	b 2, 321, 700	278, 604
1860	b 1. 763, 050	352, 610	b 296, 715	59, 343	.....	.....	b 246, 710	49, 342	b8, 687, 645	1, 737, 529	b 2, 627, 680	525, 536
1861	b 4, 756, 400	523, 204	b 243, 640	24, 364	b 5, 718	629	b 216, 018	23, 762	b18, 058, 199	2, 490, 145	b 1, 852, 100	425, 983
1862	2, 943, 501	319, 816	14, 061	1, 386	207, 421	c 22, 194	.....	.....	9, 612, 995	1, 279, 190	816, 384	d 118, 177
1863	3, 462, 520	371, 075	476, 815	59, 407	8, 967	c 1, 359	.....	.....	22, 481, 651	3, 168, 538	137, 984	d 19, 040
1864	1. 969, 235	243, 062	3, 490, 800	593, 292	41, 796	c 5, 256	45, 444	4, 607	31, 134, 935	4, 729, 014	927, 617	184, 875
1864 e	b 54, 091	19, 635	.....	.....	b 99	36	.....	.....	b 90, 895	32, 995	.....	.....
1865	3, 362, 473	370, 195	1, 164, 260	197, 001	.....	.....	71, 152	8, 747	21. 579. 203	2. 919. 720	1, 234, 411	216, 783
1865 e	.....	.....	6. 582	2, 567	.....	.....	.....	.....	b 107. 787	42. 037	.....	.....
1866	2, 277, 746	233, 351	2, 224, 629	321, 046	.....	.....	3, 660	359	42. 882. 421	5, 286, 483	3, 389, 407	374. 954

1866 *a*							*b* 439	189	*b* 94, 897	40, 806		
1867	3, 610, 197	357, 592	1, 434, 594	236, 777			2, 212	279	19, 594, 081	2, 845, 186	1, 641, 064	202, 579
1867 *a*			*b* 5, 618	955			*b* 2, 500	425	*b* 1, 000, 012	170, 002	*b* 15, 306	2, 755
1868	3, 086, 352	848, 167	466, 712	88, 243	203	23	13	7	10, 831, 010	1, 498, 485	2, 276, 473	256, 436
1868 *a*							*b* 3, 894	662	*b* 874, 898	139, 547		
1869	4, 520, 381	495, 557	932, 869	117, 160			821, 539	87, 911	16, 579, 207	1, 985, 371	29, 985	3, 278
1870	2, 101, 876	201, 635	1, 547, 106	161, 114			599, 409	64, 413	24, 206, 908	2, 696, 784	195, 041	18, 961
1871	2, 986, 030	267, 297	4, 594, 238	537, 308	25, 947	3, 215	409, 759	36, 606	33, 887. 524	3, 807, 989	43, 667	3, 996
1872	3, 849, 473	397, 829	7, 110, 871	1, 134, 759	7, 416	524	65, 899	13, 053	38, 409, 516	5, 598, 152	315, 617	47, 538
1872 *a*			*d* 359, 619	82, 712			*b* 135	31	*b* 2, 062, 450	474, 363		
1873	3, 150, 831	407, 946	6, 110, 911	1, 137, 560	17. 636	1, 509	107, 331	25, 418	28, 624, 753	5, 312, 875	2, 670, 769	458, 100
1874	2, 310, 511	290, 168	4, 094, 275	660, 136	13, 021	1, 115	1, 463	209	16, 352, 041	2, 440, 039	894, 154	107, 548
1875	3, 616, 299	433, 591	863, 440	129, 876	7, 212	658	4, 805	1, 562	14, 634, 199	1, 961, 320	103, 148	12, 959
1876	3, 217, 536	391, 310	750, 219	105, 888	9, 577	956	4, 356	306	12, 295, 095	1, 655, 698	636, 447	78, 721
1877	2, 600, 643	294, 586	2, 185, 884	298, 765	22, 069	1, 902	612, 407	73, 636	14, 556, 554	1. 843, 360	480, 659	68, 479
1878	2, 856, 771	314, 712	5, 273, 092	758, 212	17, 661	1, 411	4, 015	514	18, 439, 658	2. 363, 405	249, 672	29, 667
1879	3, 773, 604	395, 645	1, 113, 231	108, 673	10, 656	881	12	5	12, 087, 042	1, 329, 281	713, 288	112, 508
1880	3, 329, 156	245, 098	9, 577, 309	1, 733, 001	202, 056	21, 006	539	47	26, 227, 260	3, 738, 175	1, 501, 969	181, 633
1881	1, 852, 721	175, 522	4, 823, 562	882, 609	17, 339	1, 822	5, 988	575	13, 530, 996	2, 184, 811	954, 500	117, 616
1882	2, 534, 219	223, 528	6, 894, 885	1, 221, 800	8, 068	486	189, 596	13, 711	19, 941, 507	2, 956, 638	1, 184, 460	149, 178
1883	1, 099, 260	110, 879	5, 920, 713	868, 403	8, 160	511	82	8	16, 989, 247	2, 254, 095	2, 346, 364	276, 041
1884	1, 241, 003	114, 849	2, 599, 301	334, 140	8, 917	629	5, 325	679	9, 698, 445	1, 129, 077	6, 065, 020	640, 419
1885	1, 740, 605	170, 542	3, 511, 445	411, 138	14, 386	677	31, 672	2, 656	16, 675, 122	1, 686, 881	6, 626, 963	646, 124
1886	1, 946, 105	136, 441	12, 955, 287	1, 336, 870	155, 124	16, 560	150, 648	9, 632	28, 882, 140	2, 834, 304	8, 031, 127	729, 982
1887	2, 528, 676	217. 588	2. 891, 481	428, 319	15, 070	729	1, 635	321	12, 329, 906	1, 400, 447	12, 765, 850	1, 234, 874
1888	2, 132, 757	230, 055	3, 421, 495	385, 703	1, 445	76	3, 181	567	17, 257, 689	1, 859. 405	15, 054, 878	1, 458. 908
1889	754, 702	71, 153	5, 823, 291	832, 907	4, 836	233	101	34	15, 684, 495	1, 867, 048	18, 371, 206	1, 756, 733
1890	2, 289, 661	181. 229	228, 808	30, 034			3, 846	382	16, 349, 441	1, 635, 598	15, 703, 493	1, 559, 018
1891	1, 259, 485	129, 812	1, 042, 102	156, 748	7, 364	288	14	3	16, 234, 066	1, 682, 876	16, 331, 215	1, 621, 583
1892	2, 374, 910	237, 184	4, 832, 563	587, 782	16, 649	662	689	72	22, 112, 344	2, 307, 330	23, 854, 971	2, 263, 527
1893	1, 644, 889	133, 902	652, 030	85, 622	22, 022	1, 071	4, 186	1, 414	17, 157, 149	1, 674, 891	34, 492, 218	3, 052, 157

a Nine months ending June 30. *b* Quantity estimated. *c* Includes New Granada. *d* Includes Australasia. *e* Value of wool pelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon.

IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1822 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year ending—	From Australasia.		From Africa.		From all other countries.		Total imports.		Foreign exports.		Net imports.	
September 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1822							1,715,690	387,312			1,715,690	387,312
1823							1,673,348	340,956			1,673,348	340,956
1824 *a*							625,614	171,345			625,614	171,345
1824 *b*							*c* 674,569	183,689	*c* 8,774	1,667	665,795	182,022
1825							*c* 2,147,488	569,476	*c* 91,721	17,407	2,055,767	552,069
1826							*c* 2,638,472	449,725	*c* 15,563	2,957	2,622,909	446,768
1827			3,657	256			*c* 3,331,746	408,527	*c* 150.979	28,686	3,180,767	379,841
1828							*c* 2,453,802	491,945	*c* 16,284	3,094	2,437,018	488,851
1829			445	38			1,494,439	239,883	198,672	35,234	1,295,767	204,648
1830			660	39			669,883	96,853	6,242	4,681	663,641	92,173
1831					426	28	5,622,960	1,288,909	3,607	1,369	5,619,353	1,287,540
1832					1,252	104	4,042,838	696,721	1,227,959	197,219	2,814,879	501,502
1833							950,205	240,892	676,574	146,935	273,631	93,957
1834							591,313	317,925	1,602,585	291,729		
1835			555,612	43,501	25,962	11,883	7,290,397	1,088,277	94,091	16,161	7,196,306	1,072,116
1836			1,853,136	141,307	184,640	78,970	12,687,621	1,270,126	391,373	66,189	12,296,249	1,203,937
1837	78,193	31,823	2,078,151	155,250			10,407,699	893,873	148,012	87,329	10,259,687	806,544
1838	76,946	23,158	641,167	46,718			6,968,363	532,971	182,659	23,688	6,785,704	509,283
1839	130,261	43,018	1,430,491	96,115			7,925,173	699,538	118,919	37,232	7,806,254	662,306
1840	364,468	100,358	841,983	60,357	8,091	560	9,898,740	846,076	85,528	26,246	9,813,212	819,830
1841	95,401	22,248	496,268	36,334	310	22	15,006,410	1,091,953	143,426	44,446	14,862,984	1,047,507
1842	58,350	15,756	28,333	2,896	65,656	12,005	11,420,952	797,382	571,179	80,614	10,849,773	716,768
June 30—												
1843 *a*	124,010	35,881	437	85			3,612,440	262,757	114,993	*d* 24,651	3,497,447	228,106
1844	2,420	122	5,106	294	11,942	819	14,077,956	872,143			14,077,956	872,143
1845					331	21	23,896,294	1,708,237	71,222	24,171	23,825,072	1,684,066
1846			156,478	11,364			16,630,165	1,154,549	125,286	41,571	16,504,879	1,112,976
1847							8,488,557	562,176	239,350	37,803	8,249,207	524,374
1848			57,512	3,230			11,400,228	864,515	20,740	1,840	11,379,488	862,675

1849			950	104	20,485	1,300	17,869,289	1,177,452	46.792	6,801	17,822,497	1,170,561
1850			1,123	318			18,695,294	1,690,380			18,695,294	1,690,380
1851			138,282	17,835			32,007,315	3,847,474	29,122	10,861	32,578,193	3,836,613
1852			489.021	77.980	2,446	176	18,343,218	1,931,516	350,572	54,980	17,992,646	1,876,536
1853			369,991	117,656			21,616,035	2,678,606	212,110	52,845	21,403,925	2,625,761
1854	3,400	665	965,966	261,154	4,365	598	20,228,635	2,834,226	195,143	41,668	20,033,492	2,792,558
1855			699,057	117,499	6,500	877	18,814,402	2,140,964	728,904	131,442	18,085,498	2,009,522
1855 *a*							*c* 104,448	24,023			104 448	24,023
1856	51,204	16,030	206,049	39,408	14,810	1,879	16,280,947	2,052,642	105,938	18,757	16,175,009	2,033,885
1856 *a*							*c* 554,368	138,592			554,368	138,592
1857	1,634	456	792,084	183,426	8,730	1,061	17,750,156	2,435,582	3,229	1,203	17,746,927	2,434,379
1857 *a*							*c* 713,300	178,325			713,300	178,325
1858			*c* 2,490,104	572,724	*c* 87,700	10,524	*c* 29,529,560	4,273,207	*c* 4,374,726	831,198	25,154,843	3,442,009
1858 *a*							*c* 407,635	81,527			407,635	81,527
1859			*c* 2,570,635	591,246	*c* 41,366	4,964	*c* 32,725,383	5,021,903	*c* 171,321	32,551	32,554,062	4,989,352
1859 *a*							*c* 476,050	95,210			476,050	95,210
1860	*c* 11,350	2,270	*c* 6,246,278	1,279,582	*c* 25,810	5,162	*c* 25,524,106	5,184,260	*c* 157,064	39,266	25,367,042	5,144,994
1860 *a*							*c* 758,849	151,768			758,849	151,768
1861	*c* 3,555	1,102	*c* 6,473,724	1,100,533	*c* 94,600	10,406	*c* 31,494,057	5,007,053	*c* 418,924	104,731	31,075,133	4,902,322
1861 *a*							*c* 563,400	112,680			563,400	112,680
1862			4,445,589	*f* 756,303	10,926	1,112	43,407,876	7,094,451	332,953	*g* 78,980	43,074,923	7,015,471
1862 *a*							*c* 623,215	124,643			623,215	124,643
1863			9,154,040	1,601,129	38,906	4,954	73,931,944	12,555,563	708,850	187,840	73,223,094	12,367,714
1863 *a*							*c* 1,189,784	160,892			1,189,784	160,892
1864			16,173,465	2,832,880	178,360	31,508	90,464,002	15,977,406	223,475	134,634	90,240,527	15,842,772
1864 *a*			*c* 305,784	111,441	*c* 5,152	1,870	*c* 786,112	285,437			786,112	285,437
1865	408,592	90,573	9,853,543	1,782,070	363,681	h 77,783	43,877,408	7,734,346	679,281	292,721	43,198,127	7,441,625
1865 *a*	*c* 9,072	3,802	*c* 145,877	55,297	*c* 2,118	826	*c* 542,967	212,797			542,967	312,797
1866	874,119	174,664	7,424,440	1,199,999	17,491	2,325	67.918,253	9,382,795	852,045	155,180	67,066,208	9,227,615
1866							*c* 2.805,196	1,206,234			2,805,196	1,206,234
1866 *a*			*c* 48,696	26,593	*c* 28	12	*c* 564,539	248,408			564,539	248,408
1867	467,025	101,872	4,209,827	749,706	15,928	2,085	36,240,201	5,905,708	618,587	174,003	35,621,614	5,731,705
1867 *a*	*c* 194	35	*c* 596,086	113,394			*c* 1,918,181	341,010	*c* 1,027	154	1,917,154	340,856

a Nine month. ending June 30. *b* Three months ended September 30. *c* Quantity estimated. *d* Includes $655 wool; quantity not given. *e* Value of wool pelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon. *f* Includes British Possessions in the Mediterranean. *g* Includes $2,272 wool; quantity not given. h Includes wool, pounds, 87254, value $5,963, not distributed by countries.

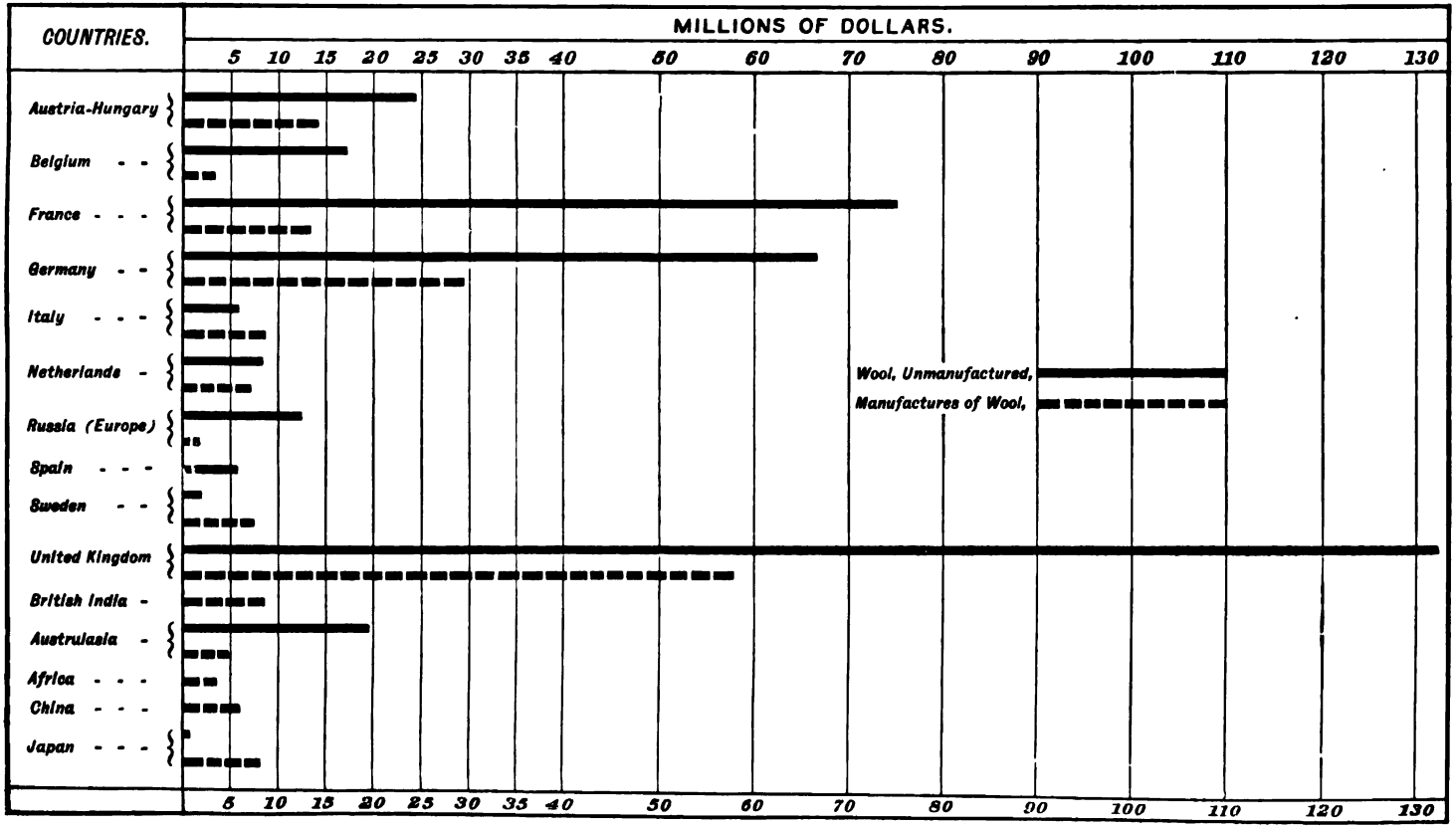
IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL, BY COUNTRIES, ETC., FROM 1822 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year ending—	From Australasia.		From Africa.		From all other countries.		Total imports.		Foreign exports.		Net imports.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1868	.....	.....	1,548,190	221,601	.....	.....	24,125,197	3,793,365	2,801,852	446,572	21,323,345	3,346,793
1868a	.....	.....	b 67,373	15,601	.....	.....	b 1,342,139	237,589	.....	.....	1,342,139	c237,589
1869	.....	.....	2,644,504	331,226	.....	.....	39,275,926	5,600,958	342,417	44,211	38,933,509	5,556,747
1870	168,902	19,319	5,089,153	618,153	267,642	31,183	49,230,199	6,743,350	1,710,053	212,121	47,520,146	6,531,229
1871	19,959	3,411	6,699,057	854,230	133,084	14,242	68,058,028	9,780,443	1,305,311	155,755	66,752,717	9,624,688
1872	12,748,548	3,154,691	14,820,876	2,579,667	593,791	110,469	122,256,499	26,214,195	2,266,393	355,993	119,990,106	25,858,202
1872a	b 83,244	19,146	b 348,756	91,932	b 113	26	c 4,250,910	991,878	b 77,544	12,407	4,173,366	979,471
1873	7,661,262	2,320,706	13,276,141	2,899,535	197,638	39,204	85,496,049	20,433,938	7,040,386	1,543,671	78,455,663	18,890,267
1874	3,905,671	1,030,056	4,622,273	818,229	133,011	21,511	42,939,541	8,250,306	6,816,157	1,393,496	36,123,384	6,856,810
1875	9,461,641	2,652,661	6,314,201	1,155,593	217,990	24,769	54,901,760	11,071,259	3,567,627	691,821	51,334,133	10,379,438
1876	2,416,156	596,386	2,485,364	424,854	16,130	2,115	44,642,836	8,247,617	1,518,426	318,478	43,124,410	7,929,139
1877	2,936,892	711,845	3,064,071	485,764	950	227	42,171,192	7,156,944	3,088,957	472,519	39,082,235	6,684,425
1878	2,085,869	528,135	3,935,705	599,516	235,731	25,667	48,449,079	8,363,015	5,952,221	941,041	42,496,858	7,421,974
1879	399,518	98,873	1,060,352	151,847	125,751	42,529	39,005,155	5,034,545	4,104,616	629,798	34,900,539	4,404,747
1880	7,666,604	1,850,937	7,293,129	1,125,941	295,417	35,054	128,131,747	23,727,650	3,648,520	637,586	124,483,227	23,090,064
1881	2,199,065	564,831	2,670,549	445,135	68,147	6,984	55,964,236	9,703,968	5,507,534	991,407	50,456,702	8,712,561
1882	4,000,286	1,002,899	3,692,667	578,743	153,070	22,670	67,861,744	11,096,050	3,831,836	670,503	64,029,908	10,425,547
1883	2,604,701	656,045	1,587,016	244,188	142,016	20,182	70,575,478	10,949,331	4,010,043	664,160	66,565,435	10,285,171
1884	3,143,778	1,987,550	1,625,337	227,232	194,471	16,831	78,350,651	12,384,709	2,304,701	343,456	76,045,950	12,041,253
1885	2,129,315	493,826	1,131,488	135,086	31,227	4,597	70,596,170	8,879,923	3,115,339	516,019	67,480,831	8,363,904
1886	7,960,443	1,551,741	2,161,770	212,662	45,207	4,391	129,084,958	16,746,081	6,534,426	759,442	122,550,532	15,986,639
1887	4,522,587	931,620	1,791,765	214,724	42,144	4,451	114,038,030	16,424,479	6,728,292	824,770	107,309,738	15,599,709
1888	6,134,792	1,173,059	1,175,451	136,451	8,748	659	113,558,753	15,887,217	4,359,731	626,868	109,199,022	15,260,349
1889	10,242,914	2,220,286	1,279,199	157,331	26,857	5,388	126,487,729	17,974,515	3,263,094	460,560	123,224,635	17,513,955
1890	1,401,281	330,480	1,048,244	153,317	5,605	546	105,431,285	15,264,083	3,288,467	556,473	102,142,818	14,707,610
1891	7,904,431	1,614,131	1,607,096	206,089	237,481	23,188	129,303,648	18,231,372	2,638,123	361,260	126,665,525	17,870,112
1892	15,359,722	3,029,030	1,143,112	145,460	98,358	10,000	148,670,652	19,688,108	3,007,563	403,531	145,663,089	19,284,577
1893	9,176,282	1,681,811	2,158,415	267,949	.....	.....	172,438,838	21,064,180	4,218,637	515,470	168,215,201	20,548,710

a Value of wool pelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon.

b Quantity estimated.

No. —. VALUE OF IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL INTO THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR A RECENT YEAR.



NET IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

VALUES OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES; THE TOTAL VALUES OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURES OF WOOL EXPORTED, AND OF THE NET IMPORTS, 1821 TO 1889.

Year ending—	FROM EUROPE.							From British North American Provinces.
	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	All other.	Total.	
Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1821	6,950,403	89,335	81,061	57,315	.....	313	7,178,427	19,198
1822	11,384,003	204,418	43,006	82,991	.....	23,210	11,737,628	7,869
1823	7,711,311	90,250	63,313	50,712	.....	1,548	7,917,134	2,698
1824	7,778,973	126,303	117,730	74,627	.....	867	8,098,400	3,248
1825	11,335,884	341,448	153,522	97,860	.....	14,785	11,943,499	7,529
1826	7,780,272	464,817	230,137	95,074	.....	20,341	8,590,641	6,523
1827	8,146,332	499,102	88,623	42,115	.....	1,940	8,778,112	3,210
1828	8,025,677	592,014	107,157	49,976	.....	7,932	8,782,756	8,039
1829	6,380,844	608,018	125,356	61,637	.....	410	7,176,265	7,085
1830	5,218,283	522,511	97,307	49,185	.....	1,119	5,888,405	4,440
1831	11,656,322	1,214,628	249,086	44,889	.....	8,122	13,173,047	14,308
1832	9,434,176	790,484	140,965	25,745	.....	9,729	10,401,099	9,908
1833	12,241,725	1,148,113	179,789	76,517	29,052	1,141	13,676,337	14,877
1834	6,946,935	336,864	82,515	18,781	19,170	3,594	7,407,859	29,892
1835	16,667,993	1,996,782	318,542	106,067	22,120	1,424	19,112,928	24,913
1836	20,295,069	3,541,592	590,897	87,564	85,382	1,540	24,602,044	22,498
1837	7,668,569	2,251,331	372,292	30,974	59,703	16,657	10,399,526	5,347
1838	10,191,732	2,412,363	417,856	24,133	26,817	1,102	13,074,003	21,806
1839	15,400,624	4,428,108	969,014	30,539	87,398	8,572	20,984,255	14,613
1840	7,851,329	2,533,227	298,082	11,870	98,637	3,752	10,791,897	6,147
1841	9,250,231	3,357,091	148,924	3,828	141,740	12,971	12,914,785	21,339
1842	6,436,478	2,836,687	198,596	1,180	205,906	2,662	9,681,509	4,811
June 30—								
1843 *a*	1,993,076	842,594	39,197	903	66,797	1,216	2,943,783	6,832
1844	7,861,601	3,228,040	184,064	9,896	356,435	6,501	11,646,537	6,396
1845	8,318,614	4,496,378	295,505	5,804	279,308	3,331	13,398,940	10,010
1846	6,498,713	5,436,553	466,818	26,969	311,323	11,038	12,751,414	8,667
1847	7,290,471	5,257,105	709,600	8,210	356,775	4,418	13,626,579	5,703
1848	10,222,459	6,886,365	1,321,685	22,132	410,874	5,527	18,869,042	12,839
1849	9,755,534	4,542,066	1,494,084	24,922	930,975	9,336	16,756,917	9,621
1850	12,229,042	4,666,681	1,681,676	75,249	944,759	8,426	19,605,827	5,157
1851	15,511,351	4,374,493	1,878,806	12,336	496,609	8,757	22,282,352	3,115
1852	14,303,266	4,098,866	1,698,299	16,933	476,445	2,837	20,596,646	3,711
1853	22,012,887	5,648,985	3,494,723	13,033	610,745	6,244	31,786,617	5,295
1854	26,127,308	5,742,374	4,996,269	21,342	611,668	7,504	37,506,465	14,426
1855	17,599,507	5,336,976	3,419,626	30,717	774,950	5,161	27,166,937	25,979
1856	21,786,266	7,913,417	4,673,920	16,011	694,060	3,572	35,087,266	13,687
1857	21,631,678	7,759,592	4,535,118	36,912	1,029,480	7,507	35,000,287	9,877
1858	17,714,424	5,750,608	4,636,212	47,201	1,151,037	8,601	29,308,083	34,025
1859	24,549,811	5,703,378	6,275,671	23,837	435,141	35,223	37,023,061	38,908
1860	29,202,264	6,237,268	6,873,562	6,128	328,297	3,357	42,650,876	28,733
1861	21,244,012	3,698,126	4,747,714	12,105	321,121	1,838	30,024,966	10,949

a Nine months.

NET IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Year ending—	FROM EUROPE.							From British North American Provinces.
	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	All other.	Total.	
June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1862	11, 824, 359	603, 047	2, 894, 753	14, 696	143, 963	1, 401	15, 482, 219	12, 049
1863	16, 571, 756	1, 146, 717	3, 406, 525	11, 661	281, 236	6, 952	21, 424, 850	25, 463
1864	27, 859, 732	583, 483	4, 007, 704	742	311, 871	7, 256	32, 770, 788	49, 327
1865	17, 212, 125	701, 697	2, 774, 269	5, 832	113, 580	680	20, 807, 973	31, 763
1866	47, 340, 242	2, 141, 502	8, 435, 045	8, 441	227, 068	808	58, 152, 601	168, 714
1867	34, 467, 054	4, 388, 373	7, 293, 944	6, 196	260, 440	5, 080	46, 421, 089	51, 015
1868	24, 359, 155	2, 887, 429	4, 622, 855	1, 848	513, 774	11, 917	32, 395, 988	43, 366
1869	27, 965, 650	3, 584, 026	4, 237, 388	4, 375	85, 453	18, 260	35, 895, 152	80, 480
1870	25, 537, 324	5, 465, 222	5, 404, 945	13	2, 581	227, 577	36, 637, 662	49, 946
1871	38, 453, 099	3, 057, 204	4, 460, 731	33, 271	157, 495	182, 394	46, 344, 194	47, 393
1872	40, 290, 136	6, 199, 468	8, 668, 263	41	84, 306	41, 160	55, 283, 374	135, 378
1873	38, 845, 244	4, 071, 833	10, 130, 371	7, 362	78, 093	2, 971	53, 126, 874	225, 981
1874	31, 332, 534	9, 571, 305	7, 218, 899	8, 781	429, 287	11, 748	48, 567, 544	156, 956
1875	27, 689, 119	11, 863, 486	6, 176, 837	14, 962	443, 829	7, 758	46, 194, 991	52, 392
1876	20, 490, 992	8, 735, 950	1, 883, 703	76, 471	483, 816	2, 346	30, 471, 278	26, 205
1877	14, 180, 611	7, 852, 530	4, 197, 162	165, 397	327, 842	4, 883	26, 728, 925	14, 673
1878	14, 305, 797	7, 206, 015	4, 477, 894	179, 209	223, 563	1, 576	26, 394, 053	14, 923
1879	13, 447, 843	8, 769, 886	3, 704, 286	247, 393	236, 488	1, 918	25, 407, 764	11, 015
1880	19, 741, 060	9, 696, 716	4, 834, 815	492, 464	441, 070	5, 795	35, 211, 420	14, 076
1881	17, 125, 936	8, 737, 900	5, 529, 430	593, 061	806, 473	16, 258	32, 801, 058	11, 234
1882	19, 304, 355	10, 938, 105	5, 998, 420	464, 219	1, 614, 946	116, 105	38, 436, 156	14, 939
1883	19, 850, 218	15, 972, 196	6, 879, 471	366, 567	1, 863, 554	136, 283	45, 068, 289	12, 789
1884	19, 299, 351	11, 071, 945	9, 654, 420	7, 732	474, 995	401, 189	40, 909, 632	31, 213
1885	16, 596, 096	9, 472, 480	8, 891, 239	6, 835	309, 465	293, 826	35, 569, 891	19, 536
1886	21, 692, 001	9, 977, 444	8, 722, 643	14, 383	483, 966	380, 107	41, 219, 549	32, 949
1887	21, 985, 718	11, 280, 890	10, 206, 151	7, 724	531, 817	629, 365	44, 633, 263	33, 951
1888	23, 931, 615	11, 496, 901	10, 792, 408	7, 455	677, 181	529, 385	47, 436, 940	22, 211
1889	28, 280, 486	12, 102, 032	10, 761, 980	8, 976	652, 694	527, 658	52. 328, 776	16, 568
1890	29, 107, 893	13, 472, 462	12, 318, 783	7, 006	755, 966	655, 862	56, 317, 972	13, 879
1891	19, 492, 661	9, 913, 963	9, 830, 018	7, 271	590, 185	880, 835	40, 714, 948	15, 405
1892	16, 459, 901	9, 060, 160	8, 497, 441	12, 329	554, 401	685, 113	35, 269, 345	10, 567
1893	18, 444, 780	8, 923, 182	8, 739, 612	8, 523	550, 531	1, 024, 881	37, 691, 510	9, 681

NET IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Year ending—	From Mexico.	From West Indies.	From South America.	From Asia and Oceanica.	From Africa.	From all other countries.	Total imports.	Total foreign exports.	Net imports.
Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1821	.....	6,405	.....	34,278	159	487	7,238,954	379,252	6,859,702
1822	(a)	5,869	719	228	282	.....	11,752,595	190,563	11,562,032
1823	(a)	24,642	7,212	1,583	.....	164	7,953,433	463,071	7,490,362
1824	(a)	20,983	1,647	150	.....	259	8,124,687	555,973	7,568,714
1825	7,500	34,366	4,430	20,055	23	66	12,017,468	696,905	11,320,563
1826	22,158	17,319	10,330	7,825	12	2,616	8,657,424	466,314	8,191,110
1827	49,544	9,797	11,465	7,333	150	6,615	8,866,226	252,173	8,614,053
1828	28,019	19,455	1,984	2,099	37	.....	8,842,389	194,658	8,647,731
1829	330	5,231	601	3,655	.....	486	7,193,653	212,748	6,980,905
1830	25	4,914	2,112	506	43	543	5,900,988	235,545	5,665,443
1831	236	7,802	.....	831	63	1,077	13,197,364	307,209	12,890,155
1832	330	10,068	7,465	10,873	61	686	10,440,490	391,967	10,048,523
1833	.....	13,421	1,732	6,234	245	295	13,713,141	525,883	13,187,258
1834	346	1,817	.....	3,517	456	148	7,444,035	818,042	6,625,993
1835	.....	8,657	272	2,943	567	1,670	19,151,950	382,655	18,769,295
1836	1,955	8,971	1,188	852	297	76	24,637,881	515,504	24,122,377
1837	.....	3,184	.....	448	.....	2,307	10,410,782	558,757	9,852,025
1838	431	20,054	107	.....	140	14,415	13,130,956	266,052	12,864,904
1839	5,396	16,498	.....	985	.....	2,680	21,024,427	242,333	20,782,094
1840	.....	3,284	274	6,701	8	174	10,808,485	443,398	10,365,092
1841	258	3,102	.....	205	.....	4,194	12,943,883	187,626	12,756,257
1842	33	2,065	458	109	.....	668	9,689,648	146,524	9,543,124
June 30—									
1843 b	.....	463	1,795	18,474	.....	109	2,971,456	71,172	2,900,284
1844	.....	1,383	28	97,516	.....	111	11,751,971	71,888	11,680,083
1845	12	3,254	1,345	164,791	.....	.....	13,578,352	237,546	13,340,806
1846	1,125	2,697	4,409	10,526	.....	12	12,778,854	350,230	12,428,624
1847	440	4,968	2,946	23,388	18	.....	18,664,102	349,551	18,314,551
1848	34	4,357	256	18,933	.....	.....	18,405,461	235,102	18,170,359
1849	135	3,642	353	8,833	.....	.....	16,779,501	247,942	16,531,559
1850	60	4,247	1,219	4,072	14	23	19,620,619	227,748	19,392,871
1851	133	7,354	3,060	59,914	2,597	354	22,358,879	331,669	22,027,210
1852	26	1,247	309	9,332	.....	15	20,611,286	285,375	20,325,911
1853	142	4,018	1,130	22,536	33	.....	31,819,771	434,906	31,384,865
1854	3,911	4,636	50,733	320,933	2,034	1,335	37,904,473	1,467,711	36,436,762
1855	4,115	6,562	85,441	462,045	866	2,427	27,754,372	2,714,680	25,039,692
1856	207	9,399	106,970	354,259	894	10,030	35,582,712	1,438,889	34,143,823
1857	3,051	3,379	115,636	154,640	101	2,374	35,289,345	483,629	34,805,716
1858	4,536	1,825	83,845	99,447	.....	2,894	29,534,655	225,838	29,308,817
1859	.....	832	102,278	127,891	25	2,599	37,295,594	268,301	37,027,293
1860	18,937	2,466	108,715	328,961	20	3,280	43,141,988	309,347	42,832,641
1861	659	931	137,206	252,332	115	2,982	30,430,140	192,561	30,237,579
1862	30	35,161	77,955	12,582	2	19,924	15,639,913	237,511	15,402,402
1863	531	71,234	1,587	552	.....	585	21,524,802	237,183	21,287,619
1864	705	19,300	508,173	1,356	.....	53	33,349,702	230,886	33,118,816
1865	.....	78,762	196,874	1,612	111	813,353	31,929,487	570,083	31,359,404
1866	2,245	54,936	2,749	6,516	15	331,978	58,719,754	219,662	58,500,092
1867	245	12,664	896	17,038	5	.....	46,502,952	114,118	46,388,834
1868	158	19,208	159	30,087	314	62	32,489,342	593,941	31,895,401
1869	785	16,573	55,578	28,677	.....	630	36,077,875	479,442	35,598,433

a Included in South America.

b Nine months.

NET IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL—Continued.

Year ending—	From Mexico.	From West Indies.	From South America.	From Asia and Oceanica.	From Africa.	From all other countries.	Total imports.	Total foreign exports.	Net imports.
June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1870	3,522	36,386	241,678	94,491	36	280	87,064,001	387,367	36,676,634
1871	1,717	51,769	136,564	128,260	104	3,747	46,713,767	398,295	46,315,472
1872	507	13,703	36,633	92,060	.....	195	55,561,850	467,589	55,094,261
1873	49,302	873	1,934	105,413	171	12	53,510,560	741,397	52,769,163
1874	1,913	1,463	1,080	95,505	363	40	48,826,816	595,119	48,231,697
1875	380	251	964	79,567	.....	.....	46,348,545	461,777	45,886,768
1876	4,224	913	10,532	146,253	63	38	34,859,506	601,656	34,257,850
1877	407	312	559	166,707	290	.....	26,911,873	373,753	26,538,120
1878	557	199	103	95,395	345	.....	26,505,573	419,044	26,086,529
1879	677	507	190	106,964	.....	.....	25,527,117	343,266	25,183,851
1880	708	277	457	130,012	19	23	35,356,992	343,767	35,013,225
1881	1,346	1,599	557	149,062	5,426	25	32,970,307	648,371	32,321,936
1882	2,636	456	102	257,752	3,351	11,533	38,726,925	345,545	38,381,380
1883	1,823	259	155	373,258	401	333	45,457,307	282,192	45,175,115
1884	2,113	406	36	213,221	696	286	41,157,583	348,530	40,809,053
1885	15,298	133	228	165,247	6,226	.....	35,776,559	706,484	35,070,075
1886	15,096	257	524	150,365	2,048	531	41,421,319	407,089	41,014,230
1887	6,945	269	3,797	226,011	534	56	44,902,718	274,435	44,628,283
1888	4,830	360	127	253,475	530	920	47,719,393	288,944	47,430,449
1889	7,833	466	588	205,514	3,177	2,000	52,564,942	273,184	52,291,758
1890	14,816	498	129	226,421	7,465	1,252	56,582,432	244,898	56,337,534
1891	2,024	507	98	309,374	17,714	10	41,060,080	215,578	40,844,502
1892	6,818	226	51	270,156	8,930	286	35,565,879	256,430	35,309,449
1893	1,558	221	219	334,528	10,645	153	38,048,515	245,921	37,802,594

IMPORTS OF WOOL BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF RAW WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, 1856 to 1893.

Year ending June 30—	Atlantic ports.					
	Baltimore, Md.		Boston and Charlestown, Mass.		New York, N. Y.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1856	358,062	50,850	8,607,268	895,380	5,516,806	710,358
1856 a						
1857	305,216	45,808	9,351,024	1,144,943	6,503,428	893,596
1857 a						
1858	b 965,829	135,218	b19,013,407	2,661,877	b 8,314,543	1,178,036
1858 a						
1859	b 875,031	114,240	b14,957,673	2,243,651	b 14,458,676	2,096,488
1859 a						
1860	b 275,695	55,139	b10,634,091	2,233,159	b 12,166,841	2,407,496
1860 a						
1861	b 661,194	105,791	b18,686,233	2,869,480	b 10,366,231	1,658,597
1861 a			b 4,670	934		
1862	509,857	63,826	13,407,116	2,089,647	24,536,302	3,763,650
1862 a			b 886	124		
1863	584,029	57,861	20,594,794	3,342,621	49,952,898	8,232,891
1863 a						
1864	163,946	24,230	23,554,872	3,821,139	60,938,379	10,260,225
1864 a	b 76,192	26,667	b 204,094	71,433	b 143,129	50,095
1865	686,092	79,825	11,695,328	1,772,016	27,380,225	4,246,539
1865 a			b 194,911	76,015	b 75,821	29,570
1866	243,394	30,201	22,873,030	3,118,882	44,342,058	6,156,737
1866			b 44,884	19,300		
1866 a			b 132,502	58,301	b 64,121	28,213
1867	918,934	98,382	13,677,145	2,036,717	20,414,432	3,453,006
1867 a			b 1,281,028	230,585	b 394,694	67,098
1868	5,872	357	9,106,664	1,266,011	13,283,400	2,083,452
1868 a			b326,628	58,793	a696,964	118,489
1869	272,307	29,062	14,354,605	1,999,080	21,105,799	2,807,744
1870	242,756	25,763	16,582,175	2,303,687	28,805,700	3,497,284
1871	1,109	108	25,616,468	3,721,115	37,833,991	5,011,049
1872	30,017	4,877	52,545,362	10,651,232	59,869,356	12,786,160
1872 a	b2,535	583	b3,480,204	800,447	b637,725	160,254
1873	25,684	3,893	36,974,345	8,539,873	39,828,678	8,874,742
1874	12,793	1,624	16,254,553	2,922,933	21,691,625	3,965,458
1875	28,519	3,906	24,384,420	4,958,379	24,902,918	4,570,041
1876	13,681	2,257	14,646,812	2,522,941	24,421,689	4,240,314
1877	39,442	4,945	19,646,763	3,508,670	17,114,545	2,518,511
1878	8,666	816	22,148,747	4,006,403	21,918,155	3,338,398
1879			16,778,786	2,102,200	17,660,397	2,159,824
1880	83,693	15,512	57,474,670	12,011,450	57,916,682	9,318,866
1881	49,874	5,915	18,811,088	3,589,299	30,319,866	4,842,153
1882			27,111,894	4,488,187	35,126,624	5,482,841
1883	110,480	16,399	31,429,249	4,976,028	32,021,876	4,714,456
1884			31,435,318	5,588,712	37,150,111	5,104,870
1885			27,890,301	3,885,009	34,330,390	3,939,898
1886			48,398,849	7,407,541	59,980,836	6,617,451
1887		7,522	40,924,821	6,555,802	55,752,888	7,325,121

a Value of wool pelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon. b Quantity estimated.

Imports of Wool by Geographical Divisions—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Atlantic ports.					
	Baltimore, Md.		Boston and Charlestown, Mass.		New York, N. Y.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1888	16,397	3,951	48,695,587	7,653,244	50,024,351	6,122,967
1889	124,560	14,955	48,802,319	8,199,954	53,520,892	6,540,930
1890	29	3	45,627,499	7,320,443	43,277,715	5,539,151
1891	234,724	22,666	54,514,353	9,021,290	51,826,412	6,020,276
1892	3,485	75	70,219,999	10,574,235	66,782,172	6,331,821
1893	84,007	4,416	77,175,955	10,912,509	65,898,287	6,719,863

Year ending June 30—	Atlantic ports.					
	Philadelphia, Pa.		All other Atlantic ports.		Total.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1856	830	55	131,152	11,980	14,614,118	1,668,622
1856 *a*						
1857	61,309	9,236	265,099	31,484	16,486,076	2,125,067
1857 *a*						
1858	*b* 217,864	30,501	*b* 41,323	8,214	*b* 28,552,966	4,013,846
1858 *a*						
1859	*b* 269,543	37,736	*b* 34,879	4,883	*b* 30,595,802	4,496,998
1859 *a*						
1860	*b* 494,542	92,963	*b* 191,855	36,453	*b* 23,763,024	4,826,210
1860 *a*						
1861	*b* 139,838	22,374	*b* 162,244	25,959	*b* 30,015,740	4,682,201
1861 *a*			*b* 76,515	15,122	*b* 81,185	16,056
1862	102,314	18,534	2,952,752	593,195	41,508,341	6,528,852
1862 *a*			*b* 161,256	23,083	*b* 162,142	23,207
1863	652,894	112,127	142,574	39,891	71,927,189	11,785,391
1863 *a*			*b* 406,977	43,471	*b* 406,977	43,471
1864	1,666,923	292,187	948,509	224,065	87,272,629	14,621,846
1864 *a*			*b* 121,063	40,719	*b* 544,478	188,914
1865	625,357	109,056	33,898	13,109	40,420,900	6,220,545
1865 *a*	*b* 6,174	2,408	*b* 78,762	31,505	*b* 355,668	139,498
1866	47,914	8,414	383,905	64,847	67,890,301	9,378,731
1866	*b* 37	16	*b* 10,351	4,451	*b* 55,272	23,767
1866 *a*			*b* 80,998	35,639	*b* 277,621	122,153
1867	387,932	52,080	345,698	101,626	35,744,141	5,741,811
1867 *a*			*b* 60,641	10,309	*b* 1,736,363	307,992
1868	237,396	38,258	196,430	57,774	22,829,762	3,445,852
1868 *a*			*b*100,659	17,112	*b*1,124,251	194,394
1869	470,923	75,325	974,180	274,607	37,177,814	5,185,818
1870	297,790	33,669	224,199	36,131	46,152,620	5,896,534
1871	543,350	70,308	275,109	47,816	64,270,027	8,850,396
1872	668,366	143,139	545,365	135,368	13,658,466	23,720,776
1872 *a*			*b*133	32	*b*4,120,597	961,316
1873	1,164,578	310,275	889,692	244,410	78,882,977	17,973,194
1874	317,011	65,966	153,952	41,822	38,429,934	6,997,803
1875	1,250,613	291,321	219,546	61,512	50,786,016	9,885,219
1876	1,362,299	277,222	147,567	38,511	40,592,048	7,061,245
1877	1,421,200	272,258	64,681	13,320	38,286,631	6,317,704
1878	757,099	147,136	37,136	8,461	44,869,803	7,501,214

a Value of wool pelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon. *b* Quantity estimated.

IMPORTS OF WOOL BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Atlantic ports.					
	Philadelphia, Pa.		All other Atlantic ports.		Total.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1879	1,077,860	118,545	32,698	7,612	35,549,741	4,388,181
1880	6,997,663	1,160,626	127,339	32,401	22,600,047	22,538,858
1881	3,169,762	435,455	106,987	29,410	52,457,577	8,902,232
1882	2,443,062	398,286	214,198	34,242	64,895,778	10,403,556
1883	4,076,228	568,670	14,451	3,460	67,652,284	10,279,013
1884	5,515,282	819,827	11,056	2,525	74,111,767	11,515,934
1885	5,527,837	690,850	67,943	16,257	67,816,471	8,532,009
1886	14,689,851	1,799,803	1,990,878	400,676	125,060,414	16,225,471
1887	12,517,861	1,778,456	1,289,473	274,738	110,568,942	15,941,639
1888	12,754,185	1,653,721	911,120	194,594	112,401,640	15,628,477
1889	21,487,084	2,761,176	633,286	165,142	124,568,141	17,682,157
1890	14,616,780	2,004,031	485,759	120,581	104,007,782	14,984,209
1891	20,252,981	2,614,030	985,654	227,597	127,814,124	17,905,859
1892	14,547,655	2,104,565	1,414,338	320,164	146,967,649	19,330,860
1893	26,382,561	2,881,408	1,141,700	205,504	170,682,510	20,738,700

IMPORTS OF WOOL BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	GULF PORTS.							
	Brazos de Santiago, Tex.		Corpus Christi, Tex.		All other Gulf ports.		Total.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1856	140,998	7,204	.....	.....	200	16	141,198	7,220
1856 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,750	696	13,750	690
1857 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 19,150	4,213	*b* 19,150	4,213
1858 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 2,473	544	*b* 2,473	544
1859 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	*b* 66,809	13,830	.....	.....	*b* 10,834	2,275	*b* 77,643	16,105
1860 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 4,463	848	*b* 4,463	848
1861 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,376	4,321	12,376	4,321
1864 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 1,530	392
1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,537	6,660	41,537	6,660
1865 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 1,528	581	*b* 1,528	581
1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,230	101	1,230	101
1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,956	1,604	8,956	1,604
1867 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 206	35	*b* 206	35
1868	57,062	3,602	.....	.....	11,564	691	68,626	4,293
1868 *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	321,288	21,772	295,349	23,571	75,020	4,596	691,657	49,939
1870	293,393	23,814	310,754	21,326	49,588	4,376	653,735	49,516
1871	216,475	16,135	599,902	48,694	45,722	3,518	862,099	68,347
1872	139,340	14,256	876,396	96,957	156,823	16,135	1,172,559	127,348
1872 *a*	.....	.....	*b* 383	88	*b* 22	5	*b* 405	93
1873	462,520	49,075	496,724	49,591	197,427	27,674	1,156,671	126,340
1874	564,063	60,224	549,851	46,379	34,337	2,835	1,148,251	109,438
1875	525,357	57,965	448,516	46,052	5,272	448	979,145	104,465
1876	354,650	39,668	429,156	40,781	8,621	839	792,427	81,288
1877	454,474	40,955	876,766	72,617	29,392	2,373	1,360,632	115,945
1878	303,997	28,365	436,451	34,250	14,969	1,262	755,417	63,877
1879	278,654	24,388	521,369	40,489	15,597	1,109	815,620	65,986
1880	406,487	46,103	876,005	94,510	32,244	3,459	1,314,736	144,072
1881	301,977	30,138	588,401	55,673	117,607	13,504	1,007,985	99,315
1882	128,103	11,972	41,815	4,149	20,406	1,784	190,324	17,905
1883	1,462	146	270	106	.....	.....	1,732	252
1884	65,320	5,157	146,407	12,563	226,674	19,928	438,401	37,648
1885	265,449	17,948	890,819	71,259	506,495	33,297	1,662,763	122,504
1886	451,450	30,843	778,141	61,723	1,146,233	92,823	2,375,824	185,389
1887	348,813	29,200	845,125	69,714	610,944	47,008	1,804,882	145,922
1888	14,028	1,113	17,982	1,534	50,400	4,452	82,410	7,099
1889	461,219	39,012	161,772	15,395	143,759	13,292	766,750	67,699
1890	195,593	17,072	961	81	51,251	4,167	247,805	21,320
1891	.....	.....	1,080	98	629	60	1,709	158
1892	73	7	.....	.....	190	41	263	48
1893	.....	.....	71	7	5,888	1,176	5,959	1,183

a Value of wool pelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon. *b* Quantity estimated.

IMPORTS OF WOOL BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Pacific ports.		Lake, Northern border and Interior ports.		Total imports.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1856			1,525,631	*a* 376,799	16,280,947	2,052,642
1856 *c*			*b* 554,368	138,592	554,368	*c* 138,592
1857	5,360	551	1,244,970	*a* 309,268	17,750,156	2,435,582
1857 *c*			*b* 713,300	178,325	713,300	*c* 170,325
1858	*b* 30,700	6,447	926,753	248,701	29,529,569	4,273,207
1858 *c*			*b* 407,635	81,527	407,635	*c* 81,527
1859	*b* 721	137	2,126,387	*a* 524,224	32,725,363	5,021,903
1859 *c*			*b* 476,050	95,210	476,050	*c* 95,210
1860	*b* 4,653	1,070	1,678,786	*a* 340,875	25,524,106	5,184,260
1860 *c*			*b* 758,849	151,768	758,849	*c* 151,768
1861	*b* 24,852	5,217	1,449,902	*a* 318,787	31,494,057	5,007,053
1861 *c*			*b* 482,215	96,624	563,400	*c* 112,680
1862	13,893	1,750	1,885,642	563,849	43,407,876	7,094,451
1862 *c*			*b* 461,073	101,436	623,215	*c* 124,643
1863	71,748	10,647	1,983,007	759,525	73,931,944	12,555,563
1863 *c*			*b* 782,807	117,421	1,189,784	*c* 160,892
1864	82,951	15,920	3,096,046	1,335,319	90,464,002	15,977,406
1864 *c*			*b* 240,328	96,131	786,112	*c* 285,437
1865	12,947	1,639	3,402,024	1,505,502	43,877,408	7,734,346
1865 *c*			*b* 185,771	72,718	542,967	*c* 212,797
1866	22,701	2,692	4,021	1,281	67,918,253	9,382,795
1866			*b* 2,749,924	1,182,467	2,805,196	1,206,234
1866 *c*			*b* 286,918	126,255	564,539	*c* 248,408
1867	6,150	337	480,954	161,956	36,240,201	5,905,708
1867 *c*	*b* 147	25	*b* 181,465	32,958	1,918,181	*c* 341,010
1868	6,708	3,776	1,220,101	339,444	24,125,197	3,793,365
1868 *c*	*b* 3,679	699	*b* 214,209	42,496	1,342,139	*c* 237,589
1869	19,587	2,201	1,386,868	363,000	39,275,926	5,600,958
1870	31,303	3,035	2,392,541	794,265	49,230,199	6,743,350
1871	59,078	8,500	2,866,824	853,200	68,058,028	9,780,443
1872	3,063,981	763,233	4,341,493	1,602,838	122,256,499	26,214,195
1872 *c*			*b* 129,908	30,469	4,250,910	*c* 991,878
1873	1,603,699	552,213	3,852,702	1,782,191	85,496,049	20,433,938
1874	554,024	116,215	2,807,332	1,026,850	42,939,541	8,250,306
1875	402,823	59,707	2,733,776	1,021,868	54,901,760	11,071,259
1876	262,565	46,719	2,995,796	1,038,365	44,642,836	8,247,617
1877	258,298	55,156	2,265,631	668,139	42,171,192	7,156,944
1878	405,956	63,329	2,417,903	734,595	48,449,079	8,363,015
1879	129,554	12,768	2,510,240	567,610	39,005,155	5,034,545
1880	392,434	48,753	3,824,530	995,970	128,131,747	23,727,650
1881	963,257	231,290	1,535,417	471,131	55,964,236	9,703,968
1882	1,713,358	412,851	1,062,284	261,738	67,861,744	11,096,050
1883	1,622,624	395,133	1,298,838	274,933	70,575,478	10,949,331
1884	2,290,314	521,031	1,510,169	310,096	78,350,651	12,384,709
1885	62,639	16,574	1,024,297	208,836	70,596,170	8,879,923
1886	129,958	12,876	1,518,762	322,345	129,084,958	16,746,081
1887	255,718	21,987	1,408,493	314,931	114,038,030	16,424,479
1888	92,842	14,971	981,861	236,670	113,558,753	15,887,217
1889	86,397	13,660	1,066,441	210,999	126,487,729	17,974,515
1890	110,347	14,074	1,065,351	244,480	105,431,285	15,264,083
1891	47,256	6,204	1,440,559	319,151	129,303,648	18,231,372
1892	94,470	18,106	1,608,270	389,094	148,670,652	19,688,108
1893	141,116	17,179	1,603,653	312,118	172,433,838	21,064,180

a Includes total wool free of duty under reciprocity treaty, which can not be distributed by districts.
b Quantity estimated. *c* Value of wool pelts and estimated quantity of wool thereon.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1821—1866.

GENERAL IMPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL AND ALL OTHER MANUFACTURES OF WOOL INTO THE UNITED STATES, AND THE ESTIMATED AMOUNTS OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON THE SAME, 1821 TO 1866.

NOTE.—Most of the classes of goods named in the various tariffs are enumerated in this table. The blanks under many of the classes do not indicate that there were no importations of such goods, but that, under the different phraseology of the several acts, on importation they were described and returned under some more general head, as "all other manufactures of wool," etc. Duties are estimated on the general imports and not on the net imports of manufacturs of wool.

BALMORALS AND SKIRTING OF WOOL, WORSTED, OR OTHER MATERIAL.

Year ending—	Pounds.	Value.	Duties.
June 30—		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1865	283,117	232,864	161,093.68
1866	394,637	359,049	238,332.48

BLANKETS.

Value per pound not stated.

Year ending—	Value.	Duties.
Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1821	434,256.00	106,064.00
1822	991,147.00	247,786.75
1823	604,896.00	151,224.00
1824	526,023.00	131,505.75
1825	891,197.00	222,794.25
1826	527,784.00	131,946.00
1827	703,477.00	175,869.25
1828	624,239.00	156,059.75
1829	455,467.00	159,413.45
1830	594,044.00	207,915.40
1831	1,180,478.00	413,167.30
1832	602,796.00	210,978.60
1833	1,165,260.00	407,841.00
1834	1,068,065.00	181,932.04
1835	1,865,344.00	263,465.35
1836	2,397,822.00	388,549.20
1837	959,814.00	144,242.42
1838	946,546.00	148,183.94
1839	1,356,066.00	166,630.75
1840	570,417.00	88,039.65
1841	691,895.00	88,507.45
1842	566,233.00	78,235.83

BLANKETS—continued.

Value per pound not stated.

Year ending—	Value.	Duties.
June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1843 *a*	201,454.00	47,363.90
1844	1,004,826.00	214,178.10
1845	998,914.00	219,261.00
1846	633,745.00	141,896.95
1847	803,914.00	166,172.65
1848	1,146,587.00	229,317.40
1849	1,161,429.00	232,285.80
1850	1,244,335.00	248,867.00
1851	1,506,469.00	301,293.80
1852	1,046,361.00	209,272.20
1853	1,455,659.00	291,131.80
1854	1,790,590.00	358,118.00
1855	1,170,642.00	234,128.40
1856	1,205,300.00	241,060.00
1857	1,630,973.00	326,194.60
1858	1,574,716.00	236,207.40
1859	1,697,386.00	254,607.90
1860	1,665,181.00	249,777.15
1861 *b*	1,341,048.00	223,518.35
1862	1,945,707.00	635,392.55
1863	1,297,864.00	442,431.67
1864	749,793.00	287,160.48
1865	878,908.00	582,386.71
1866 *b*	539,131.00	428,247.31

BUNTING.

1861	41,784	7,928.56

a Nine months. *b* Included in the totals for these two years are the following details:

	1861		1866	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Valued at not over 28 cents per pound	430,428	$86,994	1,808,956	$368,317
Valued at over 28 cents and not over 40 cents per pound	10,344	2,301	153,036	57,545
Valued at over 40 cents per pound	219	115	218,390	113,269

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1821–1866—Continued.

CARPETS AND CARPETING.

Brussels, Turkey, Wilton, and treble ingrain.

Year ending—	Square yards.	Values.
Sept. 30—		*Dollars.*
1824	29,299	.....
1825	85,700	.....
1826	71,201	.....
1827	60,750	.....
1828	60,634	.....
1829	64,570	.....
1830	64,885	77,562
1831	127,746	170,713
1832	144,066	210,335
1833	104,108	147,820
1834	118,008	197,037
1835	205,666	321,812
1836	335,690	514,712
1837	223,064	369,906
1838	130,034	194,301
1839	282,952	414,809
1840	167,650	246,068
1841	207,562	298,048
1842	161,425	206,895
June 30—		
1843 *a*	125,218	170,188
1844	194,172	272,195
1845	259,668	396,963
1846	139,496	229,973
1847	276,644	273,805
1848	621,153	595,465
1849	897,818	867,975
1850	685,328	626,813
1851	842,404	835,174
1852	555,068	559,609
1853	809,281	845,058
1854	2,299,895	1,406,337

Venetian and ingrain.

Sept. 30—		
1824	93,339	.....
1825	502,378	.....
1826	601,452	.....
1827	630,871	.....
1828	763,360	.....
1829	341,593	.....
1830	182,870	123,950
1831	385,339	249,980
1832	512,793	346,589
1833	240,668	171,606
1834	257,022	199,331
1835	395,441	281,272
1836	614,974	449,943
1837	333,324	253,195
1838	161,218	121,052

CARPETS AND CARPETING—continued.

Venetian and ingrain—Continued.

Year ending—	Square yards.	Values.
Sept. 30—		*Dollars.*
1839	272,086	197,798
1840	127,563	92,433
1841	77,768	52,440
1842	50,772	33,414
June 30—		
1843 *a*	17,550	11,622
1844	23,989	17,280
1845	46,778	34,951
1846	33,230	23,570
1847	19,241	14,059
1848	74,175	38,895
1849	144,558	96,433
1850	148,172	93,091
1851	142,540	88,655
1852	129,821	75,573
1853	239,157	142,817
1854	353,725	165,391

Wilton, Saxony, Aubusson, Brussels, Turkey, treble ingrain, Venetian, and other ingrain.

1855	1,492,952	1,327,707
1856	2,000,586	1,929,196
1857	1,714,093	1,784,196
1858	....	1,542,600
1859	....	2,200,164
1860	....	2,542,523
1861	....	1,746,049
1862	559,928	466,596
1863	1,092,498	1,016,562
1864	1,508,370	1,658,380

Baizes, bindings, bockings, and druggets.

1833	89,427	26,819
1834	108,198	40,063
1835	329,986	129,434
1836	436,071	168,760
1837	63,457	27,137
1838	179,803	61,968
1839	287,354	118,620
1840	144,062	51,025
1841	256,634	95,863
1842	157,769	59,909
June 30—		
1843 *a*	58,018	19,670
1844	125,040	40,214
1845	278,456	100,332
1846	265,480	88,075
1847	169,983	66,427
1848	(*b*)	(*b*)

a Nine months.

b Included in flannels.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1821–1866—Continued.

CARPETS AND CARPETING—continued.

Baizes, bindings, bookings, and druggets—Cont'd.

Year ending—	Square yards.	Values.
June 30—		*Dollars.*
1849	122,495	51,518
1850	267,689	101,256
1851	190,492	110,600
1852	184,973	111,051
1853	296,166	118,203
1854	380,973	113,048
1855	378,457	97,578
1856	502,244	117,561
1857	491,405	119,835
1858	.....	124,008
1859	.....	136,174
1860	.....	200,683
1861	.....	138,781
1862	.....	68,485
1864	.....	102,910
1865	51,537	20,725
1866	170,148	74,473

Brussels carpets, wrought on the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets.

Valued at $1.25 or under per square yard.

1861	867	1,113
1865	220,536	213,791

Valued at over $1.25 per square yard.

1861	3,731	7,250
1865	105,786	156,194
1866	563,671	865,878

Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpet, and carpeting printed on the warp or otherwise.

1861	1,911	1,446
1865	317,590	290,641
1866	1,566,207	1,424,650

Treble ingrain and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpetings.

1861	5,340	409
1865	10,055	7,520
1866	45,044	36,642

Two-ply, ingrain, and yarn Venetian.

1865	157	86
1866	64,047	46,130

CARPETS AND CARPETING—continued.

Of wool, flax, or whatever material not otherwise provided for.

Year ending—	Square yards.	Values.
Sept. 30—		*Dollars.*
1824	356	.....
1825	3,091	.....
1826	5,570	.....
1827	14,528	.....
1828	5,179	.....
1829	26,678	.....
1830	184	127
1831	471	401
1832	814	851
1833	337	186
June 30—		
1847	.....	2,017
1848	.....	8,627
1849	.....	28,650
1850	.....	70,700
1851	.....	72,952
1852	.....	95,785
1853	.....	229,404
1854	.....	697,087
1855	.....	178,870
1856	.....	283,122
1857	.....	397,094
1865	19,611	28,549
1866	247,907	204,511

Mats, screens, rugs, all other mats of wool and other material.

1865	.....	89,988
1866	.....	111,492

Total carpets and carpeting.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1824	87,834	38,055.85
1825	515,391	169,092.70
1826	545,148	187,077.50
1827	511,196	221,373.35
1828	581,946	222,192.80
1829	323,254	190,373.16
1830	201,649	118,601.75
1831	421,094	243,858.05
1832	557,775	306,176.15
1833	347,911	164,171.66
1834	436,951	172,192.00
1835	732,518	303,344.88
1836	1,133,415	442,529.13
1837	650,238	239,887.00

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1821–1866—Continued.

CARPETS AND CARPETING—continued.

Total carpets and carpeting—Continued.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1838	377,321	139,019.38
1839	731,227	267,500.18
1840	389,526	135,318.08
1841	441,351	154,734.66
1842	302,218	102,577.29
June 30—		
1843 *a*	201,480	83,054.92
1844	329,689	133,388.50
1845	532,246	199,084.34
1846	341,618	125,893.90
1847	356,308	90,346.85
1848	643,187	192,956.10
1849	544,576	163,372.80
1850	891,860	267,558.00
1851	1,107,381	332,214.30
1852	842,018	252,605.40
1853	1,335,482	400,644.60
1854	2,381,863	714,558.90
1855	1,604,155	481,246.50
1856	2,329,879	698,963.70
1857	2,301,125	690,337.50
1858	1,666,608	399,985.92
1859	2,336,338	560,721.12
1860	2,743,206	658,369.44
1861	1,895,048	466,340.30
1862	535,081	*b* 160,524.30
1863	1,016,562	406,624.80
1864	1,761,290	704,516.00
1865	593,703	312,231.30
1866	2,977,567	1,603,762.35

CLOTHING.

Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1829	79,136	39,568.00
1830	46,789	23,394.50
1831	108,242	54,121.00
1832	120,443	60,221.50
June 30—		
1843 *a*	175,084	76,092.70
1844	931,061	379,041.90
1845	1,173,028	475,984.40
1846	847,742	345,536.50
1847	676,463	277,728.30
1848	650,222	195,966.60
1849	587,590	176,277.00
1850	813,261	243,978.30
1851	1,058,994	317,698.20
1852	1,368,812	410,643.60

CLOTHING—continued.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1853	2,307,135	692,140.50
1854	3,927,141	1,178,142.30
1855	1,975,662	592,698.60
1856	1,978,344	593,503.20
1857	1,918,988	575,696.40
1858	1,283,538	308,049.12
1859	1,537,284	368,948.16
1860	2,102,296	504,551.04
1861	1,411,726	423,248.81
1862	52,320	26,160.00
1863	73,472	36,736.00
1864	48,206	24,103.00
1865	52,829	27,026.72
1866	130,880	66,671.36

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Year ending—	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1821		5,038,255	1,007,651.00
1822		8,491,935	1,698,387.00
1823		5,844,068	1,168,813.60
1824		5,045,159	1,169,337.90
1825		5,264,562	1,593,527.10
1826		4,546,714	1,375,296.60
1827		4,285,413	1,427,041.52
1828		4,315,714	1,437,132.76
1829		3,335,994	1,334,883.90
1830		2,854,339	1,284,753.30
1831		6,121,442	2,755,074.80
1832		5,101,841	2,296,443.95
1833		6,128,194	3,064,007.00
1834		4,364,340	2,051,239.80
1835		7,046,755	3,311,975.30
1836		8,926,382	3,923,608.00
1837		3,013,460	1,325,923.40
1838		5,195,965	2,130,346.00
1839		7,078,906	2,902,350.40
1840		4,696,529	1,784,681.40
1841		4,942,867	1,878,289.60
1842		3,995,577	1,398,452.00
June 30—			
1843 *a*		1,356,628	542,651.20
1844		4,777,940	1,911,176.00
1845		5,411,850	2,164,740.00
1846		4,192,310	1,676,924.00
1847		4,527,742	1,258,322.60
1848		6,364,145	1,909,243.50
1849		4,995,957	1,498,7

a Nine months. *b* Estimated 30 per cent. *c* Estimate

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1821–1866—Continued.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—continued.

Year ending—	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1850		6,184,190	1,855,257.00
1851		7,669,520	2,300,856.00
1852		6,909,742	2,072,922.60
1853		11,071,906	3,321,571.80
1854		13,159,583	3,947,874.90
1855		9,144,861	2,743,458.30
1856		11,683,476	3,505,042.80
1857		11,009,605	3,302,881.50
1858		7,626,830	1,830,439.20
1859		11,259,693	2,702,326.32
1860		12,787,754	3,069,060.96
1861	245,517	299,043	104,222.79
1862	4,432,392	5,441,719	1,892,316.79
1863	4,363,993	5,147,404	1,810,530.16
1864	9,855,327	10,698,035	5,283,369.36
1865	4,700,021	5,411,043	3,292,422.24
1866	13,556,472	16,676,963	9,931,816.14

DRESS AND PIECE GOODS.

Year ending—	Worsted stuff goods.	Silk and worsted goods.
	Values.	Values.
Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1821	1,766,443	
1822	2,269,513	
1823	1,504,469	
1824	2,158,680	
1825	2,277,468	625,204
1826	1,143,166	225,450
1827	1,382,875	123,525
1828	1,446,146	162,884
1829	1,600,622	283,028
1830	1,397,545	53,916
1831	3,392,037	
1832	2,615,124	
1833	4,281,309	839,824
1834	555,121	51,766
1835	*a* 6,549,278	*a* 993,377
1836	*a* 6,669,312	*a* 3,171,023
1837	*a* 3,350,266	*a* 1,810,947
1838	*a* 3,933,455	*a* 1,522,272
1839	*a* 7,025,898	*a* 2,319,884
1840	*a* 2,387,338	*a* 1,729,792
1841	*a* 3,712,206	*a* 1,931,328
1842	2,366,122	1,311,770
June 30—		
1843 *b*	456,051	318,685
1844	1,835,875	1,292,488
1845	1,938,109	1,510,310
1846	2,658,023	1,778,202
1847	2,924,002	1,965,095

a Free.

DRESS AND PIECE GOODS—continued.

Year ending—	Worsted stuff goods.	Silk and worsted goods.
	Values.	Values.
June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1848	3,858,416	2,456,652
1849	4,070,185	2,452,289
1850	5,004,250	1,653,809
1851	5,419,174	1,783,076
1852	6,296,057	1,667,513
1853	9,796,387	1,880,918
1854	10,375,879	1,594,038
1855	8,590,506	1,133,839
1856	12,236,275	1,335,247
1857	11,365,669	1,580,246
1858	10,780,379	1,249,385
1859	12,289,574	1,622,106
1860	15,018,351	2,193,376
1861	20,944,727	

Delaines and dress goods.

Year ending—	Quantities.	Values.
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1855		240,722
1856		307,328
1857		503,993
1858		515,641
1859		613,248
1860		909,371
1861		541,890
1862	23,183	261,963 17,229
1863		458,471
1864		540,646
1865		220,670
1866		677,193

Of wool or worsted, wholly or in part.
Gray or uncolored.

Year ending—	Quantities.	Values.
June 30—	*Square yards.*	*Dollars.*
1861	5,625	1,135
1863	7,672,987	1,744,639
1864	39,777,952	10,069,768
1865	289,476 436,885	84,607 97,414
1866	87,539 471,359	10,124 122,839

Printed or colored.

1865	28,890,883	8,059,127
1866	74,772,895	21,125,097

b Nine months.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1821–1866—Continued.

DRESS AND PIECE GOODS—continued.

Total dress and piece goods.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1821	1,766,443	441,610.75
1822	2,269,513	567,378.25
1823	1,504,469	376,117.25
1824	2,158,680	539,670.00
1825	2,902,672	756,928.20
1826	1,368,616	353,426.50
1827	1,506,400	382,776.25
1828	1,609,030	410,401.70
1829	1,833,650	470,063.90
1830	1,451,461	365,561.05
1831	3,392,037	848,009.25
1832	2,615,124	653,781.00
1833	4,621,133	462,113.30
1834	606,887	60,688.70
1835	7,542,655	.....
1836	9,840,335	.....
1837	5,161,213	.....
1838	5,455,727	.....
1839	9,345,782	.....
1840	4,117,130	.....
1841	5,643,534	.....
1842	3,677,892	735,578.40
June 30—		
1843 *a*	774,736	232,420.80
1844	3,128,363	938,508.90
1845	3,448,419	1,034,525.70
1846	4,436,225	1,330,867.50
1847	4,889,097	1,330,278.41
1848	6,315,068	1,578,767.00
1849	6,522,474	1,630,618.50
1850	6,658,059	1,664,514.75
1851	7,202,250	1,800,565.00
1852	7,963,570	1,990,892.50
1853	11,677,305	2,919,326.25
1854	11,969,917	2,992,479.25
1855	9,965,067	2,491,266.75
1856	13,878,850	3,469,712.50
1857	13,449,908	3,362,477.00
1858	12,545,405	2,383,626.95
1859	14,525,928	2,759,926.32
1860	18,121,098	3,443,008.62
1861	21,487,752	4,140,046.29
1862	279,192	84,478.11
1863	2,203,110	596,624.60
1864	10,610,414	3,583,324.96
1865	8,461,908	4,743,299.41
1866	21,935,253	10,603,441.05

ENDLESS BELTS FOR PAPER, AND BLANKETING FOR PRINTING MACHINES

Year ending—	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1861	.....	411,473	2,868.25
1865	83,267	87,213	47,177.95
1866	135,716	146,706	78,490.30

FLANNELS.

Flannels, not otherwise specified.

Year ending—	Sq. yds.	Values.	Duties.
Sept. 30—		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1824	.....	156,850	47,055.00
1825	.....	1,065,609	319,682.70
1826	.....	586,823	176,046.90
1827	.....	587,250	176,175.00
1828	.....	521,177	156,353.10
1829	.....	95,034	28,510.20
1833	288,788	118,151	46,206.08
1834	407,433	200,580	62,681.95
1835	597,616	270,351	91,470.92
1836	635,316	306,952	93,598.53
1837	166,188	84,112	24,636.24
1838	199,740	98,011	28,251.54
1839	373,512	172,753	52,198.52
1840	153,281	67,690	20,130.18
1841	212,219	89,048	27,496.86
1842	75,805	30,380	9,102.25
June 30—			
1843 *a*	35,596	17,779	4,955.44
1844	93,835	37,795	13,136.90
1845	205,130	76,055	28,718.20
1846	163,974	68,776	22,956.36
1847	117,122	50,210	14,847.91
1848	514,121	206,895	51,723.75
1849	170,396	52,339	13,084.75
1850	281,779	88,593	22,148.25
1851	334,117	130,489	32,622.25
1852	231,948	87,492	21,873.00
1853	298,218	106,381	26,707.75
1854	487,239	143,079	35,769.75
1855	356,545	134,811	33,703.75
1856	360,991	100,248	25,062.00
1857	364,539	105,779	26,444.75
1858	.....	137,687	26,160.53
1859	.....	101,911	19,363.09
1860	.....	178,890	33,969.10
1861	1,050	186,778	35,524.45
1862	92,642	30,798	9,239.40
1864	1,208,606	457,410	160,093.50
1865	.....	83,329	43,984.97
1866	.....	149,615	85,688.22

a Nine months.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1821-1866—Continued.

HATS AND HAT BODIES.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1832	28	2.16
1834	249	20.46
1835	57	53.95
1836	405	269.50
1837	400	96.94
1838	512	118.92
1839	209	66.22
1840	269	76.92
1841	87	26.18
1842	31	7.87
June 30—		
1843 a	95	40.04
1844	89	34.56
1861	223	44.60
1865	615	307.00
1866	85,772	17,886.00

HOSIERY, SHIRTS, AND OTHER KNIT GOODS, OF WOOL OR MIXED.

Sept. 30—		
1824	55,868	16,760.40
1825	369,747	110,924.10
1826	189,993	56,997.90
1827	376,927	113,078.10
1828	365,339	109,601.70
1829	230,986	80,845.10
1830	133,453	46,708.55
1831	325,856	114,049.60
1832	260,563	91,197.05
1833	463,348	115,837.00
1834	383,977	17,278.97
1835	652,680	29,370.60
1836	700,530	28,021.20
1837	177,092	7,083.68
1838	356,965	12,493.78
1839	1,037,096	36,298.36
1840	506,452	15,193.56
1841	471,877	14,156.31
1842	375,297	9,382.43
June 30—		
1843 a	61,073	18,321.90
1844	662,905	198,871.50
1845	741,242	122,372.60
1846	838,866	251,659.80
1847	621,680	186,504.00
1848	731,009	219,302.70
1849	718,794	215,638.20
1850	718,135	215,440.50
1851	1,211,048	363,314.40
1852	860,997	258,299.10

HOSIERY, SHIRTS, AND OTHER KNIT GOODS, OF WOOL OR MIXED—continued.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1853	1,047,686	314,305.80
1854	1,272,857	381,857.10
1855	1,083,957	325,187.10
1856	1,173,094	351,928.20
1857	1,740,829	522,248.70
1858	1,837,561	441,014.64
1859	719,415	172,659.60
1860	831,627	219,590.48
1861	701,942	168,466.08
1865	321,889	129,344.10
1866	603,808	246,099.20

FLOCKS, WASTE, OR SHODDY.

Year ending—	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1861	794,273	47,182	4,718.20
1862	6,291,077	442,376	44,237.60
1863	7,867,601	561,234	116,246.80
1864	8,133,391	621,514	244,001.73
1865	4,863,064	410,395	145,891.92
1866	7,147,108	589,490	214,413.24

SHAWLS.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1833	116,029	58,014.50
1834	12,092	6,346.00
1835	325,671	742.18
1836	405,577	9,215.88
1837	101,466	1,022.12
1838	248,215	62,714.83
1839	410,856	115,811.47
1840	133,849	48,111.42
1841	109,707	37,687.64
1842	187,420	64,854.30
June 30—		
1843 a	46,874	18,749.60
1844	324,105	129,642.00
1845	455,155	182,462.00
1846	365,215	146,086.00
1847	764,447	245,907.90
1848	1,411,833	423,549.90
1849	1,231,392	369,417.60
1850	937,388	281,216.40
1851	1,018,036	305,410.80

a Nine months.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1821-1866—Continued.

SHAWLS—continued.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1852	717,081	215,124.30
1853	1,412,389	423,716.70
1854	1,476,772	443,031.60
1855	2,240,104	560,026.00
1856	2,529,771	632,442.75
1857	2,246,351	561,587.75
1858	2,002,653	380,504.07
1859	2,877,352	546,696.88
1860	2,806,987	533,327.53
1861	2,032,786	491,605.81
1862	105,925	32,467.09
1865	34,295	20,580.04
1866	32,901	17,354.16

YARNS.

Woolen.

Year ending—	Pounds.	Values.
Sept. 30—		*Dollars.*
1833		4,640
1834		298
1835		889
1836	462	812
1837	685	334
1838	282	86
1839	313	156
1840	1,547	807
1841	1,758	660
1842	2,670	1,053

Worsted.

1833		96,079
1834		166,209
1835		261,626
1836		211,894
1837		172,128
1838		136,608
1839		368,902
1840		103,931
1841		157,564
1842		216,558
June 30—		
1843 a		60,961
1844		159,020
1845		187,975
1846		266,330
1847		128,833
1848		143,407
1849		113,463

YARNS—continued.

Worsted—Continued.

Year ending—	Pounds.	Values.
June 30—		*Dollars.*
1850		170,639
1851		216,876
1852		220,259
1853		280,896
1854		359,341
1855		160,599
1856		198,746
1857		192,147
1858		196,285
1859		386,824
1860		593,371
1861		461,656
1862	479,558	372,533
1863	857,967	383,011
1864	413,928	434,549
1865	865,333	395,589

Total yarns.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1833	102,719	21,471.80
1834	166,507	33,355.04
1835	262,515	52,663.02
1836	212,706	42,685.91
1837	172,462	34,567.76
1838	136,689	27,357.74
1839	368,958	73,822.21
1840	104,738	21,081.57
1841	158,224	31,766.20
1842	217,611	43,680.90
June 30—		
1843 a	60,961	18,288.39
1844	159,020	47,706.00
1845	187,975	56,392.50
1846	266,330	79,899.00
1847	128,833	34,692.05
1848	143,407	35,851.75
1849	113,463	28,365.75
1850	170,639	42,659.75
1851	216,876	54,219.00
1852	220,259	55,064.75
1853	280,896	70,224.00
1854	359,341	89,835.25
1855	160,599	40,199.75
1856	198,746	49,686.50
1857	192,147	48,036.75
1858	196,285	37,294.15
1859	386,824	73,496.56
1860	593,371	112,740.49

a Nine months.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1821–1866—Continued.

YARNS—continued.
Total yarns—Continued.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1861 *a*	485,430	95,652.22
1862	372,533	122,231.10
1863	383,011	150,175.74
1864	434,549	163,443.76
1865	395,589	188,943.03
1866 *b*	559,667	273,194.56

ALL OTHER MANUFACTURES OF—

Sept. 30—		
1824	144,273	43,281.90
1825	1,008,272	302,481.60
1826	892,346	267,703.80
1827	895,573	298,225.80
1828	824,944	262,543.11
1829	840,132	287,572.03
1830	619,253	286,147.66
1831	1,648,215	744,286.82
1832	1,181,948	533,098.16
1833	650,368	322,387.88
1834	203,787	95,779.89
1835	453,404	218,089.88
1836	713,757	314,073.08
1837	90,525	39,831.00
1838	315,005	129,152.05
1839	522,554	214,247.14
1840	221,885	84,316.30
1841	395,293	150,211.34
1842	336,989	117,946.15
June 30—		
1843 *c*	75,292	30,116.80
1844	396,178	158,471.20
1845	553,468	221,387.20
1846	788,027	315,210.80
1847	845,409	298,552.10
1848	790,108	237,032.40
1849	851,487	255,446.10
1850	1,914,159	574,247.70
1851	1,237,816	371,344.80
1852	594,954	178,486.20
1853	1,124,932	337,479.60
1854	1,423,330	426,999.00
1855	274,514	82,354.20
1856	505,004	151,501.20
1857	693,640	208,092.00
1858	663,372	159,209.28

ALL OTHER MANUFACTURES OF—continued.

Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1859	1,853,468	444,831.12
1860	1,311,578	314,778.72
1861	487,975	118,746.08
1862	6,434,262	1,929,678.60
1863	10,822,145	3,808,750.75
1864	7,998,491	2,788,971.85
1865	4,964,907	2,482,453.50
1866	12,962,954	7,008,225.14

GRAND TOTAL.

Sept. 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1821	7,238,954	1,555,325.75
1822	11,752,595	2,513,552.00
1823	7,953,433	1,696,154.85
1824	8,124,687	1,985,666.80
1825	12,017,468	3,475,430.65
1826	8,657,424	2,548,495.20
1827	8,866,226	2,794,539.27
1828	8,842,389	2,754,284.92
1829	7,193,653	2,591,229.74
1830	5,900,988	2,333,062.21
1831	13,197,364	5,172,566.83
1832	10,440,490	4,151,896.41
1833	13,713,141	4,662,142.38
1834	7,444,035	2,681,520.85
1835	*a* 19,151,950	4,266,176.08
1836	*a* 24,637,881	5,242,550.48
1837	*a* 10,400,782	1,817,292.66
1838	*a* 13,130,956	2,677,638.18
1839	*a* 21,024,427	3,828,925.25
1840	*a* 10,808,485	2,196,949.06
1841	*a* 12,943,883	2,382,876.24
1842	9,689,648	2,559,817.42
June 30—		
1843 *c*	2,971,456	1,072,055.60
1844	11,751,971	4,124,155.56
1845	13,578,352	4,704,477.94
1846	12,778,854	4,436,930.61
1847	13,664,102	3,903,352.77
1848	13,405,461	5,073,711.16
1849	16,779,501	4,583,293.60
1850	19,620,619	5,415,887.65
1851	22,358,879	6,179,538.55
1852	20,611,286	5,695,183.65
1853	31,819,771	8,797,248.80

a In 1861 there were imported of yarns exceeding No. 14, 5,441 pounds, value, $4,017; of yarns valued under 50 cents a pound, and not exceeding in fineness No. 14, 2,223 pounds, value $430; of yarn valued at 50 cents and not over $1, 6,289 pounds, value, $5,075; of yarn valued over $1 a pound, 12,839 pounds, value, $14,252.

b In 1866 the following imports of yarn are included in the total: Valued under 50 cents a pound and not exceeding in fineness No. 14, 7,499 pounds, value, $3,086; valued at 50 cents and not over $1 a pound, 45,081, value, $38,616; valued at over $1 a pound, 404,848 pounds, value, $517,965.

c Nine months.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1821–1866—Continued.

GRAND TOTAL—continued.			GRAND TOTAL—continued.		
Year ending—	Values.	Duties.	Year ending—	Values.	Duties.
June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	June 30—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1854	37, 904, 473	10, 568, 666. 05	1861	30, 430, 140	6, 282, 930. 79
1855	27, 754, 372	7, 584, 269. 34	1862	15, 639, 913	4, 936, 725. 54
1856	35, 562, 712	9, 718, 902. 85	1863	21, 524, 802	7, 368, 120. 52
1857	35, 289, 345	9, 623, 996. 95	1864	33, 349, 702	13, 238, 984. 64
1858	29, 534, 655	6, 202, 491. 26	1865	21, 929, 487	12, 177, 142. 57
1859	37, 295, 594	7, 903, 577. 07	1866	58, 719, 756	30, 813, 761. 51
1860	43, 141, 988	9, 139, 193. 53			

Imports and Duties, 1867-1883.

NOTE.—The kinds of wool embraced in each of the classes of wool are prescribed by the tariff as follows:

Class 1, clothing wools: That is to say, merino, mestiza, mets, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes 2 and 3.

Class 2, combing wools: That is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.

Class 3, carpet wools and other similar wools: Such as Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867-1883.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Class 1:							
Clothing wools—			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value 32 cents or less per pound	1867	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent	567,010	149,663.74	73,164.01	0.265	48·88
	1868	...do	4,461,512	833,083.68	537,790.40	.187	64·50
	1869	...do	2,435,202·50	477,222.64	296,014.74	.197	62·03
	1870	...do	5,835,879	997,692.08	693,334.03	.....	.....
	1871	...do	5,851,638·25	1,162,446.85	713,032.99	.198	63·34
	1872	...do	14,733,970	3,342,687.58	1,841,092.64	.227	55·07
	1873	...do	272,718	67,759.27	34,725.32	.248	51·24
		10 cents per pound and 11 per cent less 10 per cent	4,732,486·50	1,183,443.61	543,624.80	.250	45·93
	1874	...do	1,264,904·50	362,292.55	149,708.42	.286	41·32
	1875	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent	1,479,650	378,570.53	189,607.76	.256	50·08
		10 cents per pound and 11 per cent less 10 per cent	9,975,654	2,564,249.51	1,151,669.52	.257	44·91
	1876	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent	4,756,911·50	1,109,456.33	597,731.36	.235	53·88
		10 cents per pound and 11 per cent less 10 per cent	3,093,767·50	784,738.00	356,128.15	.253	45·38

	1877	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent.	9,175,219·50	2,160,119.32	1,155,135.07	.285	53·46
		10 cents per pound and 11 per cent less 10 per cent	58,442	15,220.00	6,766.56	.260	44·46
	1878	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent.	9,338,199·25	2,214,233.40	1,177,385.61	.237	53·17
		10 cents per pound and 11 per cent less 10 per cent	49,345	14,097.00	5,836.65	.285	41·40
	1879	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent.	5,173,616·20	1,091,135.01	637,386.48	.211	58·41
	1880	....do	24,907,049·83	5,644,976.13	3,111,652.36	.227	55·12
	1881	....do	19,944,040·30	4,492,839.79	2,488,616.40	.225	55·39
	1882	....do	13,378,362·50	2,990,173.30	1,666,755.31	.224	55·74
	1883	....do	11,466,637·50	2,526,477.00	1,424,576.19	.220	56·39
Value over 32 cents per pound	1867	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.	703,346	265,945.67	110,996.09	.376	41·73
	1868	....do	90,116	34,817.00	14,295.62	.....	.....
	1869	....do	76,999	28,492.00	12,089.08	.....	.....
	1870	....do	694,614	251,460.00	108,499.68	.....	.....
	1871	....do	82,595	30,930.00	13,004.40	.374	42·04
	1872	....do	1,983,186·50	793,011.31	317,283.51	.400	40·01
	1873	....do	14,030	8,686.20	2,552.15	.618	29·37
		12 cents per pound and 10 per cent less 10 per cent	708,517·50	339,739.86	107,096.56	.480	31·52
	1874	....do	1,087,391	431,752.00	156,295.94	.397	36·20
	1875	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.	65,376	27,045.07	10,549.63	.414	39·01
		12 cents per pound and 10 per cent less 10 per cent	1,582,453	625,248.00	227,177.30	.395	36·33
	1876	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.	779,286·50	286,617.00	122,176.10	.368	42·63
		12 cents per pound and 10 per cent less 10 per cent.	3,816	1,643.00	560.00	.430	34·08
	1877	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.	49,981·25	22,173.00	8,215.05	.444	37·05
	1878	....do	483,842	182,810.00	76,342.04	.378	41·76
	1879	....do	50,714	20,031.00	8,088.78	.395	40·38
	1880	....do	1,166,056·75	435,947.00	183,521.51	.374	42·10
	1881	....do	643,832	244,435.00	101.703.35	.380	41·61
	1882	....do	73,136	30,079.00	11,784.22	.411	39·18
	1883	....do	57,478	25,960.40	9,493.40	.452	36·57

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Class 1—Continued.							
Clothing wools—Continued.							
Scoured—							
Value 32 cents or less per pound (before being scoured)			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1871	30 cents per pound and 33 per cent	3,334	1,216.00	1,401.42	·365	115·24
	1874	30 cents per pound and 33 per cent less 10 per cent	8,116	1,674.00	2,688.50	·206	160·60
	1876	30 cents per pound and 33 per cent.	2,332	1,598.00	1,226.94	·685	76·77
	1878	..... do	4,037	1,863.00	1,825.89	·461	98·01
	1879	.....do	229	166.00	123.48	·725	74·38
	1880	.....do	13,661	8,757.00	6,988.11	·641	79·80
	1881	.....do	9,090	8,544.00	5,546.52	·949	64·92
	1882	.....do	9,498	8,790.00	5,750.10	·925	65·42
	1883	.....do	10,916·80	9,515.00	6,414.99	·872	67·42
Value (before scouring) over 32 cents per pound	1868	36 cents per pound and 30 per cent.	251	141.00	132.66	·562	94·06
	1872	.....do	679	259.00	322.14	·381	124·38
	1873	36 cents per pound and 30 per cent less 10 per cent	3,332	1,904.00	1,593.65	·571	83·70
	1874	.....do	1,906	890.00	855.79	·461	97·26
	1877	36 cents per pound and 30 per cent.	130	67.00	66 90	·515	99·85
	1883	.....do	4,792	2,332.00	2,424.72	·487	103·99
Washed—							
Value 32 cents or less per pound (before being washed)	1871	20 cents per pound and 22 per cent.	23,430	7,068.00	6,240.96	·301	88·30
	1872	.....do	122,949	33,795.00	32,024.70	·274	94·76
	1873	20 cents per pound and 22 per cent less 10 per cent	258,336	124,767.00	71,204.57	·482	57·07

	1874	.....do	31,218	16,062.00	8,799.54	·514	54·78
	1875	....do	13,585	6,848.00	3,801.22	·504	55·51
		20 cents per pound and 22 per cent...	646	315.00	198.50	·488	63·16
	1876	.....do	7,248	3,659.00	2,254.58	·505	61·89
	1877	.....do	9,777	4,806.00	3,012.72	·492	62·69
	1878	.....do	40,488	17,960.00	12,048.80	·443	67·09
	1879	.....do	5,328	2,913.00	1,706.46	·547	58·58
	1880	.....do	695,525	320,992.00	209,723.24	·462	65·34
	1881	.....do	11,765	5,218.00	3,500.96	·444	67·09
	1882	.....do	26,748	12,169.00	8,026.78	·455	65·96
	1883	.....do	6,563	3,029.00	1,978.98	·462	65·33
Value over 32 cents per pound (before being washed)	1872	24 cents per pound and 20 per cent....	30,547	14,207.00	10,172.68	·465	71·60
	1873	24 cents per pound and 20 per cent less 10 per cent.....	34,068	17,900.00	10,580.70	·525	59·11
	1874	.....do	4,672	2,646.00	1,485.45	·566	56·14
	1875	.....do	315	259.00	114.66	·822	44·27
	1876	24 cents per pound and 20 per cent....	4	2.00	1.36	·500	68·00
	1877	.....do	479·50	254.00	165.88	·530	65·31
	1878	.....do	101	80.00	40.24	·792	50·03
	1879	.....do	100	56.00	35.20	·560	62·86
	1880	.....do	2,879	1,601.00	1,011.16	·556	63·14
	1881	.....do	980	417.00	318.60	·426	76·40
	1882	.....do	2,178	1,196.00	761.92	·549	63·70
	1883	.....do	143	130.00	60.32	·909	46·40
Total Class 1	1867	.....	1,270,356	415,609.41	184,160.10	.....	.....
	1868	.....	4,551,879	868,041.68	552,218.68	.....	.....
	1869	.....	2,512,201·50	505,714.64	308,103.82	.....	.....
	1870	.....	6,530,493	1,249,152.08	801,833.71	.....	.....
	1871	.....	5,960,997·25	1,201,660.85	733,679.83	.....	.....
	1872	.....	16,871,331·50	4,183,959.89	2,200,895.67	.....	.....
	1873	.....	6,029,488	1,744,199.94	771,377.55	.....	.....
	1874	.....	2,898,209·50	815,306.55	319,883.64	.....	.....

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Class 1—Continued.							
Clothing wools—Continued.							
Washed—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Total Class 1	1875		13,117,679	3,602,535.11	1,583,118.59	.....	.....
	1876		8,643,365·50	2,187,713.33	1,080,078.49	.....	.....
	1877		9,294,029·25	2,202,639.32	1,173,362.18	.....	.....
	1878		9,916,012·25	2,431,043.40	1,273,479.23	.....	.....
	1879		5,229,967·20	1,114,301.01	647,340.40	.....	.....
	1880		26,785,171·58	6,412,273.13	3,512,896.38	.....	.....
	1881		20,609,707·30	4,751,453.79	2,599,685.83	.....	.....
	1882		13,489,922·50	3,042,407.30	1,693,078.33	.....	.....
	1883		11,546,530·30	2,567,443.40	1,444,948.60	.....	.....
Class No. 2:							
Combing wools—							
Value 32 cents or less per pound	1867	10 cents per pound and 10 per cent	150,302	31,827.10	18,212.91	·211	57·22
	1868	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent	1,801,358	333,961.81	216,651.60	.....	.....
	1869	do	3,956,048·50	893,157.83	493,852.21	.227	55·29
	1870	do	1,973,194	479,265.55	250,038.61	.273	52·17
	1871	do	17,431,746·50	3,081,672.82	2,082,158.66	.182	67·56
	1872	do	35,873,654·50	6,648,434.96	4,318,693.30	.185	64·96
	1873	do	1,566,377	350,961.00	195,243.41	.224	55·63
		10 cents per pound and 11 per cent less 10 per cent	42,278,227	9,597,768.00	4,755,219.56	.226	49·54
	1874	do	25,560,382·50	5,595,347.00	2,854,373.80	.218	51·01
	1875	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent	172,262	55,531.00	23,334.61	.322	42·00
		10 cents per pound and 11 per cent less 10 per cent	5,308,266	1,183,591.00	594,919.48	.223	50·26

Value over 32 cents per pound	1876	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent.	449,262	131,562.00	59,398.02	.293	45·14
		10 cents per pound and 11 per cent less 10 per cent	68,656	21,947.00	8,351.79	.320	38·05
	1877	10 cents per pound and 11 per cent.	1,426,440·50	445,405.00	191,638.60	.312	24·62
	1878	do	2,077,382	633,464.40	277,419.29	.305	43·79
	1879	do	1,618,587	378,207.71	203,461.56	.234	53·80
	1880	do	10,920,005	2,925,417.00	1,413,796.38	.268	48·32
	1881	do	4,207,558·50	1,193,900.39	552,084.89	.284	46·24
	1882	do	2,259,850	626,421.14	294,891.33	.277	47·08
	1883	do	1,306,751	314,391.10	165,258.13	.241	52·56
	1868	12 cents per pound and 22 per cent.	129,800	50,546.74	20,650.67	.39	40·75
	1869	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.	577,318	199,139.28	89,192.09	.345	44·78
	1870	do	779,374·50	285,881.76	122,113.12	.367	44.78
	1871	do	233,853	86,162.00	36,678.56	.367	42·56
	1872	do	5,280,738·75	2,303,289.19	864,017.57	.436	37·51
	1873	do	135,306	67,824.00	23,019.12	.501	33·94
		12 cents per pound and 10 per cent less 10 per cent	5,558,537	2,705,681.00	843,833.35	.483	31·18
	1874	do	1,525,055	596,614.00	218,401.26	.391	36·60
	1875	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.	266,963	111,689.00	43,204.46	.418	38·68
		12 cents per pound and 10 per cent less 10 per cent	2,021,666	802,450.00	290,560.44	.397	36·21
	1876	12 cents per pound and 10 per cent.	2,631,333	999,952.00	415,755.16	.380	41·58
	1877	do	1,083,513·50	385,310.00	168,552.62	.356	43·74
	1878	do	951,487	336,219.00	147,800.34	.353	43·96
	1879	do	89,438·25	34,727.00	14,205.29	.388	40·91
	1880	do	2,346,036·42	875,596.00	369,083.87	.373	42·15
	1881	do	213,932	77,432.00	33,415.04	.362	43·15
	1882	do	58,821	21,831.00	9,241.62	.371	42·33
	1883	do	66,362·00	29,596.00	10,923.12	.446	36·91

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Class No. 2—Continued.							
Combing wools—Continued.							
Scoured—							
Value 32 cents or less per pound (before being scoured			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1872	30 cents per pound and 33 per cent.	894	265.00	295.65	.332	111·56
	1876	do	56	43.00	30.99	.768	72·07
	1879	do	1,576	826.00	745.38	.524	90·24
	1880	do	815	717.00	481.11	.880	67·10
Value over 32 cents per pound (before being scoured	1872	36 cents per pound and 30 per cent.	373	142.00	176.88	.380	123·94
	1873	36 cents per pound and 30 per cent less 10 per cent.	1,784	1,267.00	920.11	.710	72·62
	1874	do	2,000	1,189.00	969.03	.594	81·50
Total class 2	1867		150,302	31,827.10	18,212.91		
	1868		1,931,156	284,508.55	237,282.27		
	1869		4,533,366·50	1,092,297.11	583,044.30		
	1870		2,752,568·50	765,147.31	372,151.73		
	1871		17,665,599·50	3,167,834.82	2,118,837.22		
	1872		41,155,460·25	8,952,131.15	5,183,183.40		
	1873		49,540,231	12,723,501.00	5,818,235.55		
	1874		27,087,437·50	6,193,150.00	3,073,744.09		
	1875		7,769,157	2,153,261.00	952,018.99		
	1876		3,149,307	1,153,504.00	483,535.96		
	1877		2,509,954	880,715.00	360 191.22		
	1878		3,028,969	969,663.40	425,219.63		
	1879		1,709,601·25	413,760.71	218,412.28		
	1880		13,266,856·42	3,801,730.00	1,783,361.46		
	1881		4,421,490·50	1,271,332.39	585,499.93		

	1882	.....	2,318,671	648,252.14	304,132.95	.....	.....
	1883	.....	1,373,113·90	343,987.10	176,181.24	.....	.....
Class No. 3:							
Carpet and other similar wools—							
Value 12 cents or less per pound..	1867	3 cents per pound.....	13,986,817	1,440,745.92	419,604.51	.108	29·12
	1868	.....do	9,020,818	966,594.00	270,634.54	.107	27·99
	1869	.....do	19,003,481	2,038,131.05	570,104.43	.107	27·97
	1870	.....do	23,902,621·50	2,505,413.00	717,078.65	.105	28·62
	1871	.....do	19,658,743	2,072,516.46	589,762.20	.105	28·45
	1872	.....do	17,887,464	1,934,673.30	536,623.92	.108	27·73
	1873	.....do	447,758	50,482.78	13,432.74	.112	26·68
		3 cents per pound less 10 per cent.....	10,475,613	1,247,781.70	282,841.66	.118	22·66
	1874	.....do	14,730,863	1,774,327.01	397,733.85	.120	22·41
	1875	.....do	17,207,295	2,139,832.70	464,597.07	.124	21·81
		3 cents per pound.....	4,606,458	569,179.00	138,193.59	.123	24·28
	1876	.....do	14,431,527	1,747,976.45	432,945.81	.121	22·77
		3 cents per pound less 10 per cent.....	675,291	89,651.00	18,232.87	.133	20·34
	1877	3 cents per pound.....	18,952,776	2,182,817.26	568,583.28	.115	26·05
	1878	.....do	19,855,962	2,233,597.89	595,679.46	.112	26·63
	1879	.....do	29,641,998	3,850,109.71	889,259.79	.118	23·54
	1880	.....do	49,301,443·50	5,524,952.05	1,479,043.31	.112	26·77
	1881	.....do	28,917,217·33	3,384,423.97	867,516.52	.117	25·63
	1882	.....do	32,501,620	3,825,762.10	975,048.60	.118	25·49
	1883	.....do	28,477,598	3,436,786.78	854,327.79	.121	24·86
Value 12 cents or lessper pound (sec. 2908, Rev. Stat.).....	1867	4 cents per pound.....	128	38.00	5.12	.291	13·16
	1868	.....do	74,389	9,647.00	2,935.56	.182	31·05
	1876	.....do	1,453,251	207,442.00	58,130.04	.143	28·02
	1877	.....do	279,898	42,810.00	11,195.92	.153	26·15
	1880	.....do	111,119	13,461.00	4,444.76	.121	33·02
Value over 12 cents per pound	1867	6 cents per pound.....	22,276,072	3,891,290.43	1,336,564.32	.175	34·35
	1868	.....do	9,000,893	1,728,526.60	540,053.58	.192	31·24
	1869	.....do	8,646,890	1,614,951.00	518,813.40	.187	32·12
	1870	.....do	5,448,384	910,611.00	326,903.04	.165	35·89

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Class No. 3—Continued.							
Carpets and other similar wools—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value over 12 cents per pound	1871	6 cents per pound	6, 892, 252	1, 263, 122. 00	413, 535. 12	.183	33·74
	1872	....do	18, 401, 384	4, 500, 674. 00	1, 104, 063. 04	.245	24·25
	1873	....do	569, 727·50	120, 632. 13	34, 183. 65	.211	28·33
		6 cents per pound less 10 per cent	17, 149, 764	4, 579, 568. 00	926, 087. 31	.207	20·22
	1874	....do	12, 577, 227	2, 829, 063. 00	679, 170. 30	.225	24
	1875	6 cents per pound	1, 450, 322	314, 984. 00	87, 019. 32	.[1]217	27·63
		6 cents per pound less 10 per cent	7, 535, 388	1, 458, 830. 00	406, 910. 96	.94	27·90
	1876	....do	1, 806	144. 00	97. 52	.080	67·72
		6 cents per pound	11, 903, 130	2, 501, 185. 00	774, 187. 89	.210	28·58
	1877	....do	9, 077, 787	1, 753, 990. 00	544, 604. 22	.193	31·17
	1878	....do	7, 000, 298	1, 361, 042. 00	420, 017. 83	.194	30·86
	1879	....do	3, 521, 061	638, 642. 00	211, 263. 66	.181	33·08
	1880	....do	9, 907, 849·50	2, 161, 250. 09	594, 470. 97	.218	27·51
	1881	....do	13, 468, 552	2, 653, 616. 75	808, 113. 12	.197	30·45
	1882	....do	14, 706, 555	2, 816, 937. 00	882, 393. 30	.192	31·32
	1883	....do	11, 652, 509·83	2, 143, 750. 00	699, 150. 59	.184	32·61
Scoured—							
Value 12 cents or less per pound (before being scoured)	1888	9 cents per pound	220	21. 00	19. 80	.900	94·29
Value over 12 cents per pound (before being scoured)	1872	18 cents per pound	293	121. 00	52. 74	.412	43·58
Total, class 3	1867		86, 263, 017	5, 332. 074. 35	1, 756, 173. 95		

	1868	18,096,600	2,704,767.60	813,673.68	.....	.....
	1869	27,650,371	3,653,082.05	1,088,917.83	.....	.....
	1870	29,351,005·50	3,416,024.00	1,043,081.69	.....	.....
	1871	26,550,995	3,335,638.46	1,003,297.41	.....	.....
	1872	36,289,141	6,435,468.30	1,640,759.70	.....	.....
	1873	28,642,862·50	5,998,464.61	1,256,545.36	.....	.....
	1874	27,308,090	4,603,410.01	1,076,903.65	.....	.....
	1875	30,799,458	4,472,825.70	1,096,720.96	.....	.....
	1876	28,465,005	4,546,398.45	1,223,594.04	.....	.....
	1877	28,310,411	3,979,617.26	1,124,443.42	.....	.....
	1878	26,856,280	3,594,639.89	1,015,697.29	.....	.....
	1879	33,163,054	3,988,751.71	1,100,523.45	.....	.....
	1880	59,320,412	7,699,663.05	2,077,959.04	.....	.....
	1881	42,385,769·33	6,038,040.72	1,675,629.64	.....	.....
	1882	47,208,175	6,642,699.10	1,857,441.90	.....	.....
	1883	40,130,322·83	5,580,557.73	1,553,498.18	.....	.....
Total unmanufactured wools	1867	37,683,675	5,779,510.86	1,958,546.96	15.34	.....
	1868	24,579,637	3,957,317.83	1,603,174.63	16.10	.....
	1869	34,695,939	5,251,093.80	1,980,065.95	15.14	.....
	1870	38,634,067	5,430,323.39	2,217,967.13	14.06	.....
	1871	50,177,591·75	7,705,134.13	3,855,814.46	16.	.....
	1872	94,315,932·75	19,571,559.34	9,024,838.77	20.75	.....
	1873	84,212,581·50	20,466,165.55	7,846,158.46	24.30	.....
	1874	56,793,737	11,611,866.56	4,470,481.38	20.43	.....
	1875	51,686,294	10,228,621.81	3,631,858.54	19.79	.....
	1876	40,257,677·50	7,887,615.78	2,787,208.49	19.59	.....
	1877	40,114,394·25	7,012,971.58	2,657,996.82	17.48	.....
	1878	39,801,161·25	6,995,366.69	2,714,396.15	17.58	.....
	1879	40,102,642·45	5,516,813.43	1,966,276.08	13.78	.....
	1880	99,372,440	17,913,666.18	7,374,216.88	18.03	.....
	1881	67,416,967·13	12,060,826.90	4,860,815.40	17.89	.....
	1882	63,016,768·50	10,333,358.54	3,854,653.18	16.40	.....
	1883	53,049,967·03	8,491,988.23	3,174,628.02	16.01	.....

a Pror to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Carpets:							
Aubusson, Axminster and carpets woven whole for rooms			*Square yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1867	80 per cent.	(a)	227.00	181.60	.....	80·00
		50 per cent.	(a)	39,272.00	19,636.00	.....	50·00
	1868	do	(a)	313,863.18	156,931.59	.....	50·00
	1869	do	200,274	289,364.00	144,682.00	1.44	50·00
	1870	do	203,704	310,801.85	155,400.92	1.52	50·00
	1871	do	209,290	324,857.50	162,428.75	1.55	50·00
	1872	do	341,360	518,027.00	259,015.50	1.51	50·00
	1873	do	3,806	6,663.00	3,331.50	1.75	50·00
		50 per cent less 10 per cent.	220,012	419,325.00	188,696.25	1.90	45·00
	1874	50 per cent.	2	7.00	3.50	3.50	50·00
		50 per cent less 10 per cent	162,358	330,644.07	148,789.84	2.03	45·00
	1875	do	129,416·50	278,825.00	125,471.25	2.15	45·00
		50 per cent.	27,754·25	58,174.00	29,087.00	2.09	50·00
	1876	do	122,550	291,816.50	145,908.25	2.38	50·00
		50 per cent less 10 per cent	3,451	7,415.00	3,336.75	2.14	45·00
	1877	do	948	2,130.00	958.50	2.24	45·00
		50 per cent.	100,123·25	235,896.00	117,948.00	2.35	50·00
	1878	do	76,664·16	172,406.00	86,203.00	2.24	50·00
	1879	do	68,760·53	166,865.00	83,432.50	2.42	50·00
	1880	do	95,983·83	237,202.00	118,601.00	2.47	50·00
	1881	do	165,748	371,681.00	185,840.50	2.24	50·00
	1882	do	214,749·37	469,961.00	234,980.50	2.18	50·00
	1883	do	269,174	474,575.53	237,287.77	1.76	50·00
Brussels, wrought by the Jacquard loom	1867	44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	158,664·50	240,966.00	154,150.48	1.51	63·88
	1868	do	547,976·75	735,764.97	498,627.51	1.34	67·77
	1869	do	887,820·75	1,160,453.00	796,799.68	1.62	68·66

	1870	……do ……	981,896·25	1,276,122.00	878,677.04	1.29	68·85
	1871	……do ……	1,304,850·87	1,604,986.98	1,135,879.82	1.23	70·77
	1872	……do ……	1,163,680·50	1,626,767.58	1,081,388.08	1.39	66·47
	1873	……do ……	7,577·50	10,755.00	7,098.35	1.42	65·06
		44 cents per square yard less 10 per cent	861,161·38	1,279,736.70	744,137.10	1.48	58·15
	1874	……do ……	633,745·90	939,003.78	546,749.70	1.48	58·23
	1875	……do ……	366,489·75	531,382.51	312,515.45	1.45	58·81
		44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	44,271·25	64,633.00	42,100.90	1.46	65·13
	1876	……do ……	244,367·75	347,271.00	229,066.66	1.42	65·96
		44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent less 10 per cent ……	12,137	17,685.00	10,377.04	1.45	58·68
	1877	……do ……	427	658.00	376.36	1.54	57·19
		44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	132,213·25	178,507.00	120,651.28	1.35	67·59
	1878	44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent less 10 per cent ……	295	421.00	245.48	1.47	58·31
		44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	98,507·50	123,253.00	84,281.85	1.31	68·38
	1879	……do ……	76,706·66	100,678.00	68,988.23	1.31	68·52
	1880	……do ……	118,871·69	142,955.00	102,337.79	1.20	71·58
	1881	……do ……	162,106·35	213,724.00	146,130.19	1.31	68·37
	1882	……do ……	109,540	134,320.00	95,209.61	1.22	70·88
	1883	……do ……	136,505·05	165,636.30	118,034.94	1.21	71·27
Brussels and tapestry Brussels, printed on the warp	1867	50 cents per square yard ……	1,552,567·25	1,571,135.25	779,283.62	1.01	49·60
	1868	……do ……	13,819	16,287.00	6,909.50	1.18	42·42
		50 cents per square yard and 50 per cent	279	930.00	604.50	3.33	65·00
	1871	50 cents per square yard……	68·25	94.57	34.13	1.39	35·92
	1872	……do ……	22·50	36.00	11.25	1.63	31·25
	1873	……do ……	79·62	126.00	39.81	1.58	31·69
		50 cents per square yard less 10 per cent	710·25	1,098.00	319.62	1.54	29·10
	1874	……do ……	298·62	476.05	134.39	1.50	28·21
Brussels tapestry……	1867	28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	568,334·87	551,927.77	352,308.27	.97	63·83
	1868	……do ……	1,839,478·75	1,601,039.15	1,075,420.27	.87	67·07
	1869	……do ……	2,056,737	1,687,002.37	1,166,337.19	.82	69·13
	1870	……do ……	2,027,976·75	1,753,617.49	1,181,599.61	.86	67·38

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Carpets—Continued.			*Square yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Brussels tapestry	1871	28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	2,517,716·25	1,988,026.06	1,400,769.66	.78	70·46
	1872	....do	2,759,090·75	2,339,780.91	1,591,468.73	.84	68·02
	1873	....do	21,751·50	19,531.00	12,926.27	.89	66·18
		28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent.	2,576,731	2,338,550.00	1,385,979.63	.90	59·26
	1874	....do	2,099,300·87	1,890,958.85	1,124,676.01	.90	59·42
	1875	....do	1,368,786·50	1,206,665.72	725,033.99	.88	60·09
		28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	85,924	76,107.40	50,606.31	.88	66.51
	1876	....do	438,094·33	394,993.30	260,914.06	.90	65·99
		28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent.	108,864	97,597.00	58,176.81	.89	59·61
	1877	....do	10,132	9,351.00	5,498.82	.92	58·81
		28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	260,217·25	222,780.50	153,356.11	.83	68·83
	1878	28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent.	6,520	5,982.00	3,527.37	.91	58·96
		28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	87,732·63	79,612.89	52,429.64	.90	65·85
	1879	....do	44,518·25	41,544.55	27,005.70	93	65
	1880	....do	789,259·50	504,301.00	397,498.02	.64	78·82
	1881	....do	415,447·29	284,258.00	215,815.54	.68	75·92
	1882	....do	113,552·75	83,242.07	60,929.50	.73	73·20
	1883	....do	43,636·75	36,189.00	24,884.44	.83	68·76
Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, etc.	1867	25 cents per square yard	265,934·50	129,297.00	66,483.63	.49	51·43
		25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	9,447	4,945.00	4,092.50	.52	82·76
	1868	25 cents per square yard	1,857·50	696.00	464.38	.37	66·72
		25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	65,772·75	29,298.00	26,697.48	.44	91·12
	1869	25 per cent	.....	675.00	168.75	.....	25
		25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	43,294	19,700.61	17,718.71	.45	89·94

	1870	.....do	46,257	20,815.00	18,849.51	.45	90·55
	1871	.....do	61,544·67	28,453.00	25,344.72	.46	89·07
	1872	.....do	41,137	19,273.73	17,030.06	.47	88·35
	1873	25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. less 10 per cent.	33,302	15,322.00	12,319.41	.46	80·40
	1874	.....do	17,994·25	8,868.25	6,842.25	.49	77·15
	1875	.....do	18,084	9,379.00	7,012.04	.52	74·76
		25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	1,001	408.00	393.05	.41	96·34
	1876	25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent.	787	390.00	301.82	.50	76·22
		25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	15,128	7,994.00	6,579.90	.53	82·31
	1877	.....do	12,999·50	6,407.00	5,492.33	.49	85·72
	1878	.....do	3,369	1,396.00	1,330.00	.41	95·33
	1879	.....do	3,102	1,124.00	1,168.90	.36	103·99
	1880	.....do	12,007	5,669.00	4,983.90	.47	87·95
	1881	.....do	6,870	2,802.00	2,698.20	.41	96·30
	1882	.....do	5,331	2,039.00	2,046.40	.38	100·36
	1883	.....do	7,766·25	2,762.00	2,908.26	.36	105·30
Of wool, cotton, or parts of either, not otherwise specified	1867	40 per cent		132,525.98	53,010.39		40
	1868	.....do		155,609.00	62,243.60		40
	1869	.....do		135,338.00	54,135.20		40
	1870	.....do		101,799.74	40,719.90		40
	1871	.....do		112,802.83	45,121.13		40
	1872	.....do		98,365.70	39,346.28		40
	1873	.....do		1,769.00	707.60		40
		40 per cent less 10 per cent		110,667.11	39,840.16		36
	1874	.....do		63,450.94	22,842.34		36
		40 per cent		89.00	35.60		40
	1875	.....do		7,880.00	3,152.00		40
		40 per cent less 10 per cent		43,905.00	11,805.80		36
	1876	.....do		1,061.00	381.96		36
		40 per cent		80,278.00	32,111.20		40
	1877	.....do		58,374.35	23,549.74		40

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Carpets—Continued.							
Of wool, cotton, or parts of either, not otherwise specified			*Square yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1878	40 per cent	.....	51,886.00	20,754.40	.....	40
	1879	....do	.....	41,024.10	16,409.64	.....	40
	1880	....do	.....	48,797.41	19,518.96	.....	40
	1881	....do	.....	66,038.53	26,415.41	.....	40
	1882	....do	172,461	72,324.75	28,929.90	.42	40
	1883	....do	129,293	77,058.96	30,823.58	.59	40
Patent velvet and tapestry velvet	1867	40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	52,399	86,841.00	51,358.95	1.66	59·12
	1868	....do	245,248·50	380,782.00	231,373.10	1.55	60·78
	1869	....do	285,217	462,600.00	275,996.80	1.62	59·66
	1870	....do	220,725·25	363,707.00	215,587.55	1.65	59·27
	1871	....do	309,328·25	436,834.26	276,823.30	1.41	63·37
	1872	....do	262,441	404,790.00	246,652.88	1.54	60·93
	1873	....do	4,397	5,846.00	3,804.90	1.33	65·09
		40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent	205,774·25	341,690.00	181,711.17	1.65	53·18
	1874	....do	214,645·50	356,837.00	189,676.12	1.66	53·15
	1875	....do	200,401·50	322,338.00	173,681.03	1.61	53·88
		40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	22,948·50	36,734.00	22,034.30	1.60	60
	1876	....do	134,305	210,168.00	127,280.80	1.56	60·56
		40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent	15,197	24,308.00	13,126.38	1.60	53·98
	1877	....do	2,136	3,392.00	1,837.44	1.59	54.18
		40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	104,459·25	156,067.00	96,407.15	1.49	61·77

	1873	40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent	1,893	2,998.00	1,625.82	1.58	54·23
		40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	37,820·75	51,946.00	33,309.40	1.37	64·12
	1879	....do	32,788·75	45,245.00	28,951.25	1.38	63·99
	1880	....do	66,037·50	83,909.00	55,783.15	1.27	66·48
	1881	....do	53,710·75	66,721.00	44,836.65	1.24	67·20
	1882	....do	54,780·50	62,818.00	43,898.50	1.15	69·88
	1883	....do	38,508·75	42,545.50	30,294.43	1.10	71·20
Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet, wrought by the Jacquard machine	1867	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	13,355	31,986.00	20,543.60	2.39	64·22
	1868	....do	61,080·25	126,039.00	86,869.83	2.06	68·92
	1869	....do	99,339·25	197,127.00	138,532.10	1.73	70·27
	1870	....do	89,063·50	180,272.00	125,439.65	2.02	69·58
	1871	....do	139,165·25	260,208.00	188,488.47	1.87	72·43
	1872	....do	141,055·70	291,140.00	200,638.01	2.06	68·91
	1873	....do	1,362	2,406.00	1,795.50	1.77	74·62
		70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent	108,348·12	234,278.00	142,057.09	2.16	60·63
	1874	....do	95,695	210,155.00	126,486.78	2.19	60·19
	1875	....do	60,160·50	130,042.00	78,864.41	2.16	60·65
		70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	5,212	10,692.00	7,390.61	2.05	69·12
	1876	....do	40,318·75	83,174.00	57,334.03	2.06	68·93
		70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent	1,462	3,123.00	1,904.81	2.14	60·99
	1877	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	23,603	45,885.00	32,581.88	1.94	71·01
	1878	....do	11,032	21,470.00	15,236.91	1.95	70·97
	1879	....	6,091·14	11,621.00	8,331.15	1.91	71·69
	1880	....	16,442·44	31,540.00	22,548.72	1.92	71·49
	1881	....	33,919·71	71,674.00	48,829.70	2.11	68·13
	1882	....	19,162	37,559.00	26,559.06	1.96	70·71
	1883	....	37,956·80	75,479.32	52,987.52	1.99	70·21
Screens, rugs, covers, etc., of wool and other material, not otherwise specified	1867	45 per cent.	.....	139,050.00	62,572.50	.....	45
	1868	....do	.....	55,972.00	25,187.40	.....	45

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Carpets—Continued.							
Screens, rugs, covers, etc., of wool and other material, not otherwise specified			*Square yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1869	50 per cent		2,008.00	1,004.00		50
		45 per cent		70,386.40	31,673.88		45
	1870	50 per cent		23.00	11.50		50
		45 per cent		68,260.11	30,717.05		45
	1871	do		103,413.61	46,536.13		45
	1872	do		110,968.00	49,935.60		45
	1873	45 per cent		6,045.00	2,720.25		45
		45 per cent less 10 per cent		90,937.70	36,829.84		40·50
	1874	do		95,371.40	38,625.48		40·50
	1875	do		87,187.50	35,311.02		40·50
		45 per cent		14,529.00	6,538.46		45
	1876	do		112,115.00	50,451.75		45
		45 per cent less 10 per cent		898.00	363.69		40·50
	1877	do		14.00	5.67		40·50
		45 per cent		122,463.00	55,108.35		45
	1878	do		128,706.00	59,917.70		45
	1879	do		179,547.00	80,796.15		45
	1880	do		232,073.99	104,433.29		45
	1881	do		287,425.16	129,341.32		45
	1882	do		370,785.65	166,853.54		45
	1883	do		296,897.87	133,604.04		45
Wilton, Saxony, Aubusson, velvet, and all Jacquard woven:							
Valued $1.25 or less per square yard	1867	70 cents per square yard	62,531·70	73,990.33	43,772.20	1.18	59·16

Valued over $1.25 per square yard	1867	80 cents per square yard	876,260·12	555,950.00	301,008.10	1.48	54·14
	1868	....do	12,743·50	19,298.00	10,194.80	1.52	52·82
	1868	....do	1,819·25	2,781.00	1,455.40	1.53	52·33
Treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted Venetian carpets	1867	40 cents per square yard	54,055·75	41,428.50	21,622.30	.77	52·19
		17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	14,346	13,951.00	7,321.67	.97	52·48
	1868	40 cents per square yard	2,808	717.00	1,123.20	.26	156·65
		17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	29,158·50	28,010.31	14,760.56	.96	52·69
	1869	....do	21,950·50	19,717.54	10,632.72	.90	53·92
	1870	....do	14,104·50	12,971.12	6,937.65	.92	53·48
	1871	....do	23,393	21,008.40	11,329.76	.90	53·09
	1872	....do	20,336·16	18,818.00	10,043.45	.93	53·37
	1873	....do	85	67.00	37.90	.79	56·56
		17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	8,331·75	8,024.57	3,802.53	.97	47·38
	1874	....do	2,534	2,294.67	1,110.55	.91	48·39
	1875	....do	169	137.74	69.25	.82	50·20
	1876	17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	1,231·25	1,425.00	708.07	1.16	49·68
	1877	....do	1,250·50	1,345.00	683.34	1.08	50·80
	1878	....do	911	1,043.00	519.92	1.15	49·85
	1879	....do	841	903.00	459.02	1.074	50·83
	1880	....do	8,501·60	7,233.00	3,976.82	.85	54·98
	1881	....do	9,601·06	9,454.00	4,941.08	.99	52·26
	1882	....do	13,993	13,554.00	7,122.73	.97	52·55
	1883	....do	7,325·50	7,204.00	3,771.33	.98	52·35
Yarn, Venetian, and two-ply ingrain	1867	30 cents per square yard	207	.....	62.10	.....	.....
		35 cents per square yard	158,377·75	111,754.00	55,432.21	.71	49·60
		12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	25,191	18,095.82	9,356.46	.72	51·70
	1868	....do	75,895·50	51,936.38	27,285.19	.69	52·53
	1869	....do	56,761	38,404.75	20,252.98	.68	53
	1870	....do	64,742·25	40,817.39	22,055.15	.63	54·03
	1871	....do	79,474·75	51,404.14	27,528.42	.65	53·55
	1872	....do	67,955·75	50,333.00	25,771.25	.74	51·20

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
			Square yards.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Carpets—Continued.							
Yarn, Venetian, and two-ply ingrain	1873	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	73	47.00	25.31	.64	53·85
		12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	29,359	22,789.45	10,349.51	.78	45·42
	1874	do	5,662	4,532.50	2,041.45	.80	45·03
	1875	do	4,908·50	3,624.81	1,671.96	.74	46·12
		12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	108	81.00	41.31	.75	51
	1876	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	742	621.00	275.75	.84	46·01
		12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	616	595.00	282.17	.97	47·42
	1877	do	2,952	1,863.50	1,006.47	.63	53.99
	1878	do	12,759·87	9,276.00	4,777.78	.73	51·50
	1879	do	1,352·50	967.00	497.25	.71	51·96
	1880	do	14,492·25	9,726.00	5,143.17	.67	52·88
	1881	do	20,462	14,989.80	7,701.87	.73	51·38
	1882	do	15,556	10,631.00	5,587.57	.68	52·56
	1883	do	67,791·88	46,808.00	24,517.87	.69	52·38
Wool carpets, not otherwise specified	1871	40 per cent		112,335.38	44,934.15		40
	1872	do		35,979.00	14,391.60		40
	1873	do		104.00	41.60		40
		40 per cent less 10 per cent		32,557.00	11,720.52		36
	1874	do		45,487.35	16,375.45		36
	1875	do		45,266.00	16,295.76		36
		40 per cent		510.00	204.00		40
	1876	40 per cent less 10 per cent		1,193.00	429.48		36
		40 per cent		5,788.00	2,315.20		40

	1877	……do ……	……	4,418.00	1,767.20	……	40
	1878	……do ……	……	3,828.00	1,531.20	……	40
	1879	……do ……	……	5,733.00	2,293.20	……	40
	1880	……do ……	……	9,945.69	3,978.27	……	40
	1881	……do ……	……	11,295.10	4,518.04	……	40
	1882	……	……	(b)	……	……	……
	1883	……	……	(b)	……	……	……
Dress goods, women and children's, and real or imitation Italian cloths:							
Gray or uncolored—							
Value not over 30 cents per square yard ……	1867	4 cents per square yard and 25 per cent.	511,223·75	105,751.96	46,886.94	.21	44·33
	1868	……do ……	57,342	8,895.00	4,517.43	.16	50·78
	1869	5½ cents per square yard and 30 per cent.	696	156.00	92.88	.23	59·86
Value over 30 cents per square yard ……	1867	6 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.	155,950·50	70,215.75	30,421.76	.45	43·32
	1868	……do ……	2	1.00	.42	.50	42·00
Printed or colored—							
Value 30 cents or less per square yard……	1867	4 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.	42,902,805	10,208,525.66	4,778,669.90	.24	46·81
	1868	……do ……	1,138,231	218,723.57	111,146.31	.19	50.81
	1869	……do ……	9,931	2,316.00	1,092.04	.23	47·15
Value over 30 cents per square yard ……	1867	6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	19,342,367·50	8,096,058.28	3,994,162.44	.41	49·33
	1868	……do ……	30,925	6,510.00	4,134.00	.21	63·50
Value not exceeding 30 cents per square yard …	1868	……do ……	24,581,603·50	4,382,630.91	3,008,817.03	.18	68·65
	1869	……do ……	31,521,695·25	5,514,011.62	3,821,205.79	.18	69·29
	1870	……do ……	28,535,800·50	4,985,311.80	3,457,017.16	.17	71·35
	1871	……do ……	36,735,564	6,421,148.50	4,451,535.71	.18	69·32
	1872	……do ……	28,789,674·25	5,278,853.00	3,574,979.01	.19	67·72
		……do ……	253,395·75	47,249.49	31,741.07	.19	67·18
	1873	6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent ……	20,775,798	3,912,995.85	2,354,487.06	.19	60·16
	1874	……do ……	17,713,839	3,343,352.54	2,009,703.44	.19	60·11
	1875	……do ……	18,512,155	3,318,220.46	2,044,895.83	.18	61·63
		6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	5,697,660	1,005,777.00	693,881.60	.18	68·99

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.
b Combined with "Carpets of wool, cotton, or parts of either," etc.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. c	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Dress goods, women and children's, and real or imitation Italian cloths—Continued. Printed or colored—Continued.			*Square yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value not exceeding 20 cents per square yard...	1876	6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent.	771,999	138,277.00	85,245.26	.18	61·66
		6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.	20,781,790·58	3,655,851.37	2,526,455.28	.18	68·81
	1877	....do	19,290,310·58	3,307,147.91	2,314,920.47	.17	69·69
	1878	....do	22,133,465·25	3,745,160.09	2,638,813.96	.17	70·46
	1879	....do	21,846,272·17	3,725,597.85	2,618,235.61	.17	70·09
	1880	....do	30,705,622·08	5,195,735.00	3,660,844.52	.17	70·46
	1881	....do	26,385,238·75	4,556,833.02	3,178,005.86	.17	69·74
	1882	....do	30,984,710	5,507,852.37	3,786,830.93	.18	68·75
	1883	....do	44,581,580	7,830,094.00	5,415,427.66	.18	69·16
Value above 20 cents per square yard	1867	8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	5,539,183·50	1,737,707.68	1,138,217.75	.31	65·50
	1868	....do	37,155,202·50	10,642,759.05	7,229,519.82	.29	67·93
	1869	....do	33,069,705·16	10,542,942.52	6,862,753.42	.32	65·09
	1870	....do	34,496,138·50	10,539,551.60	6,975,511.73	.31	66·18
	1871	....do	35,978,609·63	11,458,083.77	7,461,522.28	.35	64·77
	1872	....do	42,664,553	14,312,290.96	9,138,080.62	.34	63·84
	1873	....do	653,401·75	199,850.35	132,212.28	.31	66·15
		8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent, less 10 per cent.	47,926,338	15,916,332.13	9,180,576.16	.33	57·68
		8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	121	50.34	29.84	.42	59·27
	1874	8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent, less 10 per cent.	51,729,634	17,132,963.84	9,892,400.72	.33	57·74
	1875	....do	41,844,299	13,229,494.62	7,775,407.70	.32	58·77
		8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	7,481,896·43	2,600,848.50	1,638,890.31	.35	63·01

	1874	……do	32,541,035·74	10,364,939.19	6,749,258.51	.32	65·12
		8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent, less 10 per cent	2,124,596	658,371.00	389,984.51	.30	59·23
	1877	……do	6,098	2,424.00	1,311.68	.40	54·11
		8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	30,951,308·30	9,588,504.46	6,311,506.49	.31	65·83
	1878	……do	28,162,128·67	8,728,460.77	5,744,354.56	.31	65·81
	1879	……do	29,724,032·90	9,074,508.80	6,007,726.20	.31	66·20
	1880	……do	33,338,160·38	9,657,107.86	6,529,895.98	.29	67·61
	1881	……do	31,540,869·33	9,395,887.28	6,281,624.47	.30	66·86
	1882	……do	36,297,705	10,733,297.40	7,197,135.38	.30	67·05
	1883	……do	42,532,940·25	11,959,028.68	8,186,246.70	.28	68·45
			Pounds.				
Weighing 4 ounces and over per square yard	1867	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	110,873	138,376.00	103,868.10	1.25	77·44
	1868	……do	864,152·75	1,608,842.52	995,171.26	1.86	61·85
	1869	……do	1,220,510·50	2,221,063.53	1,387,627.48	1.82	62·47
	1870	……do	1,233,365	2,520,118.68	1,498,724·05	2.05	59·47
	1871	……do	2,290,253·25	3,772,190.37	2,465,393.26	1.65	65·36
	1872	……do	2,744,760·25	4,480,688.00	2,940,620.95	1.60	65·68
	1873	……do	40,476·50	60,409.00	41,381.40	1.49	68·50
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent	1,671,511	2,982,596.08	1,691,697.78	1.78	56·71
	1874	……do	1,137,814·25	1,887,392.65	1,106,545.13	1.66	58·63
	1875	……do	1,044,198·37	1,818,446.00	1,042,699.76	1.74	57·34
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	190,626·80	357,231.14	220,344.31	1.87	61·68
	1876	……do	1,103,504	1,698,486.00	1,146,222.13	1.54	67·48
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent	25,651	39,175.00	23,883.08	1.52	60·94
	1877	……do	189	320.00	185.85	1.69	58·08
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	749,346·73	1,213,447.00	799,379.83	1.62	65·88
	1878	……do	1,014,341·34	1,690,509.00	1,098,848.83	1.67	60
	1879	……do	959,522·88	1,555,148.00	1,024,063.29	1.62	65·85
	1880	……do	1,108,819·58	1,899,224.67	1,219,138.45	1.71	64·19

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. c	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Dress goods, women and children's, and real or imitation Italian cloths—Continued.							
Printed or colored—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Weighing 4 ounces and over per square yard....	1881	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	1,143,021·06	2,008,345.44	1,274,431.48	1.76	63·46
	1882	.....do	1,872,656·25	2,829,667.00	1,926,711.64	1.51	68·09
	1883	.....do	1,914,088·25	2,829,983.31	1,947,538.29	1.48	68·82
Goods composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals:							
Balmorals—							
Value not over 40 cents per pound	1867	5 cents per pound and 35 per cent.....	467	476.00	189.95	1.02	39·90
		24 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	322,985	308,407.00	185,458·85	.96	60·13
	1868	.....do	28,592	23,659.00	15,142.73	.83	64
		20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	39	59.00	28.45	1.51	48·22
	1869	.....do	10	4.00	3.40	.40	85
	1871	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	9	6.75	4.16	.75	61·63
	1872	.....do.	57	.....	11.40	.....	.....
	1873	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	5	2.00	1.70	.40	85
		20 cents per pound and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent.....	680	270.00	207.46	.39	76·85
	1877	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	2·50	1.00	.85	.40	85
	1883	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....		9.00	9.35	.29	103.89
Value over 40 and not over 60 cents per pound...	1868	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	5,516	3,214.00	2,779.70	.58	86.49
	1869	.....do	5	3.00	2.55	.60	85
	1870	.....do	5	3.00	2.55	.60	85
	1871	.....do	962	506.00	471.70	.52	93·22
	1872	.....do	9,251	4,707.00	4,422.75	.51	93·96

		....do	716	380.00	347.80	.53	91·53
	1873	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent	3,566	1,918.00	1,566.99	.54	81·70
	1874	....do	1,594	864.00	702.54	.54	81·31
	1875	....do	245	133.00	108.05	.54	81·24
	1878	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent	1,429	844.00	724.10	.59	85·79
	1880	....do	1,105	584.00	535.90	.53	91·76
	1882	....do	4,660	2,479.00	2,265.65	.53	91.39
	1883	....do	26	13.00	12.35	.50	95
Value over 60 and not over 80 cents per pound	1868	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent	13,867	10,415.05	9,192.05	.75	88.26
	1869	....do	11,838	8,368.00	7,664.00	.71	91·58
	1870	....do	1,382	966.00	890.90	.69	93·26
	1871	....do	437	274.00	270.70	.63	98·79
	1872	....do	7,152	5,851.00	4,733.65	.74	88·46
	1873	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent	7,486	5,742.00	4,503.70	.77	78·43
	1874	....do	10,572	7,422.00	6,143.86	.70	82·77
	1875	....do	3,734	2,710.00	2,197.90	.73	81·47
	1878	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent	1,800	1,238.00	1,153.30	.69	93·16
	1880	....do	8,126	6,041.00	5,364.75	.74	88·81
	1881	....do	16,611	13,153.00	11,247.95	.79	85·52
	1882	....do	1,113 [a]	839.00	738.85	.75	88·06
	1883	....do	1,150·50	811.00	744.05	.71	91·74
Value over 80 cents per pound	1868	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	27,721·50	41,210.48	28,284.41	1.49	68·63
	1869	....do	152,351	195,686.00	144,665.60	1.29	73·92
	1870	....do	3	4.00	2.90	1.33	72·50
	1871	....do	2,012	2,679.00	1,943.65	1.33	72·55
	1872	....do	324,592·50	491,303.81	334,252.58	1.51	68·13
	1873	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent, less 10 per cent	3,363	5,436.00	3,225.70	1.61	59·34
	1874	....do	840	1,078.05	717.59	1.29	66·56
	1875	....do	671·50	1,142.78	662.17	1.70	57·94
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	10	28.49	14.98	2.85	52·58

[a] Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Goods composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, and other live animals—Continued.							
Balmorals—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value over 80 cents per pound	1876	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	1,309	1,626.50	1,223.78	1.24	75·24
	1877	do	23,426·50	33,147.00	23,314.70	1.42	70·33
	1879	do	1	3.46	1.71	3.46	49·42
	1880	do	2,727	3,964.00	2,750.90	1.45	69·40
	1881	do	7,389·50	11,891.00	7,856.10	1.61	66·07
	1882	do	417	453.00	367.05	1.09	81·03
	1883	do	1,657	2,010.00	1,532.00	1.21	76·23
Weighing 4 ounces and over per square yard	1873	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	254	238.00	189.27	.94	79·48
	1874	do	20	35.00	20.08	1.75	57·23
	1879	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	8·75	12.50	8.75	1.43	·70
Blankets:							
Value not over 28 cents per pound	1867	12 cents per pound and 20 per cent.	740,727	156,330.78	120,151.40	.21	76·86
	1868	do	316	167.00	71.32	.53	42·70
Value over 28 and not over 40 cents per pound	1867	24 cents per pound and 25 per cent.	58,562	21,272.00	19,372.88	.36	91·07
	1868	do	1,473	551.00	491.27	.38	89·16
Valued at above 40 cents per pound	1867	24 cents per pound and 30 per cent.	136,912·25	85,451.02	58,494.25	.63	68·45
	1868	do	2,663	1,333.00	1,039.02	.50	77·94
Value not over 40 cents per pound	1868	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	27,899	12,866.25	10,082.99	.46	78·37
	1869	do	1,135·50	316.34	338.82	.28	107·22
	1870	do	434	178.07	149.12	.41	83·21
	1871	do	2,937·50	789.00	863.65	.30	109·44
	1872	do	1,156	384.10	355.63	.33	92·57
	1873	do	10	8.00	8.05	.80	101.60
		20 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	280·75	71.50	64.07	.31	88·96

	1874 ..... do	511·50	165.95	144.36	.33	86·96
	1875 ..... do	240·50	96.00	73.53	.40	76·59
	1875 20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	65	21.50	20.52	.33	95·44
	1876 ..... do	1,101·50	413.61	365.06	.38	85·84
	1877 ..... do	2,369	869.25	776.03	.37	89·53
	1878 ..... do	117·50	43.00	38.55	.37	89·65
	1879 ..... do	368·50	106.59	111.00	.29	104·14
	1880 ..... do	103·25	59.89	53.60	.37	89·50
	1881 ..... do	618	328.45	238.56	.53	72·63
	1882 ..... do	8,924	3,539.45	3,023.61	.40	85·43
	1883 ..... do	1,666	459.97	494.20	.28	107·44
Value over 40 and not over 60 cents per pound ..	1867 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	1,170	616.25	566.69	.52	91·99
	1868 ..... do	12,752·50	6,412.00	6,069.95	.51	94.66
	1869 ..... do	11,157	5,730.55	5,352.79	.51	93·37
	1870 ..... do	750	400.25	365.09	.53	91·27
	1871 ..... do	2,005	922.00	924.20	.46	100·21
	1872 ..... do	6,341·50	3,299.80	3,057.38	.45	92·65
	1873 ..... do	40	21.00	19.35	.53	92·14
	1873 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	806	439.00	355.92	.55	80·39
	1874 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	5	3.00	2.55	.60	85·00
	1874 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	704	381.00	310.15	.54	81·40
	1875 ..... do	560	301.96	246.33	.54	81.57
	1875 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	286	151.00	138.65	.53	91·81
	1876 ..... do	1,768·75	921.74	853.24	.52	92.57
	1877 ..... do	8,423·13	4,339.75	4,045.84	.52	93·22
	1878 ..... do	753	438.00	379.20	.58	86.57
	1879 ..... do	1,834·25	1,082.43	929.14	.59	85·84
	1880 ..... do	1,359·75	715.00	658.18	.53	92·05
	1881 ..... do	163	88.12	79.94	.54	90·49
	1882 ..... do	451	228.26	215.19	.51	94·27

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Goods composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals—Continued.							
Blankets—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value over 40 and not over 60 cents per pound...	1883	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	1,428	745.60	699.36	.52	92·46
Value over 60 and not over 80 cents per pound...	1867	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	8,934·50	13,792.38	8,401.13	1.54	60·91
	1868	.....do.....	2,530	1,841.75	1,656.61	.73	90·00
	1869	.....do.....	3,704	2,661.45	2,413.11	.72	90.68
	1870	.....do.....	432	273.00	268.35	.63	98.29
	1871	.....do.....	3,642·50	2,730.60	2,412.71	.75	88·34
	1872	.....do.....	743·50	569.20	496.62	.77	87·28
	1873	.....do.....	41	29.00	26.55	.71	91·55
		40 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent.....	241	163.00	138.12	.68	84·73
	1874	.....do.....	1,303	967.00	742.20	.67	65·60
	1875	.....do.....	101·50	62.06	58.01	.67	35·31
		40 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	106	76.00	69.00	.72	90·79
	1876	.....do.....	4,795·50	3,296.00	3,071.80	.69	93·20
	1877	.....do.....	319	209.00	200.75	.66	96·05
	1878	.....do.....	56	38.20	35.77	.69	94·13
	1879	.....do.....	59·50	39.00	37.45	.66	96·03
	1880	.....do.....	238	165.19	153.02	.69	92·63
	1881	.....do.....	417	361.00	258.15	.62	98·91
	1882	.....do.....	197	131.00	124.65	.67	95·15
	1883	.....do.....	520·75	345.22	329.12	.66	95·34
Value over 80 cents per pound.....	1867	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	2,043·50	2,846.40	2,017.99	1.39	70·90
	1868	.....do.....	7,372·25	6,089.00	5,817.28	.83	95·53
	1869	.....do.....	3,221·50	3,466.00	2,328.35	1.07	18·61

	1870	....do	354·25	469.05	341.30	1.33	72·77
	1871	....do	15,695	14,985.35	13,092.37	.96	87·37
	1872	....do	24,807	24,269.26	20,897.74	.98	86·10
	1873	....do	163	308.47	189.46	1.89	61·51
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	5,524	9,028.56	5,329.85	1.64	59·03
	1874	....do	3,098.50	3,698.70	2,559.47	1.19	69·19
	1875	....do	224	352.08	211.73	1.57	60·15
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	8,367	9,736.00	7,591.10	1.16	77·97
	1876	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	45	70.00	42.30	1.56	60·43
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	758·75	880.76	687.64	1.16	78·07
	1877	....do	684	804.00	623.40	1.18	77·54
	1878	....do	198·25	240.67	183.37	1.22	76·09
	1879	....do	150·50	220.70	152.49	1.47	69·00
	1880	....do	221·75	280.00	208.88	1.26	74·60
	1881	....do	917·50	1,256.87	898.65	1.37	71·50
	1882	....do	3,517·13	4,978.68	3,501.09	1.42	70·32
	1883	....do	1,012·50	1,334.23	973.24	1.32	72·94
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	1872	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	50	91.00	56.85	1.82	62·47
	1873	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	319	309.40	241.02	.97	78·00
	1874	....do	42.75	275.50	106.04	6.41	38·42
	1875	....do	43	73.00	42.35	1.70	58·01
	1876	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	17·50	16.00	14.35	.91	89·72
	1777	....do	112	219.00	132.65	1.96	60·57
	1878	....do	62	78.00	58.30	1.26	74·74
	1879	....do	4	5.00	3.75	1.25	75·00
	1880	....do	18·50	19.00	15.90	1.03	83·68
	1881	....do	20	20.00	17.00	1.00	85·00
Flannels:							
Not colored, value 30 cents or less per square yard	1867	24 cents per pound and 30 per cent	16,656·12	16,026.65	8,805.46	.96	54·94
Colored and white, value over 30 cents per square yard	1867	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent	73,411.75	104,838.18	54,312.18	1.43	51·80

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Goods composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals—Continued.							
Flannels—Continued.							
Colored and white, value over 80 cents per square			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
yard	1868	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	4,276	6,686.00	3,366.34	1.56	50·50
	1869	do	264	338.00	181.66	1.28	53·74
Composed in part of silk	1867	50 per cent		186,067.00	93,083.50		50·00
Value not over 40 cents per pound	1867	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	1,820	610.00	577.50	.34	94·67
	1868	do	11,745·50	4,692.00	3,991.44	.40	85·07
	1869	do	1,371	412.00	418.40	.30	101·55
	1870	do	8	16.20	7.27	2.03	44·87
	1871	do	719	182.76	207.77	.26	113·49
	1872	do	50	19.00	16.65	.38	87·63
	1873	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	246	85.00	71.06	.35	83·60
	1874	do	78	58.00	32.21	.74	55·53
	1875	do	124	63.80	42.43	.51	66·55
	1877	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	10	5.80	4.03	.58	69·48
	1878	do	18	15.00	8.85	.83	59·00
	1879	do	3	1.00	.95	.33	95·00
	1880	do	7·69	2.84	2.53	.37	89·09
	1881	do	3	1.00	.95	.33	95·00
	1882	do	3,724	1,291.00	1,196.65	.35	92·69
	1883	do	31	11.30	10.15	.37	89·82
Value over 40 and not over 60 cents per pound	1867	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	10,002	5,797.00	5,029.55	.58	86·76

	1868	....do	4,427·50	4,427.50	2,877.88	1.00	64·99
	1869	....do	74	45.05	37.96	.61	84·33
	1870	....do	382·25	210.00	188.18	.55	89·61
	1871	....do	50	23.00	23.05	.46	100·02
	1872	....do	500	266.00	243.10	.53	91·39
	1873	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	710	351.00	302.27	.49	86·11
	1874	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent	17	11.48	9.12	.68	79·44
		30 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	43·50	25.00	19.63	.57	78·52
	1875	....do	48	24.00	20.53	.50	85·54
	1876	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent	97	61.60	50.66	.64	82 24
	1877	....do	26	13.00	12.35	.50	95·00
	1878	....do	70	38.00	34.30	.54	90·36
	1879	....do	6,783·25	3,428.00	3,234.78	.51	94·36
	1880	....do	9	4.74	4.35	.53	91·77
	1881	....do	2,479·50	1,100.30	1,128.96	.44	102·6
	1882	....do	1,235·50	687.00	611.10	.56	88·95
	1883	....do	46	22.00	21.50	.48	97·73
Value over 60 and not over 80 cents per pound...	1867	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent	322	237.00	211.75	.74	89·30
	1868	....do	3,523	2,739.08	2,367.88	.78	86.45
	1869	....do	948·50	660.00	610.40	.70	92·48
	1870	....do	1,531·75	1,050.00	980.20	.69	93·35
	1871	....do	2,021·50	1,614.00	1,373.50	.80	85·13
	1872	....do	903·25	585.48	566.42	.65	96·82
	1873	....do	559	437.00	376.55	.78	86·16
		40 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	1,214	939.00	732.83	.77	78·04
	1874	....do	39·25	29.00	23.27	.74	80·24
	1875	....do	1,516·75	1,112.00	896.33	.73	80·60
		40 cents per pound and 35 per cent	349	250.00	227.10	.78	90·84
	1876	....do	356	234.00	224.30	.66	95·85
	1877	....do	2	1.40	1.29	.70	92·14
	1878	....do	77	47.00	47.25	.61	100·53

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Goods composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals—Continued.							
Flannels—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value over 60 and not over 80 cents per pound...	1879	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	4,567	3,402.00	3,017 50	.75	88·69
	1880	.....do.....	2,489	1,754.00	1,609.50	.71	91·76
	1881	.....do.....	21,607	14,243.85	13,625.15	.66	95·68
	1882	.....do.....	4,319·50	2,796.00	2,706.40	.65	96·80
	1883	.....do.....	9,382	6,580.70	6,056.05	70	92·03
Value over 80 cents per pound.....	1867	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	2,181·50	2,697.47	2,034.86	1.24	75·44
	1868	.....do.....	751	1,154.00	779.40	1.54	67·54
	1869	.....do.....	7,970·25	17,603.45	10,146.34	2.21	57·64
	1870	.....do.....	8,007	10,728.00	7,758.31	1.34	72·32
	1871	.....do.....	3,230·12	5,300.73	3,470.33	1.64	65·46
	1872	.....do.....	3,761·50	6,467.75	4,144.46	1.72	64·07
	1873	.....do.....	551	922.00	598.20	1 67	64·88
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	13,736·75	23,729.70	13,656.46	1.73	57·55
	1874	.....do.....	12,790·75	25,933.20	13,924.85	2.03	53·69
	1875	.....do.....	6,734·38	13,909.68	7,412.09	2.07	53·29
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	539	689.00	510.65	1.28	74·11
	1876	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent.....	4	5.00	3.38	1.25	67.60
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	935·25	1,272.97	913.17	1.36	71·73
	1877	.....do.....	1,468·88	2,057.00	1,454.40	1.40	70·70
	1878	.....do.....	1,303·25	2,596.00	1,560.23	1.99	60·10
	1879	.....do.....	953·50	1,596.00	1,035.35	1.67	64·87

	1880	.....do	705·88	1,308.40	810.62	1.86	61·96
	1881	.....do	1,211·50	1,989.51	1,302.08	1.64	65·45
	1882	.....do	7,109·75	9,650.12	6,982.44	1.36	71·83
	1883	.....do	132,085·83	171,931.42	126,218.92	1.30	73·41
Weighing 4 ounces and over per square yard....	1873	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	761	1,123.00	696.20	1.48	62·58
	1874	.....do	64	101.00	60.62	1.58	60·00
	1875	.....do	2,301·75	5,372.00	2,727.97	2.33	50·78
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	344·75	827.00	461.83	2.40	55·84
	1876	.....do	175	278.00	184.80	1.59	66·47
	1877	.....do	26·50	28.00	23.05	1.06	82·32
	1880	.....do	7	13.00	8.05	1.86	61·92
	1881	.....do	155·50	294.00	180.65	1.89	61·45
Hosiery only:							
Value not over 40 cents per pound.....	1869	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	24	15.00	10.05	.63	66·99
	1874	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	79	24.62	21.99	.31	89·32
	1876	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	26	15.00	10.45	.58	69·66
	1879	.....do	465	183.00	157.05	.39	85·81
	1882	.....do	1·50	1.00	.65	.67	65·00
Value over 40 and not over 60 cents per pound...	1869	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	11,015	5,636.00	5,277.10	.51	93·63
	1872	.....do	867	479.00	427.75	.54	89·30
	1873	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	2,418	1,380.00	1,087.56	.57	78·81
	1874	.....do	138	76.00	61.21	.55	80·54
	1875	.....do	1,062	624.00	483.30	.59	77·45
	1876	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	41	23.00	20.35	.56	88·48
	1877	.....do	138	59.00	62.05	.43	105·17
	1878	.....do	2	1.00	.95	.50	95·00
	1879	.....do	3,327	1,598.00	1,557.40	.48	97·46
	1880	.....do	20·50	10.00	9.65	.49	96·50
	1881	.....do	49	27.00	24.15	.55	89·44
	1882	.....do.	339·25	169.00	160.93	.50	95·21
	1883	.....do	43	22.00	20.60	.51	96·64

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867-1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Goods composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals—Continued.							
Hosiery only—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value over 60 and not over 80 cents per pound...	1869	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	4,307	3,120.00	2,817.95	.73	90·06
	1870	.....do.....	3	2.00	1.90	.67	95
	1871	.....do.....	677·50	444.00	426.40	.64	96·03
	1872	.....do.....	425	333.00	286.55	.78	86·05
	1873	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent.....	63·50	40.45	35.61	.64	90·26
	1874	.....do.....	607	467.00	365.63	.77	78·29
	1875	.....do.....	1,299	979.00	776.03	.75	79·27
	1876	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	61	44.40	39.94	.73	89·95
	1877	.....do.....	1	1.00	.75	1	75
	1878	.....do.....	1·50	1.00	.95	.67	95
	1879	.....do.....	2,256	1,651.00	1,480.25	.73	89·66
	1880	.....do.....	61	42.83	39.39	.70	91·97
	1881	.....do.....	30	22.45	19.86	.75	88·46
	1882	.....do.....	556·25	400.84	362.79	.72	90·51
	1883	.....do.....	63·25	46.12	41.44	.73	89·85
Value over 80 cents per pound.....	1867	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	24,239	60,568.00	33,318.30	2.50	54·03
	1868	.....do.....	224,416·25	575,580.61	313,663.44	2.55	54·50
	1869	.....do.....	223,685·50	515,559.95	292,288.73	2.31	56·69
	1870	.....do.....	188,866·50	453,981.00	253,309.11	2.40	55·80
	1871	.....do.....	241,909·50	536,612.50	308,769.14	2.21	57·54
	1872	.....do.....	251,792·62	570,206.70	325,468.67	2.26	57·08

	1873	....do	3,078	9,236.20	4,771.67	3	51·66
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	220,028·87	544,739.75	270,606 11	2.48	49·76
	1874	....do	218,100·25	509,218.38	258,548.94	2.34	50·77
	1875	....do	227,545·50	554,366.00	277,020.82	2.44	49·97
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	16,257·80	49,365.34	25,406.77	3.04	51·47
	1876	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	916	2,656.00	1,248.84	2.89	47·02
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	216,176·99	556,099.38	302,723.25	2.57	54·43
	1877	....do	198,062·37	505,128.00	275,826.00	2.55	54·60
	1878	....do	178,840·27	464,598.00	252,029.46	2.60	54·25
	1879	....do	131,136·10	322,766.04	178,586.17	2.46	55·31
	1880	....do	190,007·56	468,114.00	258,843.71	2.46	55·29
	1881	....do	343,882·85	827,508.11	461,569.30	2.41	55·78
	1882	....do	335,206·11	736,831.35	425,494.03	2.20	57·75
	1883	....do	302,088·90	677,418.26	388,140.80	2.24	57·30
Manufactures, not otherwise specified:							
Value not over 40 cents per pound	1867	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent	14,865	6,183.00	5,137.05	.42	81·46
	1868	....do	5,641	2,749.00	2,067.15	.50	74·47
	1869	....do	15,401	5,628.74	5,073.46	.36	90·13
	1870	....do	5,793	2,216.00	1,934.20	.38	87·28
	1871	....do	17,926	6,861.00	5,986.55	.39	87·25
	1872	....do	7,676	2,325.00	2,348.95	.30	101·03
	1873	....do	31	11.44	10.20	.37	89·16
		20 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	2,423·75	1,360.00	949.73	.67	58·26
	1874	....do	471	153.00	132.98	.32	86·91
	1875	....do	326·50	130.00	99.73	.40	76·72
	1876	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent	861	233.00	253.75	.27	108·90
	1877	....do	3,178·75	894.00	948.65	.28	106·10
	1878	....do	1,034	390.00	343.30	.38	88·03
	1879	....do	314	105.08	99.57	.34	94·76
	1880	....do	10,170	3,424.00	3,232.40	.34	94·40
	1881	....do	50,162	20,263.00	17,124.45	.40	84·51

a Prior to 1873 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867-1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Manufactures, not otherwise specified—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value not over 40 cents per pound	1882	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	156,472	5,565.00	50,742.15	.36	591·32
	1883	...do	41,146·50	14,977.00	13,471.25	.36	89·95
Value over 40 and not over 60 cents per pound	1868	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	33,398	16,141.00	15,668.75	.49	97·07
	1869	...do	3,444	1,793.00	1,660.75	.52	92·62
	1870	...do	44,188	21,834.00	20,898.30	.49	95·71
	1871	...do	39,883	19,756.00	18,879.50	.50	95·56
	1872	...do	19,246	9,925.00	9,247.55	.52	93·17
	1873	...do	1,401	670.00	654.80	.48	97·73
		30 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent.	12,239	6,815.00	5,451.27	.56	79·98
	1874	...do	21,021	12,024.00	9,463.25	.57	78.70
	1875	...do	26,401	14,707.00	11,761.01	.56	80·04
		30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	14,871	8,434.00	7,413.20	.57	89·08
	1876	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent.	120	71.83	55.03	.60	76·61
		30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	45,940	25,369.00	22,661.15	.55	89·33
	1877	...do	44,208	24,452.00	21,820.60	.55	89·24
	1878	...do	70,691·50	38,153.00	34,561.00	.54	90·58
	1879	...do	53,697	29,243.00	26,344.15	.55	90·09
	1880	...do	86,892	45,595.00	42,025.85	.53	92·17
	1881	...do	42,076	21,755.00	20,237.05	.52	93·02
	1882	...do	85,672	46,023.00	41,809.65	.54	90·85
	1883	...do	124,096	66,950.00	60,661.46	.54	90·61
Value over 60 and not over 80 cents per pound	1867	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	4,740	4,694.00	3,538.90	.99	75·39

1868	40 cents per pound and 30 per cent.	60	147.00	68.10	2.45	46.32		
	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	101,992.50	76,584.76	67,601.67	.76	88.27		
1869	do	5,409.50	4,153.00	3,617.35	.77	87.10		
1870	do	16,692	11,967.00	10,865.25	.72	90.79		
1871	do	271,495.75	207,204.00	181,119.70	.76	87.41		
1872	do	157,628.75	122,015.00	105,756.75	.77	86.67		
	do	555	436.00	374.60	.79	85.91		
1873	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent.	14,771	10,795.00	8,718.02	.74	80.76		
1874	do	9,125	6,769.00	5,417.27	.74	80.03		
1875	do	32,434.50	24,400.00	19,362.47	.75	79.35		
	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	30,941.50	23,734.00	20,663.50	.77	87.15		
1876	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent.	1,249	949.00	748.58	.76	78.88		
	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	138,244.75	107,386.00	92,883.00	.78	86.53		
1877	do	138,260	103,571.00	91,553.85	.75	88.39		
1878	do	120,662.75	91,222.00	80,192.79	.76	87.91		
1879	do	127,773.75	97,192.00	85,126.70	.76	87.58		
1880	do	193,573.50	142,910.00	127,447.90	.74	89.19		
1881	do	119,290.25	90,174.42	79,275.55	.76	87.91		
1882	do	114,928.88	107,679.00	95,659.20	.74	88.84		
1883	do	374,543.25	272,950.00	245,352.95	.73	89.89		
1868	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	228,842.25	238,076.72	215,247.98	1.26	74.72		
1869	do	1,559,117.25	1,896,948.00	1,443,490.42	1.22	76.09		
1870	do	1,949,378.50	2,366,464.35	1,802,949.31	1.21	76.11		
1871	do	2,285,408	2,590,125.85	2,049,248.09	1.13	79.12		
1872	do	992,548.50	1,308,920.87	954,396.55	1.32	72.91		
	do	9,134	11,254.54	8,506.10	1.23	75.58		
1873	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent.	967,235.50	1,516,320.89	912,897.12	1.57	60.20		
1874	do	971,469.31	1,451,607.58	903,867.68	1.53	61.00		
1875	do	1,067,129.25	1,398,427.20	920,712.78	1.31	65.84		
	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	275,660.50	354,995.00	262,078.50	1.29	73.88		

Value over 50 cents per pound

* Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Manufactures, not otherwise specified—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value over 80 cents per pound	1876	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	42,965	53,356.89	36,141.67	1.24	67·73
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	1,290,166·25	1,701,709.00	1,240,681.32	1.32	72·91
	1877	……do	998,279·69	1,320,662.80	961,371.85	1.32	72·79
	1878	……do	604,300·91	882,958.00	611,185.77	1.46	69·22
	1879	……do	452,569·54	640,941.88	450,614.45	1.42	70·31
	1880	……do	466,399·11	622,100.00	450,934.59	1.33	72·48
	1881	……do	968,875·39	1,420,824.00	981,726.22	1.47	69·10
	1882	……do	423,195·11	589,776.00	418,019.16	1.39	70·88
	1883	……do	438,775·77	608,803.00	432,463.94	1.39	71·04
Other manufactures of mohair and goats' hair, not otherwise specified	1872	30 per cent		1,613.15	483.95		30
	1873	……do		1,690.14	507.14		30
		30 per cent less 10 per cent		44.00	11.88		27
	1874	……do		56.00	15.12		27
	1875	30 per cent		62.00	18.60		30
	1877	……do		102.00	30.00		30
Shirts, drawers, and other knit goods	1867	20 cents per pound and 30 per cent	370,504·75	841,423.50	326,528.00	2.27	38·80
	1868	……do	19,341	46,182.00	17,722.80	2.39	38·37
		20 cents per pound and 35 per cent	8	8.69	1.89	1.23	51·22
	1869	……do	272	1,058.00	371.80	3.90	35·14
	1870	……do	1,109	147.00	273.25	.13	185·88
	1871	……do	812	807.00	269.85	.88	87·89
	1874	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	170	55.00	47.98	.82	87·14

	1876	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	306	113.00	100.75	.37	89·16
	1880	.....do	2·50	2.60	1.41	1.04	54·23
	1883	.....do	7·50	3.00	2.55	.40	85·00
Value over 40 and not over 60 cents per pound	1867	35 per cent.....	.....	896.00	313.60	.....	35
	1868	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	2,081	1,133.00	1,020.85	.55	90·01
	1869	.....do	23,325	17,184.00	16,011.90	.52	93·18
	1870	.....do	11,195	5,949.00	5,440.65	.53	91·45
	1871	.....do	1,303	753.00	654.45	.58	86·91
	1872	.....do	814	455.00	403.45	.56	88·67
	1873	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent.....	9	5.00	4.01	.56	80.20
	1874	.....do	1,841	933.00	790.98	.51	84·77
	1875	.....do	321	144.00	132.03	.45	91·69
	1878	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	86	43.00	40.85	.50	95
	1879	.....do	1,668	980.00	843.40	.59	80·06
	1880	.....do	15	10.00	8.00	.67	80
	1882	.....do	5·50	3.00	2.70	.55	90
	1883	.....do	5	3.00	2.55	.60	85
Value over 60 and not over 80 cents per pound	1869	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	10,160	6,647.00	6,390.45	.66	96·14
	1870	.....do	7,948	5,434.00	5,081.10	.68	93·50
	1872	.....do	1,189	895.00	788.85	.75	88·14
	1873	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	4	3.00	2.39	.75	79·66
	1874	.....do	1,768·50	1,183.50	1,009.48	.67	85·26
	1875	.....do	1,225	848.00	708.12	.69	83·50
	1876	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	18	13.50	11.93	.75	88·37
	1877	.....do	186·50	113.00	114.15	.61	101·01
	1880	.....do	1,746	1,063.00	1,070.45	.61	100·70
	1883	.....do	11·50	8.20	7.47	.72	91·10
Value over 80 cents per pound.....	1869	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	12,304·25	19,271.15	12,897.03	1.57	66·92
	1870	.....do	191,834·25	254,264.00	184,909.53	1.33	72·33
	1871	.....do	8,801·60	20,669.00	11,634.97	2.35	56·29
	1872	.....do	12,304·50	25,133.00	14,948.85	2.04	59·47

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Shirts, drawers, and other knit goods— Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value over 80 cents per pound	1873	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	1,440	2,450.00	1,577.50	1.70	60·30
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	20,100·38	44,209.25	22,971.17	2.20	51·95
	1874	do	28,543·63	57,378.61	30,918.94	2.01	53·88
	1875	do	40,139·25	72,935.98	41,037.58	1.82	56·27
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	2,186·50	6,207.00	3,265.71	2.84	52·61
	1876	do	56,709·18	117,306.00	69,411.71	2.07	59·17
	1877	do	51,865·06	106,686.51	63,272.84	2.06	59·31
	1878	do	28,417·63	62,472.60	36,074.27	2.20	57·74
	1879	do	33,459·45	66,579.00	40,032.40	1.99	60·13
	1880	do	85,186·03	128,121.69	87,435.58	1.50	68·24
	1881	do	117,805·84	178,685.50	121,442.91	1.52	67·96
	1882	do	114,772·26	180,586.40	120,591.41	1.57	66·78
	1883	do	94,501·69	224,966.30	125,989.04	2.38	56
Knit goods	1882	35 per cent		34,337.00	12,017.95		35
	1883	do		190,093.00	66,532.55		35
Manufactures of wool and worsted:			*Square yards.*				
Bunting	1867	50 per cent		7,043,759.25	3,521,879.62		50
	1868	do		195,016.00	97,508.00		50
		6 cents per square yard and 30 per cent	7,809	3,010.00	1,371.54	.39	45·50
		20 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	31,049	9,555.00	9,554.05	.31	100
	1869	50 per cent		978,8.00	4,489.00		50
		20 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	43,038	9,429.00	11,907.75	.22	126·25

	1870	50 per cent.		261.00	130.50		50
		20 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	12,161	2,684.30	3,371.71	.22	125·62
	1871	do	17,199·75	4,167.00	4,898.40	.24	117·55
	1872	do	24,897·40	7,043.25	7,444.62	.28	105·70
	1873	20 cents per square yard and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	16,464·25	5,223.50	4,609.00	.32	88·23
	1874	do	12,895·50	3,672.00	3,477.90	.29	94·71
	1875	do	4,086	1,228.00	1,122.31	.30	91·39
		20 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	2,612·50	634.00	744.40	.24	117·41
	1876	do	10,840	2,646.00	3,094.10	.24	116·94
	1877	do	8,946·50	2,159.20	2,545.02	.24	117·88
	1878	do	2,066·25	425.00	562.00	.21	132·23
	1879	do	818	198.00	233.90	.24	117.63
	1880	do	585	136.00	164.60	.23	121·03
	1881	do	60	28.40	21.94	.47	77·25
	1882	do	528·25	110.25	144.24	.21	130·83
	1883	do	106	39.00	34.85	.37	89·36
			Pounds.				
Value less than $2 per square yard	1867	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	8,040,505·50	9,185,084.09	5,603,754.96	1.14	61·01
	1868	do	339,849	400,490.00	241,759.76	1.18	60·36
	1869	do	59,692	50,990.95	34,722.46	.86	68·09
	1870	do	4,796	5,206.00	3,233.44	1.09	62·11
Value over $2 per square yard	1867	24 cents per pound and 45 per cent	26,882·60	58,145.44	32,617.27	2.16	56·09
	1868	do	1,849	4,213.00	2,339.61	2.28	55·53
Cloths	1867	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	816,138·45	1,301,866.18	863,722.38	1.60	66·34
	1868	do	4,181,678·50	6,479,254.14	4,358,578.20	1.55	67·27
	1869	do	4,275,679·25	6,171,933.17	4,298,016.36	1.44	69·63
	1870	do	4,369,298·50	6,407,296.86	4,427,203.22	1.47	69·09
	1871	do	6,429,297·12	9,187,365.28	6,430,226.41	1.45	69·33
	1872	do	8,958,511·87	12,887,288.45	8,989,806.90	1.44	69·75

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867-1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Manufactures of wool and worsted—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Cloths	1873	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	176,049	242,947.00	173,055.95	1.38	71·24
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	10,845,856·38	16,392,782.73	10,044,346.39	1.51	61·27
	1874	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	51·12	29.47	35.86	.58	121·68
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	8,928,234·25	13,598,416.71	8,301,206.80	1.52	61·04
		do	6,640,888·75	10,353,229.14	6,249,667.38	1.56	60·36
	1875	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	886,900·25	1,342,801.71	913,451.70	1.51	68·02
		do	5,568,357·47	8,636,761.72	5,807,045.30	1.55	67·24
	1876	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	197,442·50	267,672.00	173,165.83	1.36	64·69
		do	1,301	2,534.00	1,383.67	1.95	54·60
	1877	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	3,863,419·11	5,735,037.12	3,938,972.55	1.48	68·68
	1878	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	196	388.00	211.32	1.96	54·46
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	4,705,575·28	5,857,394.31	3,982,875.76	1.41	70·40
	1879	do	4,054,199·21	5,623,806.50	3,995,431.95	1.39	71·04
	1880	do	6,362,234·84	8,415,214.68	6,126,442.58	1.32	72·80
	1881	do	7,036,921·38	9,376,037.72	6,810,073.89	1.33	72·63
	1882	do	8,053,891·92	10,487,059.97	7,697,416.96	1.30	73·40
	1883	do	8,220,025·38	10,806,324.01	7,892,226.12	1.32	73·03
Clothing—							
Ready-made	1867	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	69,560	113,803.90	62,215.96	1.64	54·67
	1868	do	2,517	4,170.00	2,272.08	1.66	54·49
	1869	do	530	1,050.00	547.20	1.98	52·11
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	3,231	6,910.00	4,034.00	2.14	58·38

Articles of wear	1870	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	362	569.00	314.48	1.57	55·27
	1867	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	611·13	1,198.01	784.77	1.96	65·50
	1868	do	161,630	646,101.00	339,255.40	4.00	52·51
	1869	do	894,874·75	1,549,295.50	1,067,155.58	1.73	68·90
	1870	do	495,167	1,841,147.00	984,042.30	3.72	53·44
	1871	do	582,545·67	2,116,220.25	1,137,760.96	3.63	53·76
	1872	do	75,031·63	276,596.00	148,154.25	3.69	53·59
	1873	do	1,655	6,118.00	3.274.70	3.70	53·52
		50 cents per pound and 40 per cent less 10 per cent.	53,393·87	243,586.39	111,718.38	4.56	45·86
	1874	do	51,309·80	228,690.45	105.421.25	4.46	46·09
	1875	do	50,658·25	217,177.53	100,980.18	4.29	46.50
		50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	8,539·43	44,366.00	22,016.05	5.20	49·62
	1876	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent less 10 per cent.	4	80.00	30.60	20.00	38.25
		50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	101,639·10	370,637.97	199.074.75	3.65	53·71
	1877	do	125,545·66	394,999.31	220,772.63	3.15	55·89
	1878	do	165,936·15	576,439.48	313,543.93	3.47	54·39
	1879	do	55,625·01	172,502.60	96,813.58	3.10	56·12
	1880	do	57,863·93	163,951.67	94,512.62	2.83	57·64
	1881	do	56,556·19	174,155.74	97,940.38	3.08	56·24
	1882	do	55,638·42	177,382.36	98.772.19	3.19	55·68
	1883	do	218,714	490,084.72	305,390.88	2.24	62·31
Ready-made	1867	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	32,550	91,977.68	53,066.07	2.83	57·69
	1868	do	253,553·75	889,126.10	482,427.32	3.51	54·26
	1869	do	69,399·50	313,831.93	160,232.52	4.52	51·05
	1870	do	39,946·60	154,163.00	81,638.53	3.86	52·95
	1871	do	34,910·75	133,379.75	70,807.26	3.82	53·09
	1872	do	113,288·80	564,824.29	282,574.11	4.99	50·01
	1873	do	2,390·75	11.621.00	5,843.78	4.86	50·28
		50 cents per pound and 40 per cent less 10 per cent.	129,896·36	638,248·90	288,223.09	4.91	45·16
	1874	do	159,506·87	641,145.11	302,590.41	4.02	47·20

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
			Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Manufactures of wool and worsted—Continued.							
Clothing—Continued.							
Ready-made	1875	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent less 10 per cent	133,346·75	453,974.67	223,436.94	3.40	49·22
		50 cents per pound and 40 per cent	17,003·75	93,500.47	45,902.07	5.50	49·09
	1876	do	153,879·70	444,148.17	254,599.11	2.89	57·32
		50 cents per pound and 40 per cent less 10 per cent	123·50	394.00	197.42	3.19	50·11
	1877	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent	40,553·17	133,953.22	73,857.87	3.30	55·13
	1878	do	39,961·68	114,811.11	65,905.33	2.87	57·42
	1879	do	159,257·52	441,489.84	256,224.72	2.77	58·04
	1880	do	201,074·52	615,054.07	346,561.40	3.06	56·34
	1881	do	310,859·19	834,054.17	489,051.31	2.68	58·64
	1882	do	466,536·33	982,485.02	626,262.21	2.11	63·74
	1883	do	493,649·66	937,372.43	621,773.81	1.90	66·33
Endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines	1867	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent	130,755	140,368.00	75,279.80	1.07	53·63
	1868	do	91,882	92,465.37	50,739.28	1.01	54·87
	1869	do	102,593	97,221.00	54,545.95	.95	56·10
	1870	do	101,045	95,801.00	53,739.35	.95	56·09
	1871	do	100,928	95,572.00	53,635.80	.95	56·12
	1872	do	115,080·25	114,348.00	63,037.85	.99	55.13
	1873	do	7,062·50	7,669.00	4,096.65	1.09	43·70
		20 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	133,684	189,920.00	68,137.95	1.05	49·69
	1874	do	129,261·25	134,883.00	65,755.18	1.04	48·75

	1875	……do	102,719·50	102,344.00	50,727.90	1.00	49·56
	1875	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	23,690·50	24,050.00	13,155.60	1.02	54·70
	1876	……do	97,284·25	106,248.00	56,644.00	1.09	53·31
	1877	……do	97,439	90,506.00	51,185.90	.93	56·52
	1878	……do	103,204·75	93,839.00	53,484.60	.91	57·00
	1879	……do	103,110·50	90,696.00	52,365.70	.88	57·74
	1880	……do	183,063·75	144,872.00	87,317.95	.79	60·27
	1881	……do	145,239·50	123,065.00	72,120.65	.85	58·60
	1882	……do	141,771·88	127,969.00	73,143.53	.90	57·16
	1883	……do	151,254·75	139,749.00	79,163.10	.92	56·65
Hats, of wool—							
Value not over 40 cents per pound	1875	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	·25	2.00	.75	8.00	37·50
	1876	……do	316	134.00	110.10	.42	82·16
	1877	……do	45	35.88	21.56	.80	60·08
	1878	……do	8·25	3.30	2.80	.40	84·84
	1881	……do	901.50	352.00	303.50	.39	86·22
Value over 40 and not over 60 cents per pound	1867	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent	15,022	12,773.15	8,075.88	.85	63·22
	1868	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent	1,778	1,553.00	1,066.45	.86	68·67
	1869	……do	1142	69.30	66.82	.49	96·84
	1871	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent	725	330.00	333.00	.45	100·87
	1873	……do	8·50	5.00	4.30	.59	86·00
	1874	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent.	857	486.00	384.48	.57	79·11
	1875	……do	723	351.00	305.51	.49	87·89
	1876	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent	250	122.00	117.70	.49	96·48
	1878	……do	100	52.00	48.20	.52	92·69
	1881	……do	9	4.59	4.31	.51	93·90
	1882	……do	180	104.00	90.40	.58	86·92
Value over 60 and not over 80 cents per pound	1868	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	1,569	1,112.00	1,016.80	.71	91·43
	1869	……do	433	308.00	281.00	.71	91·23
	1870	……do	1,164	805.00	745.35	.69	92·59
	1871	……do	80	51.00	49.85	.64	97·74
	1872	……do	20	15.00	13.25	.75	88·33

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Manufactures of wool and worsted—Continued.							
Hats of wool—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value over 60 and not over 80 cents per pound ..	1874	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	240	179.00	142.79	.75	79·77
	1875	do	279	179.00	156.83	.64	87·61
		40 cents per pound and 35 per cent	40	26.00	25.10	.65	96·54
	1876	do	509	447.00	384.05	.79	85·91
	1877	do	3,125	2,437.00	2,102.95	.83	86·29
	1878	do	3,128·50	2,342.12	2,071.14	.75	88·44
	1880	do	351	261.00	235.75	.74	88·79
	1881	do	75	49.16	47.21	.66	96·03
	1882	do	611	362.00	371.10	.59	102·51
Value over 80 cents per pound	1867	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	31,955	38,035.00	29,289.75	1.19	77·00
	1868	do	60,414	125,565.24	74,154.83	2.08	59·05
	1869	do	55,515.50	97,651.77	61,935.87	1.76	63·42
	1870	do	49,126·50	83,644.00	53,838.66	1.70	64·36
	1871	do	69,620·12	130,899.00	80,624.72	1.89	61·59
	1872	do	53,656	96,878.46	60,735.46	1.81	62·68
	1873	do	399	813.00	484.05	2.04	59·53
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	35,598·62	66,184.25	36,867.49	1.86	55·70
	1874	do	22,448·40	43,820.00	23,905.10	1.95	54·55
	1875	do	11,596·25	21,674.00	12,045.65	1.87	55·57
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	·25	2.00	.83	8.00	41·50
	1876	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	2,437	4,265.00	2,440.13	1.75	57·21
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	5,276·50	8,674.41	5,674.29	1.64	65·42

	1877	....do....	5,031·56	7,752.66	5,229.22	1.54	67·45
	1878	....do....	3,344·50	5,794.00	3,700.15	1.73	63·86
	1879	....do....	4,231.63	6,754.80	4,479.99	1.60	66·32
	1880	....do....	4,017·45	6,158.50	4,164.18	1.53	67·61
	1881	....do....	437	940.88	547.82	2.15	58·22
	1882	....do....	1,386·13	2,755.62	1,657.54	1.99	60·15
	1883	....do....	1,015·13	4,018.56	2,316.06	2.21	57·63
Hat roundings or trimmings (Not enumerated until 1869.)	1869	35 per cent	.....	56.00	16.80	.....	35
		10 per cent	.....	101.00	10.10	.....	10
	1872	....do....	.....	278.00	27.80	.....	10
	1873	....do....	.....	2,529.00	252.90	.....	10
	1874	....do....	.....	1,307.00	130.70	.....	10
	1875	....do....	.....	114.00	11.40	.....	10
	1878	....do....	.....	1,151.00	115.10	.....	10
	1879	....do....	.....	1,702.00	170.20	.....	10
	1880	....do....	.....	853.00	85.30	.....	10
Manufactures, wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise specified	1868	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	1,079,431·50	1,212,725.85	964,169.80	1.12	79·50
	1869	....do....	235,364·75	329,909.97	233,150.86	1.40	70·67
	1870	....do....	291,336·50	429,404.38	295,959.80	1.47	68·92
	1871	....do....	184,211·25	289,710.03	193,504.42	1.57	66·79
	1872	....do....	130,044·87	222,836.76	143,015.33	1.71	64·17
	1873	....do....	8,660	24,754.00	22,993.90	2.86	92·89
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	244,160·50	459,929.70	254,750.30	1.88	55·38
	1874	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	·50	1.00	60	2.00	60
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	385,212·63	741,598.37	406,949.28	1.93	54·87
	1875	....do....	297,705·38	620,667.00	329,477.71	2.07	53·08
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	50,845·75	92,715.00	57,873.15	1.82	62·42
	1876	....do....	185,871·04	314,000.40	202,835.69	1.69	64·59
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	3,177·50	5,111.00	3,039.86	1.61	59·48

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Manufactures, wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise specified	1877	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	*Pounds.* 2,726·50	*Dollars.* 4,133.00	*Dollars.* 2,528.61	*Dollars.* 1.52	*Per cent.* 61·18
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	145,262·53	233,803.11	154,462.35	1.61	66·06
	1878	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	274	302.00	237.33	1.32	65·56
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	128,725·68	209,203.86	137,584.25	1.63	65·76
	1879	do	124,913·97	209,751.00	135,869.88	1.68	64·78
	1880	do	183,878·17	282,016.60	190.644.91	1.53	67·60
	1881	do	278,257·50	425,851.71	288.178.96	1.53	67·67
	1882	do	726,501·84	1,107,291.97	750,803.17	1.52	67·81
	1883	do	926,086·31	1,398,388.92	952,479.29	1.51	68·11
Rags, waste, shoddy, mungo, and flocks	1867	10 per cent	.....	32,251.63	3,225.16	.....	10
		3 cents per pound	5,813,786	482,526.00	159,413.58	.09	33
		12 cents per pound	248,003	19,628.00	29,760.36	.08	151·62
	1868	10 per cent	110,050	9,823.00	982.30	.09	10
		12 cents per pound	619,916	89,767.00	74,389.92	.15	88·87
	1869	do	574,579	63,334.00	68,949.48	.11	108·86
	1870	do	738,541	68,357.00	88,624.92	.09	129·65
	1871	do	1,375,505	91,249.00	165,060.60	.07	180·89
	1872	do	2,092,057	243,576.97	251,046.84	.12	103·06
	1873	do	110,674	10,223.80	13,280.88	.09	129·85
		12 cents per pound less 10 per cent	1,912,184	202,382.00	206,515.93	.11	102·04
	1874	do	1,920,098	165,993.00	207,370.63	.09	124·92
	1875	do	1,381,974	146,990.00	149,253.24	.11	101·54
		12 cents per pound	77,248	11,536.00	9,209.76	.15	80·35
	1876	do	250,810	50,804.00	30,097.20	.20	59·22
		12 cents per pound less 10 per cent	31,819	2,690.00	3,436.46	.08	127·75

Shawls:							
Woolen							
1877	do	1,188	124.00	128.31	.11	103.74	
	12 cents per pound	200,302	35,002.00	24,086.24	.18	68.94	
1878	do	133,926	23,831.00	16,071.12	.18	67.44	
1879	do	111,840	25,781.00	13,420.80	.23	52.06	
1880	do	1,299,146	290,902.65	164,827.52	.22	55.07	
1881	do	543,116.75	180,948.00	65,174.01	.30	40.61	
1882	do	917,621.50	342,071.00	110,114.58	.37	32.19	
1883	do	971,401.50	423,120.00	116,568.78	.44	27.55	
1866	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent	56,956	32,321.48	46,598.00	1.45	56.60	
1867	24 cents per pound and 45 per cent	45,158	84,219.90	48,736.87	1.87	57.86	
1868	35 cents per pound and 50 per cent	4,679	6,083.00	4,679.15	1.30	76.92	
	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	104,081.50	305,873.17	159,096.36	2.94	52.01	
1869	do	41,857.50	139,904.47	69,895.31	3.34	49.95	
1870	do	66,391.75	226,610.23	112,509.48	3.41	49.64	
1871	do	104,936.75	231,669.00	151,052.53	2.68	53.62	
1872	do	138,997.25	397,372.00	208,578.81	2.86	52.48	
1873	do	1,867.25	5,609.00	2,896.77	3.00	51.64	
	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	100,781.50	320,698.34	146,371.79	3.18	45.64	
1874	do	78,188.25	264,571.19	118,324.71	3.38	44.79	
1875	do	74,570.25	231,268.75	106,406.42	3.10	46.44	
	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	14,200.75	45,007.12	23,202.87	3.24	50.43	
1876	do	70,550.34	203,883.33	106,636.10	2.89	52.30	
	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	2,452	4,740.00	2,610.02	1.91	55.06	
1877	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent	62,396.69	161,145.00	87,569.11	2.58	54.35	
1878	do	86,586.87	198,153.80	112,647.30	2.29	56.80	
1879	do	61,733.31	134,922.05	78,089.77	2.19	57.88	
1880	do	52,400.65	114,771.75	66,370.44	2.19	57.83	
1881	do	54,156.71	112,083.00	60,307.31	2.07	53.16	
1882	do	71,815.75	140,364.75	85,035.54	1.96	60.58	
1883	do	228,763.73	509,421.50	297,679.44	2.13	58.45	

*Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Shawls—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Worsted, not otherwise specified	1867	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	319	1,026.00	569.90	3.22	55·54
		50 cents per pound and 45 per cent.	200	2,558.00	1,701.10	12.79	66·50
	1868	do	7·50	25.40	15.18	3.16	59·76
		50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	382·25	1,669.00	987.40	4.37	59·13
	1872	do	734,784·66	2,672,365.00	1,436,338.20	3.63	53·75
	1873	do	7,259	22,022.00	12,438.30	3.03	56·48
		50 cents per pound and 40 per cent less 10 per cent.	695,059·50	2,407,589.00	1,179,508.87	3.46	48·98
	1874	do	604,339	1,999,091.70	991,625.60	3.31	49·60
	1875	do	503,964·50	1,654,595.00	822,438.24	3.28	49·70
		50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	70,176·33	257,977.00	138,278.97	3.68	53·60
	1876	do	406,605·14	1,272,235.00	712,196.57	3.13	55·98
		50 cents per pound and 40 per cent less 10 per cent.	8,882	29,868.00	14,749.38	3.36	49·38
	1877	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	358,248·13	1,099,203.00	618,805.29	3.07	56·29
	1878	do	380,268·17	1,102,873.50	631,283.51	2.90	57·24
	1879	do	417,573·12	1,157,555.67	671,808.82	2.77	58·04
	1880	do	440,588·54	1,157,755.55	683,396.50	2.63	59·03
	1881	do	383,928·66	1,064,115.00	617,610.36	2.77	58·04
	1882	do	340,776·46	931,302.09	542,909.10	2.73	58·30
	1883	do	282,015·78	686,267.00	415,514.72	2.43	60·55
Webbings, beltings, bindings, braids, buttons, galloons, etc.	1867	50 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	98,892	166,616.00	129,754.00	1.70	77·87
	1868	do	376,003·75	742,113.00	559,058.38	1.96	75·33
	1869	do	182,714·25	356,918.00	269,816.13	1.95	75·59
	1870	do	144,141·25	227,333.49	185,737.38	1.58	81·70
	1871	do	174,153·50	282,941.75	228,547.63	1.62	80·77

	1872	……do	120,119·25	304,150.70	212,134.99	2.53	69·74
	1873	……do	5,719·75	17,887.00	11,803.38	3.13	65·98
		50 cents per pound and 50 per cent less 10 per cent	149,635·84	505,500.58	294,811.23	3.38	58 32
	1874	50 cents per pound and 50 per cent	2·50	2.82	2.66	1.03	94·33
		50 cents per pound and 50 per cent less 10 per cent	303,809·38	1,056,237.54	612,021.22	3.47	57·94
	1875	……do	358,266·25	1,157,237.00	681,976.51	3.23	58·93
		50 cents per pound and 50 per cent	193,779·33	530.375.97	362,077.65	2.74	68·26
	1876	……do	452,283·42	1,385,092.95	918,688.20	3.06	66·33
		50 cents per pound and 50 per cent less 10 per cent	896	3,284.00	1,881.00	3.67	57·28
	1877	50 cents per pound and 50 per cent	352,851·24	883,115.00	617,983.12	2.50	69·98
	1878	……do	333,206·06	805,893.00	569,549.56	2.42	70·67
	1879	……do	173,301·78	450,193.00	311,747.42	2.60	69·25
	1880	……do	184,720·81	455,813.56	320,267.21	2.46	70·26
	1881	……do	119,566·24	327,321.00	223,443.64	2.74	68·26
	1882	……do	169,388·74	462,711.00	316,049.87	2.73	68·30
	1883	……do	228,560·15	639,523.00	434,041.60	2.80	67·87
Yarns	1867	16 cents per pound and 25 per cent	1,508	1,776.85	682.99	1.17	32·99
		20 cents per pound and 25 per cent	37,176·25	81,403.12	15,286.03	.85	43·67
		24 cents per pound and 30 per cent	325,238·56	409,731.29	200,976.65	1.26	49·05
	1868	……do	9,242	4,156.00	3,464.88	.45	83·37
		24 cents per pound and 40 per cent	633	803.00	473.12	1.27	58·92
		20 cents per pound and 25 per cent	2·50	1.00	.75	.40	75·00
Value not over 40 cents per pound	1867	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent	7,503·75	3,549.77	2,743.57	.47	77·28
	1868	……do	2,646·50	1,935.00	1,206.55	.73	62·35
	1869	……do	1,335·50	449.00	424.25	.34	94·49
	1870	……do	1,282·63	396.02	395.13	.31	99.78
	1871	……do	60	20.50	19.18	.34	93·56
	1872	……do	71	25.00	22.95	.35	91·80
	1873	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	524	120.00	132.13	.23	110·10

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. s	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Yarns—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value not over 40 cents per pound	1874	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	4	2.00	1.50	.50	75·00
		20 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	87	28.00	24.49	.32	87·46
	1875	.....do	38	14.60	11.45	.38	71·58
		20 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	3·50	1.00	1.05	·29	105·00
	1876	.....do	80·75	24.00	24.55	·30	102·29
	1877	.....do	96·75	35.00	31.60	.36	90·20
	1878	.....do	79·50	28.40	24.09	·29	102·95
	1879	.....do	142	44.00	43.80	.31	99·55
	1880	.....do	18,210·39	7,024.35	6,100.59	.39	86·85
	1881	.....do	3,644	1,501.82	1,254.44	.41	83·53
	1882	.....do	321	115.50	104.63	.36	90·59
	1883	.....do	2,406·38	629.51	701.60	.26	111·45
Value over 40 and not over 60 cents per pound	1867	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	407	231.02	202.96	.57	87·86
	1868	.....do	4,961·25	2,839.65	2,479.26	.57	87·29
	1869	.....do	14,202	7,376.00	6,842.20	.52	92·76
	1870	.....do	2,328·50	1,238.00	1,131.85	.53	91·43
	1871	.....do	3,583·75	1,822.40	1,712.97	.51	94·01
	1872	.....do	4,479·25	2,436.00	2,196.38	.54	90·16
	1873	.....do	2	1.00	.95	.50	95·00
		30 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	172·50	101.00	78.40	.59	77·62
	1874	.....do	353	206.10	160.25	.58	77·79
	1875	.....do	5	2.60	2.17	.52	83·69
		30 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	2·50	1.00	1.31	.64	81·88
	1876	.....do	520·25	305.00	262.83	.59	86·17
	1877	.....do	72·25	34.00	33.58	.47	98·74

	1878	.....do	1,012	567.50	502.23	.56	88·49
	1879	.....do	211·25	103.00	99.43	.49	96·53
	1880	.....do	3,479·50	1,833.00	1,635.40	.53	91·96
	1881	.....do	3,741·16	2,237.19	1,905.37	.60	85·17
	1882	.....do	1,288·75	824.98	675.22	.60	81·85
	1883	.....do	1,958	999.35	937.17	.51	93·77
Value over 60 and not over 80 cents per pound	1867	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	49	40.00	33.60	.82	84·00
	1868	.....do	12,577·75	9,142.00	8,222.80	.73	89·94
	1869	.....do	6,458·75	4,527.00	4,167.95	.70	92·07
	1870	.....do	917	625.00	585.55	.68	93·69
	1871	.....do	4,470·75	3,298.60	2,942.81	.74	89·20
	1872	.....do	7,103·75	5,051.00	4,609.35	.71	91·25
	1873	.....do	75	61.00	51.33	.81	84·14
		40 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	3,631	2,475.00	2,086.80	.68	84·31
	1874	.....do	5,671	3,920.00	3,276.39	.69	83·58
	1875	.....do	3,685	2,743.00	2,190.84	.75	79·85
		40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	124	78.00	76.90	.63	98·59
	1876	.....do	429	271.00	266.45	.63	98·32
	1877	.....do	49·50	35.00	32.05	.71	91·43
	1878	.....do	3,854·25	2,874.00	2,547.60	.75	88·64
	1879	.....do	2,815	2,035.00	1,838.25	.72	90·33
	1880	.....do	11,028·50	8,300.00	7,316.40	.75	88·15
	1881	.....do	6,832	5,165.57	4,540.76	.76	87·90
	1882	.....do	16,503·25	12,226.70	10,880.67	.74	88·99
	1883	.....do	87,467·25	64,759.15	57,052.60	.74	89·03
Value over 80 cents per pound	1867	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	60,515	80,844.00	58,566.90	1.34	72·44
	1868	.....do	499,423·75	636,930.89	472,637.69	1.27	74·20
	1869	.....do	450,441·25	531,016.22	411,076.31	1.18	77·41
	1870	.....do	224,097	240,238.04	196,131.82	1.07	81·22
	1871	.....do	258,641·19	279,651.40	227,198.59	1.08	81·24
	1872	.....do	243,853	274,387.40	217,962.18	1.13	79·43

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES, 1867–1883—Continued.

Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. a	Year.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Amount of duty received.	Average value per unit of quantity.	Average duty reduced to ad valorem.
Yarns—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value over 80 cents per pound	1873	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	1,856	2,932.00	2,004.20	1.50	67·33
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	311,472	408,265.08	268,765.99	1.31	65·83
	1874	....do	284,467·25	368,486.33	244,063.73	1.30	66·24
	1875	....do	309,379·50	386,279.33	260,899.08	1.25	67·54
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	22,223	27,703.00	20,807.55	1.25	75·11
	1876	....do	321,949	415,399.50	306,364.35	1.29	73·75
		50 cents per pound and 35 per cent less 10 per cent	19,516	23,351.00	16,137.77	1.20	69·11
	1877	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	336,450·08	399,940.00	308,204.05	1.19	77·06
	1878	....do	458,226·44	543,163.00	419,220.29	1.19	77·18
	1879	....do	505,929·71	587,942.00	458,744.57	1.16	78·02
	1880	....do	603.036·13	687,904.43	542,284.65	1.14	78·83
	1881	....do	462.565·92	531,192.25	417,200.28	1.15	78·54
	1882	....do	346,591·50	402,840.33	314,289.89	1.16	78·02
	1883	....do	326,468·93	366,975.05	291,675.76	1.12	79·48

a Prior to 1872 hair of the alpaca and goat was not included.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTS OF CERTAIN MANUFACTURES OF WOOLS.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HATS OF WOOL, KNIT GOODS, BALMORALS, WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, COMPOSED WHOLLY OR IN PART OF WORSTED, THE HAIR OF THE ALPACA, GOAT, OR OTHER LIKE ANIMALS (EXCEPT SUCH AS ARE COMPOSED IN PART OF WOOL, N. O. P. F.).

Years.	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound.				Valued at above 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.			
	Quantity.	Values.	Duty.	Average ad valorem rate.	Quantity.	Values.	Duty.	Average ad valorem rate.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. ct.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. ct.*
1867....	24,188·75	10,342.77	8,458.12	81·74	11,579	6,644.27	5,799.20	87·28
1868....	47.974	22,214.84	17,378.47	78·22	64,904·25	35,720.15	31,962.84	89·39
1869....	19,289·50	7,745.39	6,568.79	84·81	73,364	37,836.90	35,252.07	93·17
1870....	8,626·63	2,953.29	2,758.97	93·43	58,516·50	29,447.25	27,801.49	94·42
1871....	22,463·50	8,167.01	7,351.16	90·01	48,531·75	24,112.40	22,998.87	95·39
1872....	9,010	2,753.19	2,765.58	100·46	41,498·75	21,567.80	19,998.36	92·72
1873....	4,150·50	2,192.94	1,439.39	65·64	22,088	12,086.00	9,873.62	81·69
1874....	1,400·50	486.57	405.46	83·25	26,573·50	15,009.58	11,904.16	79·31
1875....	797·75	328.90	249.46	75·82	44,525·50	24,874.16	20,612.09	82·87
1876....	2,691·25	932·61	864.66	92·71	48,737	26,874.17	24,020.96	89·38
1877....	5,702	1,840.93	1,784.72	96·94	52,867·38	28,897.75	25,974.42	89·88
1878....	1,257·25	474.70	417.59	87·91	74,143·50	40,136.50	36,290.83	90·42
1879....	1,292·50	439.67	412.37	84·63	67,520·75	36,434.43	33,008.30	90·60
1880....	28,553·83	10,513.68	9,390.53	89·31	92,880·75	48,751.74	44,927.33	92·15
1881....	54,427	22,094.27	18,618.40	84·26	48,517·66	25,212.20	23,379.58	92·73
1882....	170,344 ·	60,863.95	55,371.19	90·98	93,832	50,518.24	45,830.84	90·72
1883....	45,288·33	16,089.78	14,689.10	91·29	127,602·50	68,754.95	62,344.99	90·67

Years.	Valued at above 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.				Valued at above 80 cents per pound.			
	Quantity.	Values.	Duty.	Average ad valorem rate.	Quantity.	Values.	Duty.	Average ad valorem rate.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. ct.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. ct.*
1867....	14,045·50	18,763.38	12,185.38	64.94	349,573·25	472,895.59	340,300.08	71·96
1868....	136,039·25	101,834.64	90,057.81	88·44	1,048,941	1,674,612.94	1,110,585.03	66·32
1869....	43,258·75	30,453.45	27,962.21	91·82	2,464,616·50	3,277,202.54	2,379,329.15	72·60
1870....	30,069·75	21,122.00	19,418.60	91·94	2,611,662	3,409,742.44	2,499,240.94	73·30
1871....	282,825	215,616.20	188,595.67	87·47	2,835,317·53	3,580,922.83	2,695,981.86	75·29
1872....	175,165·75	134,814.68	117,251.44	86·97	1,907,365·62	2,797,658.25	1,982,863.29	69·08
1873....	28,640·50	21,120.45	17,046.50	80·71	1,595,114.12	2,647,500.09	1,553,577.58	53·68
1874....	29,325·75	20,836.50	17,120.89	82·17	1,541,884·84	2,491,632.90	1,478,712.98	59·35
1875....	75,835·25	57,263.06	47,428.13	82·83	1,991,353·18	2,904,185.43	1,842,910.09	63·46
1876....	145,721·25	112,640.90	97,630.05	86·67	1,959,356·42	2,786,966.41	1,983,892.75	71·18
1877....	141.943	106,367.40	94,005.79	88·38	1,615,406·64	2,376,424.97	1,639,452.16	68·99
1878....	129,580	97,762.32	86,048.80	88·01	1,274,693·25	1,961,900.27	1,324,011.84	67·49
1879....	137,471·25	104,319.00	91,500.15	87·71	1,128,444·18	1,626,821.38	1,138,609.63	69·68
1880....	217,613	160,537.02	143,233.16	89·22	1,352,231·91	1,917,978.07	1,347,456.16	70·25
1881....	164,858·25	123,069·45	109,017.63	88·58	1,903,260	2,974,602.12	1,992,741.01	66·99
1882....	168,228·88	124,434.54	110,843.66	89·08	1,232,194·99	1,927,871.50	1,290,852.61	66·96
1883....	473,138·50	345,509.39	310,133.68	89·77	1,298,409·75	2,057,456.82	1,369,314.76	66·55

NOTE.—The following table covers the imports for consumption under the tariff laws of 1883 and 1890. The changes made in classification by the act of 1890 make it impossible to give an exact comparison or similarity of statement under the two acts. In using it, therefore, it should be borne in mind that the imports for 1890 and 1891 are often divided, a part entering under the tariff act of 1883 and a part under the law of 1890. In such cases the two entries must be brought into one in order to show the total imports in the divided year.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Unmanufactured:							
Class 1. Merino, mestiza, mets, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes 2 and 3—			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Value, 30 cents or less per pound	1884	10 cents per pound	19,907,978·75	4,419,611.40	1,990,797.88	0.22	45·04
	1885	....do	18,879,118	2,950,500.10	1,337,911.80	.22	45·35
	1886	....do	22,217,623	4,021,398.60	2,231,762.30	.18	55·50
	1887	....do	22,607,856·30	4,127,025.97	2,260,785.64	.18	54·78
	1888	....do	16,124.099	3,361,471.56	1,612,409.90	.21	47·97
	1889	....do	22,297,725	4,531,915.04	2,229,772.50	.20	49·20
	1890	....do	20,998,507·75	4,706,040.41	2,099,850.72	.23	44·62
	1891	....do	a 8,199,168	a 1,961,112.32	a 813,916.80	.24	41·50
Value over 30 cents per pound	1884	12 cents per pound	569,339·72	178,109.00	68,320.79	.31	38·36
	1885	....do	36,173	15,449.00	4,340.76	.43	28·10

No. —. VALUE OF IMPORTED MANUFACTURES OF WOOL ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND AMOUNT OF DUTY RECEIVED.

	1886	.....do	84,677·50	41,701.00	10,161.80	.49	24·37
	1887	.....do	17,586	5,875.00	2,110.32	.33	35·92
	1888	.....do	87,152	12,178.00	4,458.26	.33	36·61
	1889	.....do	13,185	4,416.00	1,582.20	.34	35·86
	1890	.....do	22,007	8,425.00	2,640.84	.38	31·35
Washed wool, value (before washing) 30 cents or less per pound	1884	20 cents per pound	139,419	61,078.00	27,883.80	.44	45·65
	1885	.....do	20,852	10,916.00	4,170.40	.52	38·20
	1886	.....do	804,520	244,080.00	160,904.00	.30	65·92
	1887	.....do	383,275	131,006.00	76,655.00	.34	58·51
	1888	.....do	647,543	215,324.00	129,508.60	.33	60·15
	1889	.....do	508,933	169,699.00	101,786.60	.33	59·98
	1890	.....do	256,172	91,370.00	51,234.40	.36	56·07
	1891	.....do	a232,859	a80,478.00	a46,571.80	.35	57·87
Washed wool, value (before washing) over 30 cents per pound	1884	24 cents per pound	43,062	16,467.00	10,334.88	.38	62·76
	1885	.....do	5,405	2,417.00	1,297.20	.45	53·67
	1886	.....do	13,609	4,376.00	3,280.56	.32	74·97
	1887	.....do	2,010	692.00	482.40	.34	69·71
	1888	.....do	5,590	2,200.00	1,341.60	.39	60·98
	1889	.....do	48	22.00	11.52	.46	52·36
Scoured wool, value (before scouring) 30 cents or less per pound	1884	30 cents per pound	31,895	17,479.00	9,568.50	.55	54·74
	1885	.....do	28,938	14,596.00	8,681.40	.50	59·48
	1886	.....do	91,037·10	29,820.00	27,580.13	.32	92·49
	1887	.....do	184,985	74,886.00	55,495.50	.41	74·11
	1888	.....do	134,952	56,253.00	40,485.60	.42	71·97
	1889	.....do	141,030·50	52,541.00	42,579.15	.37	81·04
	1890	.....do	90,382	40,681.00	27,114.60	.45	66·65
	1891	.....do	a41,797	a26,232.00	a12,539.10	.63	47·80
Scoured wool, value (before scouring) over 30 cents per pound	1884	36 cents per pound	12,149	7,861.00	4,373.64	.65	55·64
	1885	.....do	1,946	655.00	700.56	.34	106·96

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Unmanufactured—Continued.							
Class 1—Continued.							
Scoured wool, value (before scouring) over 30 cents per pound			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1886	36 cents per pound	9,832	2,813.00	3,359.52	.30	119·43
	1887	....do	22	13.00	7.92	.59	60·92
	1888	....do	3,177	1,353.00	1,143.72	.43	84·53
	1889	....do	53	17.00	19.08	.32	112·24
Tops, value (before scouring) 30 cents or less per pound	1889	60 cents per pound	11,213	5,404.00	6,727.80	.48	124·50
	1890	....do	20,798	10,124.00	12,478.80	.49	123·26
Unwashed wool	1891	11 cents per pound	[a] 18,092,421·75	[a] 3,951,253.04	[a] 1,990,166.40	.22	50·37
	1892	....do	38,592,646·25	7,706,437.65	4,245,191.08	.20	55·09
	1893	....do	35,322,611·50	6,516,121.92	3,885,487.27	.18	59·63
Washed wool	1891	22 cents per pound	[a] 4,198	[a] 1,492.00	[a] 923.56	.36	61·90
	1892	....do	1,296	779.00	285.12	.60	36·60
	1893	....do	6,123	2,757.00	1,347.06	.45	48·86
Scoured wool	1891	33 cents per pound	[a] 10,226	[a] 4,885.00	[a] 3,374.58	.48	69.08
	1892	....do	47,187·50	24,513.00	15,571.88	.52	63·52
	1893	....do	74,287	36,761.00	24,514.71	.49	66·69
Total class 1	1884		20,703,843·47	4,709,605.40	2,111,279.49	.23	44·92
	1885		13,472,432	2,994,533.10	1,357,102.12	.22	45·32
	1886		23,321,758·60	4,344,188.60	2,487,048.81	.19	56·10
	1887		23,195,784·30	4,339,497.97	2,395,536.78	.19	55·20
	1888		16,952,513	3,648,779.56	1,789,347.68	.23	49·03
	1889		22,973,087·50	4,764,014.94	2,382,478.85	.21	50·01

	1890		21,387,866·75	4,856,640.41	2,193,319.36	.23	45·16
	1891		26,520,669·75	6,025,452.36	2,867,492.24	.23	47·59
	1892		33,641,129·75	7,731,729.65	4,261,048.08	.20	55·11
	1893		35,403,021·50	6,555,639.92	3,911,349.04	.19	59·66
Class 2. Combing wools, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, or other like combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used; also hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals—							
Value 30 cents or less per pound, imported in ordinary condition	1884	10 cents per pound	4,270,310·20	976,782.15	427,031.02	.23	43·72
	1885	do	3,607,512	796,482.00	360,751.20	.22	45·29
	1886	do	4,695,358	1,036,001.40	469,535.80	.22	45·32
	1887	do	9,568,431	2,213,331.00	956,843.10	.23	43·23
	1888	do	5,532,268·50	1,305,300.63	553,226.85	.24	42·38
	1889	do	6,588,664·50	1,527,431.07	658,866.45	.23	43·14
	1890	do	6,467,551·50	1,541,706.49	646,755.15	.24	41·96
	1891	do	[b] 3,763,264	[b] 867,161.68	[b] 376,326.40	.23	43·40
Value 30 cents or less per pound, imported in ordinary condition (noils)	1889	10 cents per pound	6,588,664·50	1,527,431.07	658,866.45	.23	43·14
	1890	do	636,218	140,880.00	63,621.80	.22	45·16
Value 30 cents or less per pound, imported in other than ordinary condition	1889	20 cents per pound	3,946	1,028.00	789.20	.41	43·47
	1890	do	508	196.00	101.60	.39	51·84
Value over 30 cents per pound, imported in ordinary condition	1884	12 cents per pound	204,085·50	82,026.00	24,490.26	.40	29·86
	1885	do	284,281	124,567.00	34,113.72	.44	27·39
	1886	do	176,828	69,914.00	21,226.56	.40	30·36
	1887	do	129,573	54,026.00	15,548.76	.42	28·78
	1888	do	10,197·50	4,257.00	1,222.70	.42	28·75

[a] After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890. [b] Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Unmanufactured—Continued.							
Class 2—Continued.							
Value over 30 cents per pound, imported in ordinary condition			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1889	12 cents per pound	58,781	26,970.00	7,053.72	.46	26·15
	1890	....do	552,237	208,955.00	66,268.44	.38	31·71
	1891	....do	a 345,223	a 85,568.00	a 41,426.76	.25	48·41
Scoured wool—							
Value (before scouring) 30 cents or less per pound, imported in ordinary condition	1886	30 cents per pound	493	201.00	147.90	.41	73·58
	1887	....do	5,958	2,701.00	1,787.40	.45	66·18
	1888	....do	24,652	12,797.00	7,895.60	.52	59·79
	1889	....do	213	155	63.90	.73	41·23
	1891	....do	a 750	a 578.00	a 225.00	.77	38·93
Value (before scouring) over 30 cents per pound, imported in other than ordinary condition	1888	60 cents per pound	41	55.00	24.60	1.34	44·73
	1890	....do	120	65.00	72.00	.54	110·77
Value (before scouring) over 30 cents per pound, imported in other than ordinary condition	1890	72 cents per pound	308	395.00	221.76	1.28	56·14
	1891	....do	a 450	a 262.00	a 324.00	.58	123·66
Value (before scouring) over 30 cents per pound, imported in ordinary condition	1885	36 cents per pound	121	208.00	43.56	1.68	21·46
	1888	....do	909	452.00	327.24	.50	72·40
	1890	....do	61	85.00	21.96	1.39	25·95

Value (before scouring) 30 cents or less per pound, imported in ordinary condition (noils)	1890	30 cents per pound	5,975	3,253.00	1,792.50	.54	55·10
Tops, value before scouring 30 cents or less per pound, imported in ordinary condition	1889	60 cents per pound	114	125.00	68.40	1.10	54·72
Wool, unscoured	1891	12 cents per pound	b 2,070,369·25	b 479,504.80	b 248,444.31	.23	51·81
	1892	do	4,068,224·70	917,435.85	488,186.96	.23	53·21
	1893	do	5,740,629·37	1,225,165.00	688,875.53	.21	56·23
Wool, scoured	1891	36 cents per pound	b 108	b 124.00	b 38.88	1.15	31·35
	1892	do	84	123.00	30.24	1.46	24·59
	1893	do	304	251.00	109.44	.83	43·60
Camel's hair, unscoured	1891	12 cents per pound	b 23,384	b 6,224.00	b 2,806.08	.27	45·08
	1892	do	39,321	7,924.00	4,718.52	.20	59·55
Hair of the goat, alpaca, and other like animals, unscoured	1891	12 cents per pound	b 766,778	b 198,391.00	b 92,013.36	.26	46·38
	1892	do	1,293,052·25	284,427.00	155,166.27	.22	54·55
	1893	do	1,278,932	306,164.00	153,471.84	.24	50·13
Hair of the goat, alpaca, and other like animals, scoured	1891	36 cents per pound	b 2,295	b 1,532.00	b 826.20	.67	53·93
	1892	do	228·50	154.00	82.26	.67	53·42
	1893	do	252	221.00	90.72	.88	41·05
Hair of the goat, alpaca, and other like animals, sorted	1891	24 cents per pound	b 1,300	b 917.00	b 312.00	.71	34·02
	1892	do	20,171	12,830.00	4,841.04	.64	37·76
	1893	do	15,322	4,011.00	3,677.28	.26	91·68
Total class 2	1884		4,474,395·70	1,058,758.15	451,521.28	.24	42·65
	1885		3,891,914	921,252.00	394,908.48	.24	42·87
	1886		4,872,739	1,106,116.40	490,910.26	.23	44·38
	1887		9,708,962	2,270,058.00	974,179.26	.23	42·91
	1888		5,568,068	1,322,861.68	562,197.99	.24	42·50
	1889		6,651,718·50	1,556,309.07	666,841.67	.23	42·85

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Unmanufactured—Continued.							
Class 2—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Total class 2	1890		7,662,978·50	1,895,595.49	778,855.21	.25	41·09
	1891		6,973,921·25	1,640,262.48	762,742.99	.24	46·50
	1892		5,421,061·45	1,222,883.85	653,025.29	.23	53·40
	1893		7,035,439·37	1,535,812.00	846,224.81	.22	55·10
Class 3. Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt Syria, and elsewhere—							
Value 12 cents or less per pound	1884	2½ cents per pound	46,654,102·20	5,153,586.59	1,166,352.55	.11	22·63
	1885	....do	45,073,356	4,572,971.77	1,126,833.90	.10	24·64
	1886	....do	71,550,877·70	6,944,333.73	1,788,771.95	.10	25·76
	1887	....do	61,811,967·40	6,185,733.00	1,545,299.26	.10	24·98
	1888	....do	54,703,172	5,515,569.86	1,367,579.41	.10	24·79
	1889	....do	75,799,717·65	7,703,748.40	1,894,992.99	.10	24·60
	1890	....do	61,626,656·90	6,291,320.03	1,540,666.59	.10	24·49
	1891	....do	a 26,268,357	a 2,652,321.44	a 656,708.97	.10	24·76
Noils	1890	....do	528,118	55,820.00	13,203.00	.11	23·65
Value over 12 cents per pound	1884	5 cents per pound	15,870,660	2,680,214.00	793,533.00	.17	29·61
	1885	....do	5,706,792	965,478.00	285,439.60	.17	29·56
	1886	....do	8,121,069	1,393,414.24	406,054.45	.17	29·14

	1887	.....do	19,685,714	3,554,823.00	984,285.70	.18	27·69
	1888	.....do	19,618,968·75	3,506,520.00	980,948.44	.18	27·98
	1889	.....do	20,756,141	3,408,317.30	1,037,807.05	.16	30·45
	1890	.....do	18,307,429	2,990,582.40	915,371.45	.16	30·61
	1891	.....do	a 6,403,112	a 1,069,368.00	a 320,155.60	.17	29·94
Noils	1890	.....do	388,881	75,076.00	19,444.05	.19	25·90
Scoured wool—							
Value (before scouring) 12 cents or less per pound, imported in ordinary condition	1885	7½ cents per pound	158	29.00	11.86	.18	40·90
	1886	.....do	43,865	6,087.00	3,289.88	.14	54·05
	1887	.....do	6,717	1,206.00	503.78	.18	41·77
	1888	.....do	385,028	67,335.00	28,877.10	.18	42·88
Value (before scouring) 12 cents or less per pound, imported in other than ordinary condition	1889	15 cents per pound	275	244.00	41.25	.89	16·90
	1890	.....do	13	9.00	1.95	.69	19·44
Value (before scouring) over 12 cents per pound, imported in ordinary condition	1884	.....do	980	135.00	139.50	.15	103·33
	1886	.....do	220	73.00	33.00	.33	45·21
	1887	.....do	79	52.00	11.85	.66	22·79
	1888	.....do	3,462·50	993.00	519.38	.29	52·30
	1889	.....do	22	15.00	3.30	.68	22·00
	1890	.....do	162	59.40	24.30	.37	40·91
Value (before scouring) over 12 cents per pound, imported in other than ordinary condition							
Unscoured wool, value 12 cents or less per pound	1888	30 cents per pound	55	41.00	16.50	.75	40·24
	1889	15 cents per pound	311	110.00	46.65	.35	42·41
	1891	32 per cent	b 46,879,665	b 4,830,643.50	b 1,545,805.92	.10	32
	1892	.....do	83,697,810·25	8,046,255.00	2,574,801.60	.10	32
	1893	.....do	125,611,283	9,504,403.00	3,041,408.94	·08	32
Wool, sorted	1891	64 per cent	b2,150	b 258.00	b 165.12	.12	64
	1892	.....do	654,592	71,505.00	45,763.20	.11	64
	1893	.....do	153,467	14,365.00	9,193.60	.09	64

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Unmanufactured—Continued.							
Class 3.—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Camel's hair, Russian, unscoured	1891	32 per cent	a 1,478,711	a 146,461.00	a 46,867.52	.10	32
	1892	do	3,974,521	296,428.00	94,856.96	.08	32
	1893	do	4,380,714	325,550.00	104,176.00	.07	32
Hair of the goat, alpaca, and other like animals, unscoured	1891	do	a 22,523	a 2,104.00	a 673.28	.09	32
Value over 12 cents per pound—							
Wool	1891	50 per cent	a 4,841,471	a 708,312.00	a 351,656.00	.15	50
	1892	do	2,106,212	309,219.00	154,609.50	.15	50
	1893	do	3,041,337	466,102.00	233,051.00	.15	50
Wool, sorted	1892	100 per cent	76,159	10,915.00	10,915.00	.14	100
	1893	do	10,780	1,817.00	1,817.00	.17	100
Camel's hair, Russian	1892	50 per cent	50,881	8,132.00	4,066.00	.16	50
Total, class 3	1884		62,525,692·20	7,833,935.50	1,960,025.05	.13	25·02
	1885		50,782,306	5,558,478.77	1,412,285.36	.11	25·41
	1886		79,716,051·70	8,343,907.97	2,196,149.28	.11	26·35
	1887		81,504,477·40	9,741,814.00	2,530,100.59	.12	25·97
	1888		74,710,686·25	9,090,458.86	2,377,940.83	.12	26·16
	1889		96,556,466·65	11,112,434.70	2,982,891.24	.12	26·39
	1890		80,851,259·99	9,412,866.88	2,488,711.25	.12	26·44
	1891		85,895,689	9,404,467.94	2,922,032.41	.11	31·07
	1892		90,500,125·25	8,742,454·00	2,885,012.26	.10	33
	1893		133,197,581	10,312,237.00	3,389,646.54	.08	32·87

Total unmanufactured wools, classes 1, 2, and 3	1884		87,703,931·57	13,593,299.05	4,522,825.82	.16	33·27
	1885		68,146,652	9,474,263.87	3,164,295.96	.14	33·40
	1886		107,910,549·30	13,794,212.97	5,126,108.35	.13	37·16
	1887		114,404,173·70	16,351,369.97	5,899,816.63	.14	36·08
	1888		97,231,267·25	14,062,100.10	4,729,486.50	.15	33·63
	1889		126,181,272·65	17,432,758.71	5,982,211.76	.14	34·32
	1890		109,902,105·15	16,165,042.78	5,460,885.82	.15	33·79
	1891		119,390,280	17,070,182.78	6,552,267.64	.14	38·38
	1892		134,622,366·45	17,697,067.50	7,799,085.63	.13	44·07
	1893		175,636,041·87	18,403,688.92	8,147,220.39	.11	44·27
Rags, mungo, flocks, noils, shoddy, and waste:							
Noils	1891	30 cents per pound	[a] 12,043	[a] 8,440.00	[a] 3,612.90	.70	42·81
	1892	……do	10,978	6,592.00	3,291.90	.60	49·94
	1893	……do	40.777	13,193.00	12,233.10	.32	92·72
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks	1884	10 cents per pound	1,225,360·50	533,739.00	122,536.05	.44	22·96
	1885	……do	789,040·50	323,522.00	78,904.05	.41	24·39
	1886	……do	2,696,517	919,771.00	269,651.70	.34	29·32
	1887	……do	4,902,381	1,855,618.00	490,238.10	.38	26·41
	1888	……do	4,057.731	1,576,013.00	405,773.10	.39	25·75
	1889	……do	8,478,984	3,339,480.00	847,898.40	.39	25·39
	1890	……do	584,172	226,106.00	58,417.20	.39	25·84
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals:							
Rags, mungo, and flocks	1891	10 cents per pound	[a] 1,245,006	[a] 453,013.00	[a] 124,500.60	.36	27·48
	1892	……do	102,938	30,945.00	10,298.30	.30	33·28
	1893	……do	158,265·50	46,108.00	15,826.55	.29	34·32
Shoddy	1891	30 cents per pound	[a] 07	[a] 50.00	[a] 21.00	.71	42
	1892	……do	28	7.00	8.40	.25	120
	1893	……do	35	20.00	10.50	.57	52·50
Top, slubbing, roving, ring, yarn, garnetted, and other wastes	1890	10 cents per pound	4,401,004	1,811,625.00	440,109.40	.41	24·29

[a] After October 5, 1890, under tariff or 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Top, slubbing, roving, ring, yarn, garnetted, and other wastes			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1891	30 cents per pound	a 261,310	a 98,504.00	a 78,393.00	.38	79·58
	1892	....do	159,185	58,778.00	47,755.50	.37	81·25
	1893	....do	93,477	33,564.00	28,043.10	.36	83·55
Total rags, etc	1890		4,985,266	2,037,731.00	498,526.60	.38	24·47
	1891		1,518,429	560,007.00	206,527.50	.37	36·88
	1892		273,169	96,322.00	61,354.10	.35	63·70
	1893		292,554·50	92,885.00	56,113.25	.32	60·41
Yarns, woolen and worsted—							
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound	1884	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent	8,897·25	2,609.70	1,803.13	.29	69·09
	1885	....do	11,166·50	3,201.65	2,237.20	.29	69·87
	1886	....do	102,260·50	29,900.00	20,691.05	.29	69·20
	1887	....do	99,869·50	29,031.60	20,148.01	.29	69·40
	1888	....do	18,876·50	5,393.65	3,775.42	.29	70
	1889	....do	27,746·01	7,855.00	5,523.85	.28	70·32
	1890	....do	32,312·70	8,789.00	6,207.42	.27	71·76
	1891	27½ cents per pound and 35 per cent	a 1,163·32	a 22.15	a 432.67	.28	134·31
	1892	....do	53·67	15.05	20.04	.28	133·16
	1893	....do	871	98.30	273.93	.11	278·66
Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound	1884	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent	232,546·41	89,158.50	59,111.08	.38	66·30
	1885	....do	72,200·25	27,725.58	18,367.96	.38	66·25
	1886	....do	1,258,466·38	471,863.05	316,168.03	.38	67
	1887	....do	661,096·43	241,074.00	163,706.28	.37	67·90

	1883	.....do	500,949	182,735.40	124,071.26	.37	67·90
	1889	.....do	409,050·05	150,052.00	101,604.21	.36	67·71
	1890	.....do	736,762·13	282,051.00	187,130.36	.38	66·35
	1891	.....do	b 412,387·95	b 158,803.00	b 105,067.61	.39	66·16
	1891	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	a 17,879·85	a 6,891.20	a 8,312.28	.39	120·62
	1892	.....do	125,477·50	48,602.28	58,418.61	.39	120·20
	1893	.....do	22,404·50	8,822.63	10,481.41	.39	118·79
Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.....	1884	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	194,762·62	98,275.90	69,453.86	.51	70·67
	1885	.....do	164,538·50	83,918.68	58,968.47	.51	70·29
	1886	.....do	1,353,836·75	733,584.41	500,445.20	.54	68·22
	1887	.....do	753,993·72	410,264.12	279,311.85	.54	68.08
	1888	.....do	1,985,028·48	1,094,621.20	740,422.55	.55	67·64
	1889	.....do	2,567,059·06	1,446,064.60	968,193.22	.56	66·95
	1890	.....do	1,198,465·87	657,829.15	445,964.15	.55	67·79
	1891	.....do	b 952,864·27	b 538,134.50	b 359,862.67	.56	66·87
Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound	1884	24 cents per pound and 35 per cen t....	679,430·65	502,181.84	338,827.02	.74	67·47
	1885	.....do	430,251·38	309,123.84	211,458.67	.72	68·40
	1886	.....do	1,196,202·56	819,258.82	573,829.19	.69	70·04
	1887	.....do	1,275,844.79	875,290.12	612,550.81	.69	69·08
	1888	.....do	820,656·30	551,819.00	399,094.28	.67	70 09
	1889	.....do	726,023·51	475,973.00	340,836.20	.66	71·61
	1890	.....do	1,199,144·63	795,064.00	561,507.11	.67	70·62
	1891	.....do	b 580,955·25	b 384,816.00	b 274,114.86	.66	71·23
Valued at above 80 cents per pound	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent....	324,426·39	356,517.44	256,156.23	1.10	71·85
	1885	.....do	218,278·46	252,542.55	177,414.52	1.16	70·25
	1886	.....do	180,020·85	228,569.95	154,435.33	1.27	67·57
	1887	.....do	157,866·50	191,912.25	132,018.19	1.22	68·79
	1888	.....do	119,129·25	155,585.21	103,929.37	1.31	66·80
	1889	.....do	104,894·69	124,108.43	86,356.51	1.18	69·58
	1890	.....do	82,092·50	101,113.00	69,177.59	1.23	68·42
	1891	.....do	b 23,583·50	b 31,208.00	b 20,737.44	1.32	66·45

a After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

b Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Yarns, woolen and worsted—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Valued at more than 40 cents per pound	1891	35½ cents per pound and 40 per cent	a 568, 305 ·32	a 385, 580. 10	a 373, 029. 61	.68	96 ·75
	1892	do	1, 066, 615 ·42	661, 918. 66	675, 414. 51	.62	102 ·04
	1893	do	1, 179, 174 ·04	693, 999. 40	731, 581. 87	.59	105 ·42
Total yarns	1884		1, 440, 063 ·32	1, 048, 743. 38	725, 351. 27	.73	69 ·17
	1885		896, 435 ·09	676, 512. 30	468, 461. 82	.76	69 ·25
	1886		4, 090, 787 ·04	2, 283, 176. 23	1, 565. 568. 80	.56	68 ·57
	1887		2, 948, 660 ·94	1, 747, 562. 09	1, 207, 734. 64	.59	69 ·11
	1888		3, 444, 640 ·03	1, 990, 154. 46	1, 362, 292. 88	.58	68 ·45
	1889		3, 534, 773 ·32	2, 204, 053. 03	1, 502, 513. 99	.58	68 ·17
	1890		3, 229, 777 ·83	1, 844, 849. 15	1, 270, 086. 63	.57	68 ·85
	1891		2, 557, 139 ·47	1, 505, 754. 95	1, 141, 557. 14	.59	75 ·81
	1892		1, 192, 146 ·59	710, 536. 59	733, 853. 16	.60	103 ·28
	1893		1, 202, 449 ·54	702, 920. 33	742, 337. 21	.58	105 ·61
Blankets:							
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound	1884	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent	520	148. 00	103. 80	.29	70 ·14
	1885	do	3, 757 ·50	1, 041. 60	740. 31	.28	71 ·07
	1886	do	5, 102	1, 328. 97	975. 35	.26	73 ·39
	1887	do	3, 707	830. 00	661. 19	.22	79 ·66
	1888	do	9, 110 ·50	2, 381. 00	1, 744. 40	.26	73 ·26
	1889	do	5, 038	1, 616. 00	1, 159. 40	.27	71 ·75
	1890	do	4, 122	1, 070. 00	780. 70	.26	73 ·52
	1891	do	b 3, 751	b 1, 036. 00	b 737. 70	.28	71 ·21

	1891	16½ cents per pound and 30 per cent ..	a 6,317·50	a 1,680.00	a 1,546.40	.27	91·90
	1892	.....do	2,348·84	677.09	590.72	.29	87·24
	1893	.....do	5,095	1,444.00	1,273.88	.28	88·22
Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound	1884	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent ...	590	194.00	138.70	.33	71·49
	1885	.....do	666	221.00	157 27	.33	71·16
	1886	.....do	1,535·25	559.00	379.87	.36	67·96
	1887	.....do	602·50	250.60	160.01	.42	63·85
	1888	.....do	801	290.50	197.80	.36	68·09
	1889	.....do	1,726	604.00	418.52	.35	69·29
	1890	.....do	5,946·50	2,010.00	1,417.08	.34	70·50
	1891	.....do	b 2,412	b 864.00	b 591.84	.36	68·50
	1891	22 cents per pound and 35 per cent ...	a 815	a 319.00	a 290.95	.39	91·21
	1892	.....do	1,480·50	528.00	510.51	.36	96·69
	1893	.....do	672·85	227.00	227.48	.34	100·09
Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.....	1884	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	544·50	286.18	198.17	53	69·25
	1885	.....do	638·61	331.25	230.88	.52	69·70
	1886	.....do	4,779·75	2,570.92	1,760.16	.54	68·46
	1887	.....do	1,010	526.00	365.90	.52	69·56
	1888	.....do	3,297	1,608.52	1,156.44	.49	71·90
	1889	.....do	10,039·50	5,094.00	3,590.01	.51	70·48
	1890	.....do	6,436·50	2,877.50	2,165.70	.45	75·27
	1891	.....do	b 684	b 303.00	b 229.17	.44	75·63
Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	1884	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	333·25	234.00	161.88	.70	69·18
	1885	.....do	310	214.18	149.37	.69	69·74
	1886	.....do	1,368	896.00	641.92	.66	71·64
	1887	.....do	700·50	489.30	339.38	.70	69·36
	1888	.....do	469·50	326.00	226.78	69	69·56
	1889	.....do	2,293	1,598.00	1,109.62	.70	69·44
	1890	.....do	467·25	322.50	225.01	.69	69·77
	1891	.....do	b 857·50	b 646.00	b 431.90	.75	66·86
Valued at above 80 cents per pound.....	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent....	98,186·06	118,145.65	81,623.40	1.20	69·09

a After October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1890. b Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Blankets—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Valued at above 80 cents per pound	1885	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent	813·70	1,061.19	703.27	1.30	66·84
	1886	do	872·32	1,202.92	786.45	1.38	65·38
	1887	do	1,550·07	1,790.62	1,258.81	1.16	70·30
	1888	do	1,920·86	2,628.94	1,723.88	1.37	65·57
	1889	do	6,638	8,021.70	5,532.00	1.21	68·96
	1890	do	2,550	3,271.12	2,200.95	1.28	67·29
	1891	do	a 137	a 204.00	a 129.55	1.49	63·50
Valued at more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound	1891	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent	b 1,683·08	b 781.00	b 828.77	.46	106·12
	1892	do	730·28	347.50	362.66	.48	104·36
	1893	do	696·75	333.75	346.78	.48	103·90
Valued at more than 50 cents per pound	1891	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent	b 23,202·55	b 20,659.34	b 17,196.76	.89	83·24
	1892	do	4,301·65	4,380.91	3,408.59	1.02	77·81
	1893	do	3,940·75	3,762.25	3,022.17	.95	80·33
Total blankets	1884		100,173·81	119.007.83	82,225.95	1.19	69·09
	1885		6,185·81	2,869.22	1,987.10	.46	69·26
	1886		13,857·32	6,557.81	4,543.75	.46	69·28
	1887		7,570·07	3,886.52	2,785.29	.51	71·67
	1888		15,598·86	7,234.96	5,049.30	.46	69·79
	1889		26,634·50	16,933.70	11,809.55	.64	69·74
	1890		19,522·25	9,551.12	6,795.44	.49	71·14
	1891		39,859·63	26,492.34	21,983.04	.67	82·98
	1892		8,861·27	5,933.50	4,872.48	.67	82·13
	1893		10,405·35	5,767	4,870.31	.55	84·45

			Square yards.				
Bunting	1885	10 cts. per square yard and 35 per cent..	13	8.00	4.10	.62	51·25
	1886	.....do	220	52.00	40.20	.24	77·31
	1887	.....do	242·50	53.00	42.80	.22	80·75
	1888	.....do	6	4.20	2.07	.70	49·29
	1889	.....do	14	13.40	6.09	.96	45·44
	1890	.....do	1·50	.60	.36	.40	60·00
	1891		[a]5	[a]6.00	[a]2.60	1.20	43·33
Carpets and carpeting—							
Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets and carpets woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs	1884	45 cts. per square yard and 30 per cent..	130,752·05	395,256.92	177,415.54	3.02	44·89
	1885	.....do	125,288	347,032.00	160,489.21	2.77	46·25
	1886	.....do	148,034·60	371,861.00	178,178.87	2.51	47·91
	1887	.....do	162,244·80	425,924.46	200,787.53	2.63	47·14
	1888	.....do	151,309·94	400,179.49	188,143.32	2.65	47·01
	1889	.....do	115,694·63	275,129.00	134,601.27	2.38	48·92
	1890	.....do	82,361·45	190,930.00	94,341.67	2.32	49·41
	1891	.....do	[a]59,673	[a]135,101.00	[a]67,383.15	2.26	49·88
	1891	60 cts. per square yard and 40 per cent..	[b]201,291·14	[b]652,240.79	[b]381,670.99	3.24	58·52
	1892	.....do	351,663·06	1,079,411.65	642,762.51	3.07	59·55
	1893	.....do	441,750·32	1,271,036.87	778,464.93	2.88	60·85
Brussels carpets	1884	30 cts. per square yard and 30 per cent..	212,524·36	239,080.64	135,481.54	1.13	56·67
	1885	.....do	222,175·85	287,837.58	138,004.03	1.07	58·02
	1886	.....do	180,950·66	86,359.74	110,343.15	1.03	59·05
	1887	.....do	190,118·24	196,464.87	115,975.06	1.03	59·03
	1888	.....do	142,862·92	149,209.00	87,621.60	1.04	58·72
	1889	.....do	143,924·48	149,513.77	88,031.47	1.04	58·88
	1890	.....do	145,980·95	153,006.80	89,696.36	1.05	58·62
	1891	.....do	[a]66,658	[a]69,215.00	[a]40,760.41	1.04	58·89
	1891	44 cts per square yard and 40 per cent..	[b]19,475·38	[b]21,256.00	[b]17,071.57	1.09	80·31
	1892	.....do	72,664·66	78,187.00	63,247.25	1.08	80·89
	1893	.....do	67,744	71,821.00	58,535.77	1.06	81·50
Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise	1884	15 cts. per square yard and 30 per cent.	5,629	1,635.00	1,334.85	.29	81·64

[a] Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883. [b] After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Carpets and carpetings—Continued.							
Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise			*Square yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1885	15 cts. per square yard and 30 per cent.	3,169	842.00	726.95	.27	86·45
	1886	....do	5,258	1,905.00	1,360.20	.36	71·40
	1887	....do	3,962	1,353.00	1,000.20	.34	73·92
	1888	....do	4,921·17	2,368.00	1,448.58	.48	61·17
	1889	....do	9,472·66	4,966.00	2,910.70	.53	58·61
	1890	....do	1,680	654.00	448.20	.39	68·53
	1891	....do	a 1,183·88	a 527.00	a 335.68	.45	63·70
	1891	22 cts. per square yard and 40 per cent.	b 1,582·73	b 805.04	b 670.22	.51	83·26
	1892	....do	4,075·83	2,002.00	1,607.49	.49	84·79
	1893	....do	4,471·93	2,311.00	1,906.22	.52	82·57
Felt carpeting	1891	11 cts. per square yard and 40 per cent.	b 1,691	b 885.00	b 540.01	.52	61·02
	1892	....do	7,249	3,728.00	2,288.59	.51	61·39
	1893	....do	6,836	3,331.00	2,084.36	.49	62·57
Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets	1884	45 cts. per square yard and 30 per cent.	79,121·95	149,272.00	80,286.49	1.89	53·85
	1885	....do	47,772·40	91,551.34	48,962.98	1.92	53·48
	1886	....do	72,649·16	130,766.57	71,922.11	1.80	55
	1887	....do	53,614·54	99,410.58	53,949.70	1.85	54·27
	1888	....do	60,854·27	121,800.74	68,924.64	2.00	56·48
	1889	....do	82,682·28	155,389.87	88,824.03	1.88	53·94
	1890	....do	86,375·35	158,201.51	84,856.39	1.78	55·36
	1891	....do	a 41,413·04	a 75,509.90	a 41,316.25	1.83	54·65
	1891	60 cts. per square yard and 40 per cent.	b 21,239·52	b 42,944.00	b 29,921.91	2.02	69·68

	1892	.....do	47,723·50	96,350.26	67,174.25	2.02	69·72
	1893	.....do	47,140·46	95,716.62	66,570.92	2.03	69·55
Tapestry Brussels, printed on the warp or otherwise	1884	20 cts. per square yard and 30 per cent.	237,141·87	134,846.12	87,782.21	.57	65·30
	1885	.....do	122,546·08	80,990.20	48,806.27	.66	60·26
	1886	.....do	186,356·72	126,932.13	75,351.00	.68	59·36
	1887	.....do	106,377·88	68,348.04	41,779.98	.64	61·13
	1888	.....do	113,675·38	72,277.20	44,418.21	.64	61·46
	1889	.....do	63,386·75	42,920.72	25,553.57	.68	59·54
	1890	.....do	53,386·25	35,515.00	21,331.75	.67	60·06
	1891	.....do	a 18,361	a 13,494.00	a 7,720.40	.74	57·21
	1891	28 cts. per square yard and 40 per cent.	b 5,474·25	b 3,901.45	b 3,093.37	.71	79·28
	1892	.....do	7,148·25	5,526.00	4,211.91	.77	76·22
	1893	.....do	4,651·10	3,430.00	2,674.31	.74	77·97
Treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted chain Venetian carpets	1884	12 cts. per square yard and 30 per cent.	8,109·66	7,696.00	3,281.96	.95	42·65
	1885	.....do	2,752	2,209.00	992.94	.80	44·95
	1886	.....do	2,804	2,205.00	997.98	.79	45·26
	1887	.....do	25,437	19,332.00	8,852.04	.76	45·79
	1888	.....do	28,707·50	22,117.00	10,080.00	.77	45·58
	1889	.....do	25,511·19	19,565.00	8,930.82	.77	45·65
	1890	.....do	39,905	28,372.00	13,300.20	.71	46·88
	1891	.....do	a 18,278	a 14,439.00	a 6,524.46	.79	45·19
	1891	19 cts. per square yard and 40 per cent.	b 13,497	b 8,295.34	b 5,882.56	.62	70·91
	1892	.....do	35,252·50	27,314.00	17,623.58	.78	64·52
	1893	.....do	33,484	27,603.63	17,403.41	.82	63·05
Velvet and tapestry-velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise	1884	25 cts. per square yard and 30 per cent.	86,464·50	90,695.00	48,824.65	1.05	53·83
	1885	.....do	75,667·67	78,090.92	42,344.20	1.03	54·22
	1886	.....do	111,188·80	108,·02.36	60,467.92	.98	55·53
	1887	.....do	83,630·13	83,313.38	45,901.52	1.00	55·10
	1888	.....do	78,728·86	75,861.58	42,440.68	.96	55·95
	1889	.....do	40,877·21	38,698.50	21,828.87	.95	56·41
	1890	.....do	39,624·94	39,415.76	21,730.98	1.00	55·13

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883. b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other, animals—Continued.							
Carpets and carpeting—Continued.							
Velvet and tapestry-velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise			*Square yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1891	25 cts. per square yard and 30 per cent.	a 18,303	a 16,220.40	a 9,456.87	.88	58·30
	1891	40 cts. per square yard and 40 per cent.	b 19,072·82	b 20,770.25	b 15,937.23	1.09	76·73
	1892	.....do	25,007	29,418.00	21,770.00	1.18	74
	1893	.....do	26,902·25	46,447.00	33,375.70	1.26	71·86
Wool, Dutch, and two-ply ingrain carpets	1884	8 cts. per square yard and 30 per cent.	106,537·50	65,802.00	28,263.60	.62	42·95
	1885	.....do	69,346·25	40,899.00	17,817.42	.59	43·56
	1886	.....do	65,042·25	39,084.00	16,928.58	.60	43·31
	1887	.....do	74,202	40,416.00	18,065.76	.54	44·70
	1888	.....do	101,310	58,305.94	25,596.57	.58	43·90
	1889	.....do	84,003·12	46,691.00	20,727.55	.56	44·39
	1890	.....do	70,526·50	39,230.00	17,411.12	.56	44·38
	1891	.....do	a 21,117·50	a 11,408.77	a 5,112.03	.54	44·80
	1891	14 cts. per square yard and 40 per cent.	b 22,869	b 13,477.00	b 8,502.46	.59	63.76
	1892	.....do	38,427	21,711.00	14,064.12	.57	64·78
	1893	.....do	33,721·50	19,079.00	12,352.61	.57	64·74
Mats, screens, hassocks, and rugs, not exclusively of vegetable material, but in part or whole of wool or worsted	1884	40 per cent.	.....	400,076.00	160,030.40	.....	40
	1885	.....do	.....	274,589.14	109,835.66	.....	40
	1886	.....do	.....	313,027.35	125,450.94	.....	40
	1887	.....do	.....	502,289.27	201,155.76	.....	40
	1888	.....do	.....	438,001.88	178,200.74	.....	40

	1889	.....do		680,118.96	272,047.57		40
	1890	.....do		1,046,748.28	418,699.31		40
	1891			a 414,196.22	a 165,678.49		40
Carpets of wool, or in part of, not specially provided for	1884	40 per cent	50,569·35	33,221.50	13,288.60	.66	40
	1885	.....do	20,176·34	19,210.62	7,684.25	.95	40
	1886	.....do	57,281·50	47,197.61	18,879.04	.82	40
	1887	.....do	35,432·87	35,203.82	14,081.52	.99	40
	1888	.....do	41,357·98	36,278.25	14,511.30	.88	40
	1889	.....do	69,486·19	65,141.18	26,056.47	.94	40
	1890	.....do	73,170·20	72,344.40	28,937.76	.99	40
	1891	.....do	a 35.155	a 36,605.00	a 14,642.00	1.04	40
	1891	50 per cent	b 15,440·83	b 13,508.50	b 6,754.25	.88	50
	1892	.....do	38,344·31	33,402.20	16,701.10	.87	50
	1893	.....do	10,691·83	15,839.00	7,919.50	1.48	50
Total carpets and carpeting	1884			1,517,081.18	736,039.84		48·52
	1885			1,173,251.80	875,664.91		49·07
	1886			1,329,340.76	659,374.79		49·64
	1887			1,472,655.52	701,549.07		47·64
	1888			1,371,399.08	651,385.64		47·50
	1889			1,478,134.09	684,512.21		46·31
	1890			1,759,507.75	790,753.74		44·94
	1891			1,564,889.66	829,063.72		52·98
	1892			1,377,050.11	851,540.86		61·84
	1893			1,556,615.12	976,289.73		62·72
Cloths, woolen or worsted—			*Pounds.*				
Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound	1884	35 cents per pound and 35 per cent	383,055·83	242,975.17	219,110.83	.63	90·17
	1885	.....do	330,371	213,840.75	190,474.11	.65	89·07
	1886	.....do	510,377·80	313,678.81	288,419.83	.62	91·95
	1887	.....do	1,117,564·40	713,315.94	640,808.21	.64	89·84
	1888	.....do	1,736,705·86	1,072,993.27	983,394.69	.62	91·65
	1889	.....do	1,915,138·46	1,124,766.18	1,063,966.68	.59	94·59
	1890	.....do	7,715,276·96	5,156,205.19	4,505,013.95	.67	87·37

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883. b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Cloths, woolen or worsted—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound	1891	35 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	a 2,933,597·37	a 1,946,703.20	a 1,708,105.32	.66	87·74
Valued at above 80 cents per pound	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	10,246,906·09	12,973,683.15	8,775,890.41	1.27	67·64
	1885	....do	7,683,834·46	9,867,139.94	6,636,198.08	1.28	67·26
	1886	....do	7,470,638·51	9,150,678.70	6,274,994.99	1.23	68·57
	1887	....do	7,689,699·02	9,309,054.78	6,415,016.78	1.21	68·91
	1888	....do	8,080,707·54	9,778,422.96	6,739,616.99	1.21	68·92
	1889	....do	6,692,092·17	8,132,965.54	5,596,418.61	1.22	68·80
	1890	....do	8,664,851·29	10,411,038.79	7,197,113.68	1.20	69·13
	1891	....do	a 3,564,656·65	a 4,262,306.95	a 2,952,552.74	1.20	69·27
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound	1891	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	b 5,137	b 2,194·41	b 2,194.41	.24	175.80
	1892	....do	33,925	9,173.69	14,864.73	.27	162·04
	1893	....do	48,852·25	13,097.00	21,360.04	.27	163·09
Valued at more than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents per pound	1891	33⅓ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	b 133,879·25	b 49,925.00	b 71,513.36	.37	143·24
	1892	....do	231,849·50	87,696.00	124,340.53	.38	141·79
	1893	....do	347,450·50	127,569.00	184,796.09	.37	144·86
Valued at above 40 cents per pound	1891	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	b 6,026,876·60	b 6,303,555.09	b 5,803,603.28	1.05	92·06
	1892	....do	13,581,582·40	12,642,862.94	12,297,327.75	.93	97·27
	1893	....do	14,250,621·63	12,666,256.30	12,603,401.74	.89	99·50
Total cloths, etc	1884		10,629,901·92	13,216,658.32	8,995,001.24	1.24	68·06
	1885		8,014,205·46	10,080,980.69	6,820,672.14	1.26	67.72
	1886		7,981,016·21	9,464,357.51	6,563,414.82	1.19	69·35

	1887		8,807,263·42	10,022,370.67	7,055,824.94	1.14	70·40
	1888		9,817,413·40	10,851,416.25	7,723,011.68	1.11	71·17
	1889		8,607,230·63	9,257,731.72	6,659,385.29	1.08	71·93
	1890		16,380,128·85	15,567,243.98	11,702,132.63	.95	75·17
	1891		12,664,146·87	12,563,738.24	10,537,969.11	.99	83·87
	1892		13,847,356·90	12,739,732.63	12,436,533.01	.92	97·62
	1893		14,646,924·38	12,806,922.30	12,809,557.87	.87	100·02
Dress goods, women's and children's coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description—							
Of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable materials, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—							
Valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard			*Square yards.*				
	1884	5 cents per square yard and 35 per cent	23,126,509·04	3,557,185.20	2,401,340.28	.15	67·51
	1885	……do	22,332,962·52	3,418,313.30	2,313,058.78	.15	67·67
	1886	……do	25,654,469	3,905,136.59	2,649,521.27	.15	67·85
	1887	……do	26,929,224·70	4,094,403.06	1,779,502,28	.15	67·89
	1888	……do	28,222,591·35	4,235,823.00	2,893,667.67	.15	68·31
	1889	……do	31,675,506·81	4,789,796.00	3,260,203.98	.15	68
	1890	……do	42,993,320·68	6,794,109.80	4 527,604.48	.16	66·64
	1891	……do	a20,214,297·60	a3,185,141.80	a2,125,514.46	.16	66·73
Valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard	1891	7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent	b5,835,426	b767,897.39	b715,638.78	.13	93·19
	1892	……do	13,798,976·58	1,837,014.45	1,700,734.17	.13	92·58
	1893	……do	14,640,855·85	1,900,189.73	1,784,935.85	.13	93·93
Valued at above 20 cents per square yard	1884	7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent	6,971,078	2,151,470.20	1,348,563.55	.31	62·68
	1885	……do	4,955,726·65	1,615,883.56	993,254.28	.33	61·47
	1886	……do	7,851,111	2,667,999.72	1,616,777.65	.34	60·60
	1887	……do	9,701,047·32	3,562,967.99	2,104,260.54	.37	59·06
	1888	……do	9,700,987·53	3,614,121.74	2,124,717.82	.37	58·79
	1889	……do	12,873,629·02	4,498,631.91	2,700,606.86	.35	60·03

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Dress goods, women's and children's coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description—Continued.							
Of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable materials, with thh remainder of the fabric composed wholly or pn part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.			*Square yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Valued at above 20 cents per square yard....	1890	7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent	15,034,394·01	4,834,943.10	2,986,384.88	.32	61·76
	1891	.....do	a 6,556,504·80	a 2,049,791.73	a 1,278,872.01	.31	62·39
Valued at above 15 cents per square yard....	1891	8 cents per square yard and 50 per cent	b 3,953,912·50	b 844,708.86	b 738,667.43	.21	87·45
	1892	.....do	6,029,740·75	1,238,945.85	1,099,352.18	.21	89·09
	1893	.....do	5,794,945·54	1,170,783.78	1,043,962.53	.20	89·60
			Pounds.				
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	1891	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent....	b 1,816,780·87	b 1,973,955.96	b 1,786,361.36	1.09	90·50
	1892	.....do	4,965,652·27	b,077,620.44	4,723,697.25	1.02	93·03
	1893	.....do	6,253,665·74	5,103,268.70	5,306,214.82	.82	103·96
Composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—			*Square yards.*				
Weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard..	1884	9 cts. per square yard and 40 per cent.	26,023,603·47	6,649,294.84	5,001,842.26	.26	75·22
	1885	.....do	27,600,379	6,479,491.06	5,021,890.74	.24	77·50
	1886	.....do	25,200,570	5,977,092.28	4,418,868.21	.21	83.18

	1887	.....do	31,136,149·26	6,522,568.51	5,411,280.91	.21	82·96
	1888	.....do	38,323,471·39	7,886,013.00	6,603,517.63	.21	83·74
	1889	.....do	40,776,262·25	8,110,010.00	6,913,867.63	.20	85·25
	1890	.....do	41,427,446·47	8,393,148.36	7,085,729.74	.20	84·42
	1891	.....do	a21,236,186·54	a4,089,314.11	a3,546,982.44	.19	86·74
			Pounds.				
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent	2,108,522·08	2,991,147.11	1,955,441.59	1.38	65·37
	1885	.....do	2,025,690·50	2,684,298.78	1,782,707.69	1.33	66·41
	1886	.....do	2,430,019·80	3,021,049.05	2,058,926.55	1.24	68·15
	1887	.....do	2,560,715·83	3,019,201.46	2,103,931.19	1.18	69·68
	1888	.....do	2,603,653·29	3,006,535.35	2,113,892.81	1.16	70·31
	1889	.....do	2,232,036·74	2,394,815.00	1,739,138.92	1.07	72·62
	1890	.....do	2,379,407·53	2,646,091.15	1,891,229.19	1.11	71·46
	1891	.....do	a1,160,793	a1,266,195.74	a912,755.88	1.09	72·09
	1891	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent	b84,135·18	b102,135.75	b88,087.36	1.21	86·25
	1892	.....do	200,578·58	252,304.50	214,406.91	1.26	84·98
	1893	.....do	1,488,242·45	1,763,256.99	1,536,455.17	1.18	87·14
			Square yards.				
All other	1891	12 cts. per square yard and 50 per cent.	b23,191,682·14	b5,280,841.63	b5,423,422.66	.23	102·70
	1892	.....do	38,377,588·06	8,229,485.79	8,720,053.46	.21	105·96
	1893	.....do	38,794,768·68	7,878,190.11	8,594,466.64	.20	109·09
Total dress goods	1884			15,349,097.35	10,707,187.70		69·76
	1885			14,197,986.72	10,110,851.49		71·21
	1886			14,971,277.64	10,744,113.68		71·76
	1887			17,199,141.02	12,398,974.92		72·09
	1888			18,742,493.09	13,735,795.93		73·29
	1889			19,793,252.91	14,613,817.39		73·83
	1890			22,668,292.91	16,490,498.29		72·74
	1891			19,559,982.99	16,616,302.38		84·89
	1892			16,630,371.03	16,458,243.97		98·96
	1893			17,821,574.31	18,271,035.01		102·52
			Pounds.				
Belts or felts, endless, for paper or printing presses	1884	20 cents per pound and 30 per cent	159,024·49	150,211.00	76,869.20	.94	51·17

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883. b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUITABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Belts or felts, endless, for paper or printing presses..	1885	20 cents per pound and 30 per cent ...	151,904·25	139,607.00	72,262.95	.92	51·72
	1886	.....do	144,412·25	127,956.00	67,269.25	.89	52·57
	1887	.....do	191,143·95	167,166.00	88,378.55	.88	52·87
	1888	.....do	181,260·50	158,855.00	83,908.60	.88	52·82
	1889	.....do	211,613·75	182,837.00	97,173.85	.86	53·14
	1890	.....do	219,876·50	196,000.00	102,775.30	.89	52·43
	1891	.....do	a 88,948·25	a 77,761.00	a 41,117.95	.87	52·88
Felt not woven	1891	49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent...	b 30,874	b 40,422.63	b 39,536.20	1.31	97·80
	1892	.....do	38,722·94	61,614.75	56,136.75	1.59	91·11
	1893	.....do	43,657·81	65,305.65	60,794.07	1.50	93·09
Flannels for underwear—							
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.....	1884	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	2,050	589.00	411.15	.29	69·81
	1885	.....do	360	85.00	65.75	.24	77·35
	1886	.....do	659	185.00	130.65	.28	70·62
	1887	.....do	73	19.00	13.95	.26	73·42
	1888	.....do	2,479	726.70	502.24	.29	69·11
	1889	.....do	1,433	300.00	248.30	.21	82·77
	1890	.....do	2,576·50	709.00	505.80	.28	71·34
	1891	.....do	a 850	a 168.00	a 143.80	.20	85·12
	1891	16½ cents per pound and 30 per cent...	b 329	b 85.00	b 79.70	.26	92·94
	1892	.....do	137	29.00	31.31	.21	107·97
	1893	.....do	173	52.00	44.15	.30	84.90
Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound.....	1884	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	7,730	2,676.00	1,864.20	.35	69·66

	1885	....do	666	256.00	169.52	.38	66·22
	1886	....do	5	2.00	1.30	.40	65
	1887	....do	456	175.35	116.09	.38	66·20
	1888	....do	45,997·25	16,606.43	11,331.92	.36	68·24
	1889	....do	43,886·50	16,513.00	11,045.93	.38	66·89
	1890	....do	6,600	2,089.00	1,523.15	.32	72·91
	1891	....do	*a* 25	*a* 9.00	*a* 6.15	.36	66·67
	1891	22 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	*b* 1,448	*b* 507.00	*b* 496.01	.35	97·83
	1892	....do	1,500·75	520.00	512.17	.35	98·49
	1893	....do	1,747	561.00	580.69	.32	103·51
Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound	1884	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	25,578·50	14,935.00	9,831.38	.58	65·83
	1885	....do	15,865·75	9,280.00	6,103.84	.59	65·77
	1886	....do	3,890·63	1,939.00	1,378.96	.50	71·12
	1887	....do	4,819	2,653.37	1,796.10	.55	67·69
	1888	....do	310,087	158,306.03	111,222.75	.51	70·26
	1889	....do	367,299·50	189,848.00	132,560.71	.52	69·82
	1890	....do	266,344·50	142,121.66	97,684.60	.53	68·73
	1891	....do	*a* 24,163	*a* 12,783.00	*a* 8,825.55	.53	69·02
Valued at more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound	1891	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	*b* 8,103	*b* 1,442.00	*b* 1,528.70	.47	105·96
	1892	....do	999·25	489.50	501.08	.49	102·37
	1893	....do	1,509·33	729.67	753.47	.48	103·22
Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound	1884	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	21,222·75	15,227.30	10,423.01	.72	68·45
	1885	....do	21,492	15,016.91	10,414.00	.70	69·35
	1886	....do	8,985	6,216.30	4,332.10	.69	69·69
	1887	....do	136,889	100,633.33	68,075.03	.74	67·65
	1888	....do	315,578·13	229,733.65	156,145.53	.73	67·97
	1889	....do	477,648·92	342,697.34	234,579.82	.72	68·45
	1890	....do	461,965·88	335,136.14	228,169.45	.73	68·08
	1891	....do	*a* 146,084	*a* 106,920.31	*a* 72,482.27	.73	67·79
Valued at above 80 cents per pound	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent....	214,409·39	272,397.95	184,002.50	1.27	67·55
	1885	....do	39,383·50	42,485.20	30,778.32	1.08	72·44

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883. *b* After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Flannels for underwear—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Valued at above 80 cents per pound	1886	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent	36,920·44	39,560.31	28,748.20	1.07	73·66
	1887	do	77,667·15	81,722.45	59,673.68	1.06	73·62
	1888	do	228,709·60	254,667.38	180,975.50	1.13	71·28
	1889	do	521,470·48	587,301.13	417,435.21	1.13	71·08
	1890	do	690,992·30	765,205.77	526,229.66	1.21	68·66
	1891	do	a 167,121·60	a 201,062.75	a 138,925.67	1.20	69·09
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	1891	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent	b 76,141·75	b 78,609.64	b 72,807.21	1.03	92·62
	1892	do	84,372·50	85,271.55	79,759.67	1.01	93·54
	1893	do	79,728·43	75,873.53	72,764.29	.99	96·54
Total flannels, etc	1884		270,990·64	305,825.25	206,532.24	1.14	67·53
	1885		77,767·25	67,123.11	47,531.43	.86	70·81
	1886		50,460·07	47,902.61	34,589.30	.95	72·21
	1887		219,334·15	185,208.50	129,674.20	.84	70·02
	1888		900,850·98	659,440.64	460,177.94	.73	69·78
	1889		1,411,738·40	1,136,659.47	795,869.97	.81	70·02
	1890		1,966,479·18	1,245,261.57	854,812.68	.91	68·65
	1891		419,265·35	401,606.70	295,292.99	.96	73·53
	1892		87,009·50	86,310.05	80,804.23	.99	93·62
	1893		83,151·73	76,715.50	74,142.60	.92	96·65
Plushes and other pile fabrics	1891	49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent	b 204,332·50	b 171,389.55	b 204,278.36	.84	118·84
	1892	do	247,565·48	214,267.03	251,105.13	.87	117·19
	1893	do	139,963·25	158,655.50	161,475.15	1.13	105·09

Wearing apparel: Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or **manufactured** wholly or in part, not specially **provided for—** Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description, or **used for like purposes**	1884	**45 cents per pound and 40 per cent.**	942,788·30	1,395,467.18	982,441.64	1.48	70·40
	1885	……do	903,272·81	1,107,103.50	849,314.18	1.23	76·71
	1886	……do	561,545·25	793,698.93	570,174.97	1.41	71·84
	1887	……do	476,129·73	772,240.65	523,154.55	1.62	67·74
	1888	……do	313,918·16	625,494.01	391,460.80	1.99	62·58
	1889	……do	442,309·19	990,684.69	595,313.01	2.24	60·09
	1890	……do	339,714·20	788,049.16	468,091.10	2.32	59·40
	1891	……do	[a] 152,719·19	[a] 404,037.00	[a] 230,338.44	2.65	57·01
	1891	**49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent.**	[b] 214,420·17	[b] 410,639.56	[b] 352,521.86	1.92	85·85
	1892	……do	259,711·62	577,486.92	475,049.53	2.23	82·26
	1893	……do	160,111·42	373,255.35	303,208.41	2.33	81·23
Hats of wool—							
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound	1891	**10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.**	[a] 945	[a] 253.00	[a] 183.05	.27	72·35
	1891	**16½ cents per pound and 30 per cent.**	[b] 26	[b] 7.00	[b] 6.39	.27	91·29
	1892	……do	1,206	313.50	293.04	.26	93·47
	1893	……do	18	5.35	4.58	.30	86
Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound	1884	**12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.**	540	164.00	122.20	.30	74·51
	1886	……do	1	.32	.24	.32	75
	1890	……do	305	103.00	72.65	.34	70·53
	1891	**22 cents per pound and 35 per cent.**	[b] 16	[b] 5.00	[b] 5.27	.31	105·40
	1892	……do	117	40.00	39.74	.34	99·35
	1893	……do	23·75	7.32	7.78	.31	106·28

[a] Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883. [b] After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Hats of wool—Continued.							
Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1885	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	601	268.00	201.98	.45	75·37
	1886	....do	682	406.00	264.86	.60	65·24
	1887	....do	818	387.00	282.69	.47	73·04
	1888	....do	5,680	3,062.00	2,094.10	.54	68·39
	1889	....do	3,123	1,680.00	1,150.14	.54	68·46
	1890	....do	3,202	1,736.00	1,183.96	.54	68·20
	1891	....do	a 10,340	a 5,784.00	a 3,885.60	.56	67·18
Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound	1884	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	3,596	2,580.00	1,766.04	.73	68·45
	1886	....do	5,640·50	3,936.00	2,731.32	.70	69·39
	1887	....do	428	329.00	217.87	.77	66·22
	1888	....do	4,204	2,612.00	1,923.16	.62	73·62
	1889	....do	12,774	8,335.34	5,983.13	.65	71·78
	1890	....do	6,579·83	4,384.83	3,113.85	.67	71·02
	1891	....do	a 10,698	a 7,517.00	a 5,198.47	.70	69·16
Valued at above 80 cents per pound	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	7,073·25	11,576.46	7,106.25	1.64	61·39
	1885	....do	471	1,926.76	935.52	4.09	48·55
	1886	....do	4,746·63	7,989.10	4,856.98	1.68	60·79
	1887	....do	2,027·46	5,878.98	3,061.21	2.90	52·07
	1888	....do	2,740	8,328.50	4,290.42	3.04	51·52
	1889	....do	4,281·25	6,287.00	4,013.24	1.47	63·83

	1890	....do	737	1,519.90	865.92	2.06	56·97
	1891	....do	a 731·25	a 784.00	a 569.54	1.07	72·65
Valued at more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound	1891	38 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	b 27	b 12.02	b 13.12	.45	109·15
	1892	....do	1,063	499.25	525.52	.47	105·26
	1893	....do	3,954	1,885.00	1,964.57	.48	104·22
Value at more than 50 cents per pound	1891	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	b 3,279·26	b 3,468.70	b 2,650.03	1.06	76·39
	1892	....do	11,683·94	11,270.35	9,006.53	.97	79·90
	1893	....do	24,575·95	20,021.34	17,470.28	.81	87·26
Hat roundings	1885	10 per cent	.....	169.00	16.90	.....	10·00
Total hats of wool	1884		11,209·25	14,320.46	8,994.49	1.28	62·80
	1885		1,072	2,363.76	1,154.40	2.21	48·84
	1886		11,070·13	12,331.42	7,853.40	1.11	63·69
	1887		3,273·46	6,594.98	3,561.77	2.01	54·01
	1888		12,624	14,002.50	8,307.68	1.11	59·33
	1889		20,178·25	16,302.34	11,146.51	.81	68·37
	1890		10,823·83	7,743.73	5,236.38	.72	67.62
	1891		26,062·51	17,830.72	12,511.47	.68	70·17
	1892		14,069·94	12,123.10	9,864.83	.86	81·37
	1893		28.571·70	21,919.01	19,447.21	.77	88·72
Knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames—							
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound	1884	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	3,021	799.00	581.75	.26	72·81
	1885	....do	236	68.50	47.57	.29	69·44
	1886	....do	626	175.81	124.13	.28	70·60
	1887	....do	48	9.00	7.95	.19	88.33
	1888	....do	4	1.00	.75	.25	75·00
	1889	....do	120·66	31.60	23.13	.26	73·20
	1890	....do	1,014	258.00	191.70	.25	74·30
	1891	....do	a 1,097	a 289.00	a 210.85	.26	72·96
	1891	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	b 129	b 15.00	b 48.57	.12	323.80
	1892	....do	172·50	361.00	201.33	2.09	55·77

a Prior to October, 6 1890, under tariff of 1883.

b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames—Continued.							
Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1884	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	51	18.00	12.42	.35	69·00
	1885	....do	33·50	12.00	8·22	.36	68·50
	1886	....do	97	34.45	23.70	.36	68·80
	1887	....do	201·33	79.95	52.13	.40	65·20
	1888	....do	3,009	1,076.75	737.92	.36	68·53
	1889	....do	1,185·61	462.98	304.31	.39	65·73
	1890	....do	2,357·46	843.70	578.17	.36	68·50
	1891	....do	a 1,144	a 394.00	a 275.19	.34	69·85
	1891	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent	b 49	b 31.80	b 31.60	.65	99·37
	1892	....do	10·19	4.00	5.53	.39	138·25
	1893	....do	2·50	1.00	1.80	.40	136.00
Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound							
	1884	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	3,688	2,034.00	1,875.74	.55	97·64
	1885	....do	7,178·87	4,300·09	2,797.22	.60	65·05
	1886	....do	24,338·75	12,785.99	8,856.08	.53	69·26
	1887	....do	20,109	10,601.60	7,330.18	.53	69·14
	1888	....do	26,312	13,956.15	9,620·81	.53	68·94
	1889	....do	17,195·48	9,243.41	6,330.40	.54	68·49
	1890	....do	33,364·56	17,751.23	12,218.56	.53	68·83
	1891	....do	a 23,035	a 17,756.00	a 12,160.90	.54	68·49

Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound	1884	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent	87,339·75	64,232.92	43,443.67	.74	67·63
	1885	do	75,112·76	54,323.60	37,040.31	.72	68·18
	1886	do	97,442·25	40,710.60	28,034.85	.71	68·86
	1887	do	73,417·25	50,895.08	35,433.42	.69	69·62
	1888	do	53,851·88	38,166.70	26,282.82	.71	68·86
	1889	do	57,027·27	39,975.42	27,677.94	.70	69·24
	1890	do	159,175·30	113,016.70	77,757.91	.71	68·80
	1891	do	a 115,861·43	a 78,453.40	a 55,265.45	.68	70·44
Valued at above 80 cents per pound	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent	997,007·26	2,028,089.81	1,160,188.51	2.03	57·21
	1885	do	1,084,963·43	2,055,247.46	1,201,896.16	1.89	58·48
	1886	do	1,092,348·70	1,876,682.34	1,132,994.98	1.72	60·37
	1887	do	1,238,052·29	1,918,868.11	1,200,865.63	1.55	62·58
	1888	do	1,031,340·12	1,685,048.77	1,034,968.61	1.63	61·42
	1889	do	1,144,782·05	1,745,442.85	1,098,840.43	1.53	62·96
	1890	do	1,233,338·87	1,800,601.62	1,151,909.36	1.46	63·97
	1891	do	a 694,068·43	a 1,021,261.37	a 651,428.53	1.47	63·79
Valued at above 40 cents per pound	1891	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent	b 47,041·64	b 77,958.61	b 59,677.65	1.66	76·55
	1892	do	22,543·19	32,022.84	25,930.46	1.42	80·97
	1893	do	11,531·69	15,732.50	12,940.27	1.36	82·25
All knit wearing apparel	1892	49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent	810,720·01	1,214,711.68	1,130,133.50	1.50	93·04
	1893	do	992,221·15	1,440,688.25	1,353,562.52	1.45	94·09
Total knit fabrics, etc	1884		1,091,107·01	2,095,173.73	1,205,601.49	1.92	57·54
	1885		1,167,524·50	2,113,951.65	1,241,729.48	1.81	58·73
	1886		1,174,852·70	1,930,389.19	1,170,033.74	1.64	60·61
	1887		1,331,827·87	1,960,453.74	1,243,689.31	1.49	62·80
	1888		1,114,517	1,738,249.37	1,071,630.91	1.56	61·65
	1889		1,220,281·07	1,795,156.26	1,133,176.21	1.40	63·12
	1890		1,429,250·19	1,932,471.25	1,242,655.70	1.35	64·30
	1891		892,425·50	1,196,159.18	779,098.74	1.34	65·13
	1892		833,445·69	1,247,099.52	1,156,270.32	1.50	92·73
	1893		1,003,755·34	1,456,421.75	1,368,504.15	1.45	93·96

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Shawls—							
Woolen—			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound	1884	35 cents per pound and 35 per cent	4,293	2,652.00	2,430.76	.63	91·66
	1885	do	5,608·25	3,831.50	3,303.92	.68	86·23
	1886	do	12,765	8,610.75	7,481.52	.68	87
	1887	do	42,604·31	27,903.34	24,677.68	.66	88·44
	1888	do	65,946·50	42,063.28	37,803.43	.64	89·87
	1889	do	105,544·41	69,143.30	61,144.72	.66	88·43
	1890	do	85,905·69	56,951.00	49,999.85	.66	87·79
	1891	do	a 31,605·13	a 22,060.41	a 18,782.94	.70	85·14
Valued at above 30 cents per pound	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent	394,764·30	745,206.55	436,250.12	1.89	58·54
	1885	do	302,093·25	542,052.64	322,553·72	1.79	59·51
	1886	do	228,570	345,252.40	218,100.50	1.51	63·17
	1887	do	237,778·30	327,460.85	214,206.74	1.38	65·41
	1888	do	259,945·54	321,565.70	219,607.25	1.24	68·29
	1889	do	242,290·28	290,166.65	200,868.28	1.20	69·23
	1890	do	224,364·94	275,727.24	188,818.70	1.23	68·48
	1891	do	a 97,957·50	a 111,204.50	a 78,766.94	1.14	70·83
Composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals	1884	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent					
	1885	do	279,058	511,981.00	290,816.55	1.84	56·80
	1886	do	452,699·75	690,064.00	422,602.30	1.52	61·24
	1887	do	447,504·20	674,634.00	415,123.58	1.51	61·53
	1888	do	402,054·50	611,935.00	374,999.05	1.52	61·28

	1889	.....do	364,074·88	542,919.00	335,651.60	1.49	61·82
	1890	.....do	423,742·38	627,792.00	389,224.15	1.48	62
	1891	.....do	a 143,665·75	a 212,818.00	a 131,952.60	1.48	62
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound	1891	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent	b 7	b 2.00	b 3.11	.29	155·50
Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound	1891	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent	b 250	b 120.00	b 148.25	.52	114·04
	1892	.....do	1,790·75	699.00	969.05	.39	138·63
	1893	.....do	997	348.00	523.06	.35	150·30
Valued at above 40 cents per pound	1891	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent	a 235,957·75	a 351,373.00	a 279,507.91	1.49	79.55
	1892	.....do	312,367·68	376,820.67	325,852.13	1.21	86.47
	1893	.....do	266,912·52	304,222.98	269,552.98	1.14	88·60
Total shawls	1884		399,057·30	747,858.55	438,680.88	1.87	58·66
	1885		586,759·50	1,057,865.14	616,674.19	1.80	58·29
	1886		694,034·75	1,043,927.15	648,184.32	1.50	62·09
	1887		727,886·81	1,029,998.19	654,008.00	1.42	63·50
	1888		727,946.54	975,563.98	632,409.73	1.34	64.83
	1889		711,909·57	902,228.95	597,660.60	1.27	66·24
	1890		734,013·01	960,470.24	628,042.70	1.31	65.39
	1891		509,443.13	697,587.91	509,161.75	1.37	72.99
	1892		314,158·43	377,519.67	326,821.18	1.20	86·57
	1893		267,909·52	304,570·98	270,076.04	1.14	89.73
Other clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel (except knit goods), made up or manufactured wholly or in part	1884	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent	426,925·63	972,792.17	510,887.50	2.28	52·52
	1885	.....do	333,715·54	696,597.72	377,295.41	2.09	54·16
	1886	.....do	297,341·95	628,960.87	339,073.11	2.12	53·91
	1887	.....do	330,415·94	689,002.38	373,317.15	2.09	54·18
	1888	.....do	393,929·10	775,267.30	428,915.22	1.97	55·32
	1889	.....do	461,352·94	923,515.71	507,771.68	2.00	54.98
	1890	.....do	469,346·91	1,012,298.23	542,043.11	2.16	53·55

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Other clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel (except knit goods), made up or manufactured wholly or in part			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
	1891	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	a 236,767·35	a 465,909.56	a 257,775.27	1.97	55·83
	1891	49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent.	b 380,452·11	b 826,646.72	b 684,311.87	2.17	82·73
	1892	do	323,892·49	820,652.48	652,718.30	2.53	79·54
	1893	do	304,772·13	742,354.87	596 275.12	2.44	80·32
Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand, or braided by machinery, which are elastic or nonelastic							
	1884	30 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	184,609·25	459,207.20	284,966.40	2.49	62·06
	1885	do	266,315·20	470,897.00	315,343.09	1.77	66·97
	1886	do	398,128·54	616,874·00	427,875.57	1.55	69·36
	1887	do	239,817	443,808.95	293,849.58	1.85	66·21
	1888	do	357,020·71	632,986.93	423,599.67	1.77	66·92
	1889	do	363,825.20	749,997.33	484,146.24	2.06	64·55
	1890	do	303,507·36	535,971.07	359,087.79	1.77	66·99
	1891	do	a 104,736·11	a 174,806.00	a 118,828.85	1.67	67·97
	1891	60 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	b 107,589·40	b 195,333.02	b 181,753.47	1.82	93·05
	1892	do	195,064·62	336,308.52	348,335.90	1.98	90·30
	1893	do	179,357·27	307,581.66	288,538.98	1.77	93·82

Wool manufactures—							
Balmorals—							
Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound	1887	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	1,009	370.00	250.58	.37	67·72
Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound	1884	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	9,471	5,466.00	3,617.88	.58	66·19
	1885	do	21·50	11.30	7.82	.53	69·20
	1887	do	724	426.00	279.42	.59	65·59
Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound	1884	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	4,188	2,777.00	1,977.07	.66	71·19
	1887	do	873	632.00	430.72	.72	68·15
	1888	do	29·50	21.90	14.75	.74	67·35
	1890	do	8	2.00	1.42	.67	71·00
Valued at above 80 cents per pound	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	127	144.00	102.05	1.13	70·87
	1885	do	70·50	66.00	51.07	.94	77·38
	1886	do	1,992	3,853.00	2,238.40	1.93	58·09
	1887	do	1,213	1,611.00	1,068.95	1.33	66·35
	1888	do	38	110.00	57.30	2.90	52·09
	1889	do	161	607.00	299.15	3.77	49·28
	1890	do	48·50	210.00	100.96	4.34	48·08
Total balmorals	1884		13,786	8,387.00	5,697.00	.61	67·93
	1885		92	77.30	58.89	.84	76·18
	1886		1,992	3,853.00	2,238.40	1.93	58·09
	1887		3,819	3,039.00	2,029.67	.80	66·79
	1888		67·50	131.90	72.05	1.95	54·62
	1889		161	607.00	299.15	3.77	49·28
	1890		51·50	212.00	102.38	4.12	48·34
All other manufactures, not specially provided for—							
Wool or worsted—							
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound	1884	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	40,358·50	11,110.00	7,924.35	.28	71·32
	1885	do	60,888	16,027.00	11,698.25	.26	72·99
	1886	do	105,674·50	27,219.12	20,094.15	.26	73·82
	1887	do	100,189	24,146.00	18,470.00	.24	76·49

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
All other manufactures, not specially provided for—Continued.							
Wool or worsted—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.	1888	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	100,812·50	25,029.00	18,841.40	.26	75·28
	1889	....do....	79,044·50	19,224.00	14,632.85	.24	76·12
	1890	....do....	145,262	36,707.87	27,373.95	.25	74·57
	1891	....do....	[a] 68,528	[a] 18,121.00	[a] 13,195.15	.26	72·82
	1891	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	[b] 2,300·05	[b] 624.00	[b] 1,008.63	.27	161·64
	1892	....do....	7,851	2,074.00	3,420.43	.26	164·92
	1893	....do....	10,601·41	2,925.00	4,668.47	.28	159·60
Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound	1884	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	34,017·50	12,151.00	8,334.95	.36	68·59
	1885	....do....	35,445·25	12,245.00	8,539.18	.35	69·74
	1886	....do....	144,846	51,379.00	35,364.17	.36	68·83
	1887	....do....	174,018·25	60,737.00	42,140.14	.35	69·38
	1888	....do....	74,462·25	26,473.00	18,201.02	.36	68·75
	1889	....do....	57,502	20,655.00	14,129.49	.36	68·41
	1890	....do....	26,588·50	9,343.00	6,460.67	.35	69·15
	1891	....do....	[a] 13,132	[a] 4,521.00	[a] 3,158.19	.34	69·86
	1891	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	[b] 25,383	[b] 9,698.00	[b] 13,651.66	.38	140·77
	1892	....do....	21,918·50	7,737.08	11,533.48	.35	149·07
	1893	....do....	57,878·10	21,720.00	30,971.11	.38	142·59
Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound	1884	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	577,519·25	327,828.00	218,693.31	.57	66·71
	1885	....do....	937,164·08	524,885.00	352,399.33	.56	67·14

	1886	.....do.....	2,057,736·50	1,125,444.00	764.297.97	.55	67·91
	1887	.....do.....	1,588,069·60	859,029.70	586,512.92	.54	68·28
	1888	.....do.....	2,223,739·25	1,231,701.00	831,368.42	.55	67·50
	1889	.....do.....	3,707,698·97	2,047,427.00	1,383,985.28	.55	67·60
	1890	.....do.....	518,723·25	275,626.00	189,839.28	.53	68·88
	1891	.....do.....	a 269,953·50	a 143,819.00	a 98,928.28	.53	68·79
Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound	1884	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	777,327·25	560,219.08	382,635.23	.72	68·30
	1885	.....do.....	1,407,051·38	1,020,916.36	695,013.05	.73	68·08
	1886	.....do.....	2,795,244·60	1,992.840.53	1,368,352.89	.71	68·66
	1887	.....do.....	3,785,978·60	2,740,630.00	1,867,855.36	.72	68·15
	1888	.....do.....	4,616,268·85	3,358,232.00	2,283,285.71	.73	67·99
	1889	.....do.....	5,949,772·34	4,202,352.00	2,898,768.55	.71	68·98
	1890	.....do.....	500,278·25	354,331.00	244,082.63	.71	68 89
	1891	.....do.....	a 216,869·96	a 152,157.00	a 105,303.74	.70	69·21
Wool—							
Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound.	1884	35 cents per pound and 35 per cent....	68,101·25	41,307.17	38,292.98	.61	92·70
	1885	.....do.....	29,766·25	17,698.00	16,612.49	.60	93·87
	1886	.....do.....	99,540·50	61,691.78	56,431.30	.61	91·47
	1887	.....do.....	123,783·46	80,510.00	71,502.76	.65	88·81
	1888	.....do.....	109,508·60	62,771.00	60,297.85	.57	96·46
	1889	.....do.....	204.726·72	121,838.00	114,295.60	.60	93·81
	1890	.....do.....	260.636·93	157,133.85	146,219.85	.60	93·05
	1891	.....do.....	a 65,044·50	a 39,661.00	a 36,646.94	.61	92·40
Valued at above 30 cents per pound—							
Wool	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent....	748,212·68	1,089,962.95	697,859.67	1.46	64·03
	1885	.....do	545,492	840,404.67	527,084.06	1.54	62·72
	1886	.....do	574,713·39	998,955.80	600,732.02	1.74	60·14
	1887	.....do	993,500·11	1,421,735.00	916,419.10	1.43	64·46
	1888	.....do	700,820·43	1,021,284.28	653,303.05	1.46	64·02
	1889	.....do	594,417·38	905,833.46	570,379.46	1.52	62·97
	1890	.....do	982,690·48	1,458,112.87	927,186.82	1.48	63·59
	1891	.....do	a 335,263·34	a 506,958.13	a 320,125.47	1.51	63·15

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTED WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1884 TO 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Years.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average ad valorem rate of duty.
DUTIABLE.							
Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Continued.							
Wool—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Worsted	1884	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent	1,234,677·25	1,508,724.00	1,035,626.67	1.23	68·64
	1885	do	1,274,736·84	1,633,812.50	1,099,682.91	1.28	67·30
	1886	do	1,488,811·38	2,098,553.03	1,358,755.24	1.41	64·75
	1887	do	1,343,256·80	1,469,661.73	1,058,004.68	1.09	71·99
	1888	do	1,251,398·58	1,313,851.26	963,530.09	1.05	73·34
	1889	do	2,298,026·58	2,576,565.50	1,834,935.58	1.12	71·22
	1890	do	1,181,260·88	1,308,514.41	936,847.13	1.11	71·60
	1891	do	a 507,147·25	a 592,268.00	a 414,408.76	1.17	69·96
Valued at above 40 cents per pound	1891	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent	b 768,311·86	b 906,081.68	b 791,098.09	1.18	87·30
	1892		351,737·71	439,766.84	374,648.01	1.25	85·19
	1893	do	399,613·60	474,844.83	413,252.47	1.19	87·03
Total all other manufactures, etc	1884		3,480,213·68	3,551,302.20	2,389,367.16	1.02	67·28
	1885		4,290,543·80	4,065,988.53	2,711,029.27	.95	66·68
	1886		7,261,566·87	6,356,083.26	4,204,027.74	.88	66·14
	1887		8,108,795·82	6,656,449.43	4,360,904.96	.82	65·52
	1888		9,077,016·46	7,089,341.54	4,829,327.54	.78	68·60
	1889		12,891,182·49	9,993,894.96	6,831,126.81	.77	69·04
	1890		8,615,491·79	8,599,981.00	2,478,112.71	1.00	68·87
	1891		2,271,933·46	2,873,908.81	1,797,524.91	1.05	75·72
	1892		381,507·21	449,577.92	389,601.92	1.18	86·66
	1893		468,093·11	499,489.83	448,892.05	1.07	89·87
Total manufactures of wool	1884			41,484,871.80	27,478,400.05		66·23

	1885	.....	.....	36, 176, 705. 44	24, 294, 938. 90	.....	67·16
	1886	.....	.....	40, 586, 509. 38	27, 278, 527. 54	.....	67·29
	1887	.....	.....	44, 235, 243. 64	29, 729, 717. 50	.....	67·21
	1888	.....	.....	47, 158, 048. 16	32, 213, 120. 74	.....	68·31
	1889	.....	.....	52, 681, 482. 56	35, 373, 627. 05	.....	67·15
	1890	.....	.....	54, 165, 422. 76	37, 440, 051. 16	.....	69·12
	1891	.....	.....	43, 235, 409. 54	34, 857, 452. 62	.....	80·62
	1892	.....	.....	35, 792, 905. 82	34, 293, 606. 17	.....	95·81
	1893	.....	.....	36, 987, 904. 16	36, 451, 551. 56	.....	98·55
Total raw wools and manufactures of.....	1884	.....	.....	55, 078, 170. 85	32, 001, 225. 87	.....	58·10
	1885	.....	.....	45, 650, 969. 31	27, 459, 234. 86	.....	60·15
	1886	.....	.....	54, 330, 722. 35	32, 404, 635. 89	.....	59·64
	1887	.....	.....	60, 586, 613. 61	35, 629, 534. 13	.....	58·81
	1888	.....	.....	61, 220, 148. 26	36, 942, 607. 24	.....	60·34
	1889	.....	.....	70, 114, 241. 27	41, 355, 838. 81	.....	58·98
	1890	.....	.....	70, 330, 465. 54	42, 900, 936. 98	.....	61·06
	1891	.....	.....	60, 305, 592. 32	41, 409, 720. 26	.....	68·67
	1892	.....	.....	53, 489, 973. 32	42, 092, 691. 80	.....	78·69
	1893	.....	.....	55, 391, 593. 08	44, 598, 771. 93	.....	89·52

a Prior to October 6, 1890, under tariff of 1883.

b After October 5, 1890, under tariff of 1890.

IMPORTS OF RAW WOOLS

AT THE PORTS OF

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND PHILADELPHIA,

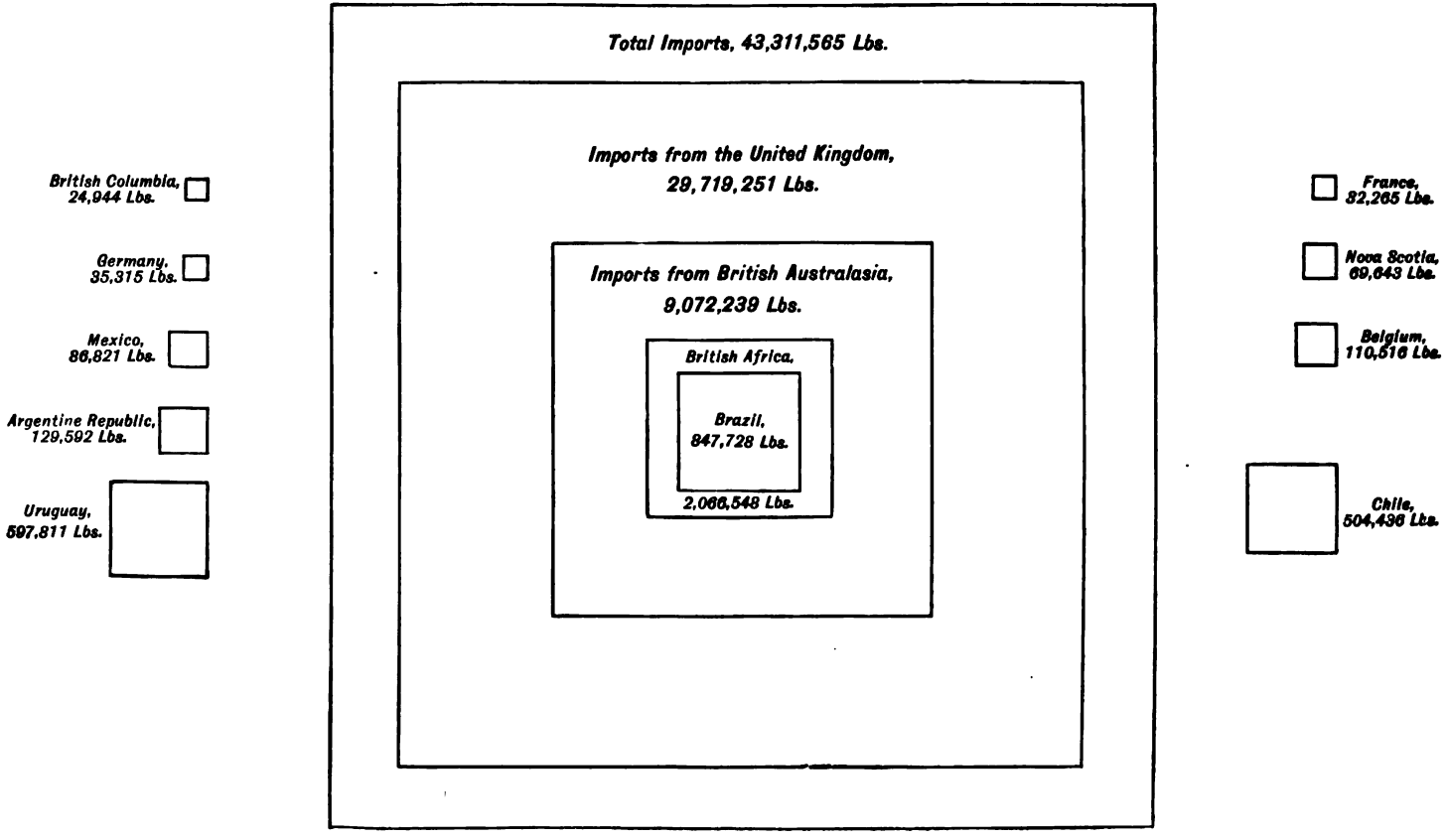
1882-1893,

SHOWING

COUNTRIES OF PRODUCTION AND IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

[These imports comprise about 95 per cent of the total imports of wools into the United States.]

IMPORTS OF RAW WOOLS, CLASS I, 1893.



CLASS 1.—CLOTHING WOOLS.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	1884	Belgium	3,200	3,200
	1886	England	11,763	11,763
	1891	Austria-Hungary	8,672	8,672
	1892	....do	832	832
Azores, Madeira, etc.	1886	Azores, Madeira, etc	521	521
Belgium	1882	Belgium	166,552	166,552
	1884	....do	42,995	42,995
	1885	....do	129,493	129,493
	1886	....do	361,769	364,709
	1887	....do	72,358	72,358
	1888	....do	15,735	24,830
		England	9,095	
	1892	Belgium	41,667	41,667
Denmark	1883	Denmark	50	50
France	1882	France	100,739	100,739
	1883	....do	14,001	14,001
	1884	....do	57,958	58,208
		Belgium	250	
	1885	France	11,236	11,236
	1886	....do	20,583	21,445
		England	862	
	1887	France	6,131	12,860
		England	6,729	
	1888	France	176,904	196,038
		Belgium	5,590	
		England	14,444	
	1889	France	20,788	66,306
		England	9,715	
		French Possessions in Africa	35,803	
	1890	France	262,333	262,333
	1891	....do	20,073	20,073
	1892	....do	57,129	57,129
	1893	....do	5,380	5,380
Germany	1882	Germany	8,770	11,611
		England	2,841	
	1883	Germany	8,798	8,798
	1884	....do	7,594	7,594
	1885	....do	9,027	37,611
		England	28,584	
	1886	Germany	12,850	12,850
	1887	....do	15,218	15,218
	1888	....do	7,030	13,756
		England	6,726	
	1889	Germany	1,237	1,237
	1890	....do	7,199	7,199
	1891	....do	32,083	32,083
	1892	....do	13,629	13,629
	1893	....do	31,511	31,511

CLASS 1.—CLOTHING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Italy	1884	Italy	1,113	1,113
	1886	France	1,577	1,577
	1888	England	176	176
	1889	Italy	53	130
		France	77	
Portugal	1883	Portugal	693	693
	1888	....do	132	132
	1889	England	420	420
Russia, Baltic and White Seas.	1891	....do	5,872	5,872
Russia, Black Sea	1886	....do	8,955	8,955
	1889	....do	9,638	9,638
	1890	Russia, Black Sea	334	334
	1891	....do	577	577
Spain	1888	England	1,095	1,095
	1889	....do	28,220	34,801
		Portugal	6,581	
	1890	France	60,254	91,460
		England	31,206	
	1891	Portugal	10,708	10,708
	1892	France	32,886	48,322
		England	15,436	
	1893	France	545	545
Turkey in Europe	1884	England	2,337	2,337
	1885	....do	170	170
	1886	....do	22,339	22,339
	1887	....do	17,750	17,750
	1888	France	30,367	64,005
		England	33,638	
	1889	....do	31,870	31,870
	1890	....do	24,868	24,868
	1891	....do	4,302	12,892
		Turkey in Europe	8,590	
	1893	....do	4,450	4,450
United Kingdom:				
England	1882	England	483,152	483,152
	1883	....do	897,589	897,589
	1884	....do	728,679	728,679
	1885	....do	272,669	272,669
	1886	....do	407,409	407,409
	1887	....do	60,316	60,316
	1888	....do	465,382	465,382
	1889	....do	544,867	544,867
	1890	....do	884,807	884,807
	1891	....do	266,397	266,397
	1892	....do	193,431	193,431
	1893	....do	219,308	219,308
Scotland	1882	Scotland	18,768	18,768
	1883	....do	68,388	68,388
	1884	England	2,209	2,209
	1885	Scotland	1,272	1,272
	1886	England	2,693	2,693
	1889	Scotland	1,409	1,409
	1890	England	509	509
Ireland	1884	....do	41,534	41,534
	1886	....do	4	4

CLASS 1.—CLOTHING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
United Kingdom—Cont'd.				
Ireland	1888	Ireland	20,099	20,099
	1889	.....do	36,517	36,517
Dominion of Canada:				
Nova Scotia, etc.	1883	Nova Scotia	52	52
	1884	.....do	393	393
	1886	.....do	81	81
	1891	.....do	2,200	2,200
	1892	.....do	100	100
Mexico	1882	Mexico	29	29
	1886	.....do	158	158
	1892	.....do	176	176
West Indies:				
British West Indies	1882	British West Indies	513	513
	1883	.....do	822	822
	1884	.....do	722	722
	1886	.....do	1,230	1,230
	1887	.....do	1,574	1,574
	1888	.....do	2,200	2,200
	1889	.....do	686	686
	1890	.....do	842	842
	1891	.....do	1,246	1,246
	1892	.....do	122	122
	1893	.....do	110	110
Danish West Indies	1889	Danish West Indies	114	114
Dutch West Indies	1886	Dutch West Indies	1,296	1,296
	1890	.....do	158	158
	1891	.....do	669	669
	1892	.....do	803	803
	1893	.....do	2,214	2,214
Cuba	1893	Mexico	37	37
Argentine Republic	1882	Argentine Republic	936,106	946,264
		England	10,158	
	1883	Argentine Republic	457,769	541,552
		England	83,783	
	1884	Argentine Republic	37,693	68,053
		England	30,360	
	1885	Argentine Republic	371,696	439,769
		Belgium	45,865	
		England	22,208	
	1886	Argentine Republic	1,641,918	3,286,812
		Belgium	327,699	
		Brazil	11,370	
		France	326,757	
		England	979,068	
	1887	Argentine Republic	58,682	290,589
		England	232,007	
	1888	Belgium	150,230	691,150
		England	510,788	
		France	30,132	
	1889	Argentine Republic	638,954	1,216,545
		Belgium	55,667	
		England	290,577	
		France	231,347	

CLASS 1.—CLOTHING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Argentine Republic	1890	Argentine Republic	52,352	168,355
		France	11,186	
		England	95,840	
		Scotland	8,977	
	1891	Argentine Republic	210,047	357,457
		Belgium	18,824	
		France	45,130	
		England	83,456	
	1892	Argentine Republic	289,835	335,431
		France	45,596	
	1893	Argentine Republic	129,592	136,940
		France	7,348	
Brazil	1882	Brazil	62,354	62,354
	1883	....do	288,863	288,863
	1884	....do	341,858	342,640
		Belgium	782	
	1885	Brazil	263,437	271,537
		Germany	8,100	
	1886	Brazil	1,056,306	1,056,759
		England	453	
	1887	Brazil	235,028	235,028
	1888	....do	324,439	324,439
	1889	....do	387,930	387,930
	1890	....do	67,981	67,981
	1891	....do	123,271	123,271
	1892	....do	639,982	639,982
	1893	....do	896,245	896,245
Chile	1882	Chile	4,383	6,586
		France	2,203	
	1883	Chile	117,552	117,552
	1884	....do	77,949	81,554
		England	3,605	
	1885	....do	36,096	36,096
	1886	Chile	170,917	170,917
	1887	....do	520,059	545,172
		England	25,113	
	1888	Chile	120,880	120,880
	1889	....do	43,097	43,097
	1890	....do	783,575	783,575
	1891	....do	413,402	414,514
		England	1,112	
	1892	Chile	1,464,546	1,464,546
	1893	....do	462,167	462,167
Colombia	1888	Colombia	95	95
Ecuador	1888	Ecuador	1,328	1,328
Guianas:				
British	1883	British Guiana	82	82
Peru	1884	Peru	1,231	1,231
	1886	....do	300	510
		Colombia	210	
	1890	Peru	2,740	2,740
	1893	....do	2,250	2,250
Uruguay	1882	Uruguay	5,158,685	5,664,629
		England	505,944	

CLASS 1.—CLOTHING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Uruguay	1883	Uruguay	4,748,446	4,748,446
	1884	do	1,438,569	1,513,080
		England	74,511	
	1885	Uruguay	2,305,462	2,506,360
		Belgium	39,898	
		England	160,909	
	1886	Uruguay	12,222,290	12,885,814
		Argentine Republic	58,288	
		Belgium	454,689	
		Brazil	168	
		England	149,879	
	1887	Uruguay	2,585,292	2,588,472
		England	1,618	
		Belgium	1,562	
	1888	Uruguay	2,175,239	2,604,441
		Belgium	9,022	
		Brazil	420,180	
	1889	Uruguay	5,288,000	5,294,348
		England	6,348	
	1890	Uruguay	144,239	144,239
	1891	do	997,196	997,196
	1892	do	4,725,708	4,837,610
		Belgium	9,457	
		Germany	6,677	
		England	95,768	
	1893	Uruguay	608,978	665,888
		Belgium	28,734	
		France	24,372	
		Germany	3,804	
Venezuela	1886	Venezuela	141,968	141,968
South America, other	1883	South America, other	251	2,280
		Central American States	2,029	
China	1885	England	993	993
	1886	China	350	350
	1887	England	5,012	5,012
	1890	China	10,456	10,456
Hongkong	1885	Hongkong	7,697	7,697
East Indies:				
British	1888	England	534	534
	1889	British East Indies	3,525	3,525
	1892	England	6,310	6,310
	1893	do	77,972	77,972
Turkey in Asia	1883	do	12,424	12,424
	1884	do	2,669	2,669
	1887	do	14,875	19,099
		France	4,224	
	1888	England	3,295	3,295
	1889	Turkey in Asia	32,833	117,592
		England	84,759	
	1890	do	3,800	3,800
	1892	do	90,193	90,193
	1893	Turkey in Asia	2,254	2,254
All other Asia	1887	England	305	305
	1890	do	3,800	3,800

CLASS 1.—CLOTHING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
All other Asia	1891	England	1,933	12,626
		France	10,693	
British Australasia	1882	British Australasia	1,515,132	4,611,989
		England	3,096,857	
	1883	British Australasia	1,087,079	5,095,987
		England	4,008,908	
	1884	British Australasia	3,905,490	12,689,626
		England	8,784,136	
	1885	British Australasia	2,032,329	5,627,898
		England	3,592,482	
		Scotland	3,087	
	1886	British Australasia	5,384,624	16,197,034
		Belgium	946	
		England	10,811,464	
	1887	British Australasia	3,382,684	9,306,942
		England	5,920,076	
		Belgium	4,182	
	1888	British Australasia	5,046,245	15,422,158
		Germany	17,810	
		England	10,343,829	
		Scotland	14,274	
	1889	British Australasia	8,938,445	18,328,712
		Germany	3,697	
		England	9,386,570	
	1890	British Australasia	1,017,039	11,928,921
		England	10,911,882	
	1891	British Australasia	7,897,836	26,542,137
		England	18,642,094	
		Scotland	12,207	
	1892	British Australasia	12,880,326	39,764,079
		Belgium	4,392	
		Germany	91,760	
		England	26,786,161	
		Scotland	1,440	
	1893	British Australasia	7,772,050	37,424,806
		England	29,652,756	
Hawaiian Islands	1887	Germany	5,776	5,776
	1892	Hawaiian Islands	91,725	91,725
British Africa	1882	British Africa	1,964,660	3,864,088
		Germany	48,757	
		England	1,849,349	
		British West Indies	1,322	
	1883	British Africa	746,260	2,042,191
		Germany	49,320	
		England	1,246,611	
	1884	British Africa	725,001	1,589,869
		England	830,768	
		Germany	34,100	
	1885	British Africa	786,852	974,594
		England	187,742	
	1886	British Africa	1,164,768	2,546,314
		England	1,377,421	
		Scotland	4,125	
	1887	British Africa	1,552,281	1,888,088
		England	335,807	

CLASS 1.—CLOTHING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
British Africa	1888	British Africa	659,839	1,364,068
		England	704,229	
	1889	British Africa	1,226,090	1,472,021
		England	215,625	
		Germany	30,306	
	1890	British Africa	933,745	1,070,715
		France	23,647	
		England	113,323	
	1891	British Africa	1,561,911	1,632,000
		England	70,089	
	1892	British Africa	1,051,572	1,149,538
		England	97,966	
	1893	British Africa	2,065,942	2,126,008
		England	52,360	
		Scotland	7,796	
French Africa	1886	France	507	507
	1888	....do	16,071	16,071
	1892	....do	229	229
Turkey in Africa	1888	Turkey in Africa	357	1,137
		Italy	780	
	1891	Turkey in Africa	1,000	17,453
		France	16,453	
	1893	Turkey in Africa	6,442	6,442
All other Africa	1888	England	34,259	34,259
	1890	....do	2,937	2,937
	1893	All other Africa	227	227
British Possessions, all other	1885	England	30,729	30,729
	1891	....do	32,078	32,078
All other countries	1891	....do	280,995	280,995

CLASS 2.—COMBING WOOLS.

Austria-Hungary	1891	Austria-Hungary	14,486	14,486
Belgium	1884	England	1,214	1,214
	1886	Belgium	441	441
	1891	....do	5,142	5,142
Denmark	1891	Germany	381	381
France	1884	France	60	60
	1886	....do	296	296
	1887	....do	13,281	24,099
		Germany	10,818	
	1889	England	12,176	12,176
	1890	France	75	75
	1891	....do	100,893	100,893
	1892	....do	19,633	26,274
		England	6,641	
	1893	France	638	638
Germany	1882	England	4,719	4,719
	1883	Germany	1,798	1,798
	1884	....do	2,011	2,011
	1885	....do	4	61,460
		England	61,456	
	1887	Germany	2,107	2,107

CLASS 2.—COMBING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Germany	1888	Germany	262	25,278
		England	25,016	
	1889	Germany	16,718	500,897
		England	484,179	
	1890	Germany	110	110
	1891	....do	10,226	10,850
		England	624	
	1892	Germany	16,599	16,599
	1893	....do	23,694	23,694
Italy	1888	Italy	520	520
	1890	France	5,962	5,962
Netherlands	1887	Netherlands	20,456	20,456
Portugal	1886	England	9,585	9,585
	1887	....do	2,292	2,292
Russia, Baltic and White Seas.	1892	Russia, Baltic and White Seas	178,969	178,969
Russia, Black Sea	1889	England	1,059	1,059
	1887	....do	2,932	2,932
	1890	....do	42,502	42,502
Russia, not specified	1889	....do	5,159	5,159
Servia	1893	....do	7,623	7,623
Switzerland	1890	Switzerland	3,424	3,424
Turkey in Europe	1882	England	7,639	7,639
	1883	....do	5,807	5,807
	1884	....do	18,782	18,782
	1885	....do	84,456	84,456
	1886	....do	122,252	122,252
	1887	Turkey in Europe	162,394	862,094
		England	696,690	
		Belgium	441	
		Germany	128	
		Scotland	441	
	1888	England	203,436	203,453
		Italy	17	
	1889	England	46,168	46,168
	1890	Turkey in Europe	73,523	392,781
		England	319,258	
	1891	....do	179,177	294,782
		Turkey in Europe	115,605	
	1892	....do	849,257	1,194,517
		England	345,260	
	1893	....do	115,503	723,702
		France	1,008	
		Germany	104	
		Turkey in Europe	607,087	
United Kingdom:				
England	1882	England	1,939,357	1,939,357
	1883	....do	1,959,815	1,959,815
	1884	....do	3,474,003	3,492,657
		Scotland	16,654	
	1885	England	2,281,572	2,281,572
	1886	....do	4,318,150	4,355,406
		France	28,334	
		Scotland	8,922	
	1887	England	6,815,421	6,815,421

CLASS 2.—COMBING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
United Kingdom—Cont'd.				
England	1888	England	2,723,371	2,723,371
	1889	do	3,924,516	3,944,348
		Scotland	19,832	
	1890	England	4,037,537	4,037,537
	1891	do	3,013,839	3,013,839
	1892	do	1,872,813	1,872,813
	1893	do	2,246,466	2,246,466
Scotland	1882	Scotland	38,130	86,174
		England	48,044	
	1883	Scotland	314	19,357
		England	19,043	
	1884	do	30,761	30,761
	1885	Scotland	5,440	5,440
	1886	do	141,895	287,862
		England	145,967	
	1887	Scotland	8,613	14,041
		England	5,428	
	1888	Scotland	55,395	59,988
		England	4,593	
	1889	Scotland	177,327	179,882
		England	2,555	
	1890	Scotland	7,307	7,619
		England	312	
	1891	Scotland	6,994	21,925
		England	14,931	
	1892	Scotland	46,686	131,993
		England	85,307	
	1893	do	41,193	136,141
		Scotland	94,948	
Ireland	1882	England	295,239	295,239
	1883	Ireland	20,327	146,155
		England	125,828	
	1884	do	507,011	511,964
		Scotland	4,953	
	1885	England	144,827	144,827
	1886	do	1,457,517	1,457,517
	1887	do	1,551,062	1,551,062
	1888	do	1,697,825	1,697,825
	1889	do	1,260,210	1,260,210
	1890	do	1,766,082	1,766,082
	1891	do	1,212,793	1,212,793
	1892	do	446,118	446,118
	1893	do	1,324,496	1,324,496
Dominion of Canada:				
Nova Scotia, etc	1882	Nova Scotia, etc	406	406
	1884	do	709	709
	1885	do	169	169
	1886	do	353	353
	1887	do	491	491
	1888	do	3,497	3,497
	1889	do	782	782
	1891	do	7,722	7,722
	1892	do	62	62
	1893	do	355	355

CLASS 2.—COMBING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Mexico	1889	Mexico	78	78
West Indies:				
British	1883	British West Indies	1,280	1,280
	1885	....do	709	709
	1886	....do	248	248
	1887	....do	439	439
Spanish—				
Porto Rico	1885	Porto Rico	40	40
Argentine Republic	1886	Belgium	2,056	33,804
		France	31,748	
Chile	1891	Chile	833	833
Columbia	1890	Columbia	19	19
	1891	France	14	14
Peru	1882	England	5,323	5,323
	1887	Columbia	1,635	1,635
	1892	Peru	41	41
	1893	....do	1,936	87,696
		England	85,760	
China	1884	China	4,556	4,556
	1885	England	19,315	19,315
	1886	....do	33	33
	1887	....do	1,011	1,011
	1889	China	19,845	25,890
		England	6,045	
	1890	China	27,102	27,102
	1891	....do	32,519	40,175
		England	7,656	
	1892	China	72,395	72,395
East India: British	1883	British East Indies	18,544	18,544
	1884	England	16,154	18,534
		Germany	2,380	
	1885	England	6,605	6,605
	1886	....do	45,811	45,811
	1887	....do	58,450	58,450
	1888	British East Indies	1,138	19,324
		England	18,186	
	1889	China	13,532	15,708
		England	2,176	
	1890	....do	6,402	6,402
	1891	....do	37,491	37,491
	1892	British East Indies	497	21,690
		England	21,193	
	1893	British India, etc	1,436	9,539
		England	8,103	
Russia, Asiatic	1893	....do	20,478	20,478
Turkey in Asia	1882	England	9,456	9,456
	1883	....do	90,348	90,348
	1884	....do	42,744	42,744
	1885	....do	166,264	166,264
	1886	....do	928,392	928,392
	1887	Turkey in Asia	4,367	769,359
		Turkey in Europe	3,908	
		England	754,570	
		France	87	
		Belgium	6,427	

CLASS 2.—COMBING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Turkey in Asia	1888	Germany	23	382,949
		England	382,926	
	1889	France	3,827	594,465
		England	573,081	
		British Africa	1,051	
		Turkey in Europe	16,506	
	1890	England	949,317	979,976
		Turkey in Europe	30,659	
	1891	England	875,442	876,809
		Turkey in Europe	1,367	
	1892	Turkey in Asia	70,049	732,856
		France	10,467	
		Germany	20,734	
		Turkey in Europe	3,736	
		England	627,870	
	1893	Turkey in Asia	24,925	737,660
		Turkey in Europe	72,937	
		England	639,801	
All other Asia	1886	....do	7,266	7,266
	1887	....do	17,782	17,782
	1889	China	2,329	2,329
	1890	England	862	862
	1891	....do	2,958	2,958
Turkey in Africa	1884	England	5,157	5,157
	1885	....do	1,567	1,567
	1892	Turkey in Africa	100	100
Turkey, N. O. S	1891	England	19,342	19,342
	1892	Russia, Baltic	840	4,832
		England	3,992	
	1893	....do	26,716	29,379
		France	2,663	
British Australasia	1884	England	240,702	240,702
	1885	....do	38,312	38,312
	1886	British Australasia	44,184	331,747
		England	287,563	
	1888	....do	316,352	316,352
	1889	....do	356,167	356,167
	1891	....do	5,005	34,139
		British Australasia	29,134	
	1893	England	3,042	3,042
British Africa	1884	....do	21,290	21,290
	1885	....do	9,338	9,338
	1886	British Africa	472	45,142
		Germany	1,306	
		England	43,364	
	1887	British Africa	75	24,503
		England	9,482	
		Denmark	14,946	
	1888	British Africa	1,240	1,601
		England	361	
	1889	British Africa	6,260	9,657
		England	3,397	
	1890	British Africa	3,412	3,412
	1891	England	10,426	29,266
		British Africa	18,837	

CLASS 2.—COMBING WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
British Africa	1892	British Africa	45,879	247,656
		England	201,777	
	1893	British Africa	87,884	96,787
		England	8,903	
All other Africa	1888	....do	969	969
	1892	....do	1,297	1,297
	1893	....do	2,288	2,288
British possessions, all other	1887	....do	170	170
Wool tops	1890	....do	308	308

CLASS 3—CARPET WOOLS.

Austria-Hungary	1882	Austria-Hungary	351,728	634,543
		England	282,815	
	1883	France	15,953	46,177
		England	30,224	
	1884	Austria Hungary	152,815	627,374
		France	96,871	
		England	377,688	
	1885	....do	96,740	141,325
		Germany	44,585	
	1886	Austria-Hungary	394,895	529,615
		England	129,288	
		Germany	5,432	
	1887	Austria-Hungary	81,745	502,374
		England	420,629	
	1888	Austria-Hungary	5,875	47,548
		England	38,368	
		Germany	3,305	
	1889	Austria-Hungary	118,375	474,434
		England	356,059	
	1890	Austria-Hungary	11,977	11,977
	1891	....do	584,226	630,515
		England	46,289	
	1892	Austria-Hungary	1,059,023	1,059,023
	1893	....do	1,780,945	2,563,359
		England	604,162	
		France	125	
		Germany	178,127	
Azores Islands, etc	1882	Azores Islands, etc	3,331	3,331
	1883	....do	5,483	5,483
	1884	....do	1,399	1,399
Belgium	1882	Belgium	11,617	26,841
		France	15,224	
	1883	Belgium	1,694	1,694
	1884	....do	48,235	77,298
		England	29,063	
	1885	Belgium	29,931	29,931
	1886	....do	133,592	133,592
	1887	....do	8,753	15,351
		France	6,598	
	1888	Belgium	60,521	64,583
		Italy	4,062	
	1889	Belgium	8,165	54,217
		England	46,052	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
elgium	1881	Belgium	13,100	13,100
ulgaria	1889	Austria-Hungary	11,296	11,296
enmark	1882	Denmark	19,786	19,786
	1883	do	50	16,214
		England	16,164	
	1884	Denmark	252,679	288,425
		England	35,746	
	1886	Denmark	26,951	28,537
		England	1,586	
	1887	do	5,380	5,380
	1888	Denmark	26,887	36,883
		England	9,996	
	1892	Denmark	8,755	8,755
	1893	do	11,285	26,622
		England	15,337	
rance	1882	France	1,370,966	1,370,966
	1883	do	1,908,633	1,909,823
		England	1,190	
	1884	France	1,380,900	1,380,900
	1885	do	1,032,677	1,110,180
		Belgium	8,257	
		England	21,709	
		Scotland	47,487	
	1886	France	2,924,560	3,416,483
		England	314,594	
		Germany	4,273	
		Scotland	85,385	
		Italy	87,671	
	1887	France	1,211,461	1,394,375
		Belgium	69,335	
		England	436,419	
		Scotland	176,660	
	1888	France	2,191,414	3,688,672
		Belgium	65,897	
		England	1,321,991	
		Germany	16,428	
		Scotland	84,881	
		Italy	8,061	
	1889	France	832,307	2,786,177
		England	1,707,841	
		Scotland	246,029	
	1890	France	1,164,160	2,198,996
		England	1,033,336	
		Italy	1,500	
	1891	France	1,610,527	1,962,522
		England	351,995	
	1892	France	343,764	364,625
		England	20,861	
	1893	France	1,630,575	1,909,832
		England	279,257	
ermany	1882	Germany	6,216	36,267
		England	30,051	
	1883	Germany	75	30,918
		England	30,843	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Germany	1884	Germany	82,642	140,249
		Belgium	23,476	
		England	34,131	
	1885	Germany	130,541	256,899
		England	121,781	
		France	4,577	
	1886	Germany	209,287	716,449
		England	507,162	
	1887	Germany	92,079	475,036
		England	382,957	
	1888	Germany	138,543	401,879
		England	249,128	
		France	10,086	
		Netherlands	9,122	
	1889	Germany	361,286	859,638
		England	498,352	
	1890	Germany	500,947	718,572
		England	179,524	
		Scotland	38,101	
	1891	Germany	318,931	487,337
		Austria-Hungary	57,399	
		England	111,007	
	1892	Germany	79,632	90,490
		England	10,858	
	1893	Germany	946,432	993,522
		England	47,090	
Gibraltar	1892	Gibraltar	90	90
Greece	1882	England	4,674	31,689
		France	27,015	
	1883	Austria-Hungary	44,432	71,596
		France	27,164	
	1884	Austria-Hungary	35,009	57,868
		France	22,859	
	1887	Austria-Hungary	10,070	10,070
Greenland, etc	1882	England	156,270	156,270
	1883	....do	284,132	284,132
	1884	Denmark	12,043	341,692
		England	310,054	
		Ireland	19,595	
	1885	England	58,387	58,387
	1886	....do	504,184	521,496
		Scotland	17,312	
	1887	England	608,012	608,012
	1888	....do	351,200	351,200
	1889	....do	134,113	136,570
		Scotland	2,457	
	1890	Denmark	40,662	64,104
		England	23,442	
	1891	Greenland, etc	265,523	351,999
		England	86,476	
	1892	....do	495,106	495,106
	1893	Denmark	54,030	950,908
		England	895,378	
		Germany	1,500	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

ountries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
r	1882	Italy	67,017	71,212
		France	4,195	
	1883	Italy	28,692	46,721
		England	12,767	
		France	5,262	
	1884	Italy	111,015	111,015
	1885	....do	488	488
	1886	....do	1,158	18,299
		England	17,141	
	1887	Italy	2,873	13,938
		England	11,065	
	1888	Italy	34,619	92,223
		England	57,604	
	1890	Italy	444	444
	1892	....do	200	24,730
		England	16,910	
		France	7,620	
	1882	Italy	220	13,807
		England	13,587	
	1893	Italy	31,902	142,543
		England	63,143	
		France	47,498	
erlands	1887	Netherlands	62	45,246
		England	45,184	
	1888	....do	11,298	11,298
	1889	Netherlands	73,764	73,764
nd	1889	England	8,236	8,236
ugal	1882	....do	607,697	607,697
	1883	....do	838,791	838,791
	1884	....do	904,363	905,686
		France	1,323	
	1885	England	494,595	494,595
	1886	....do	594,519	594,519
	1887	....do	684,313	685,239
		Spain	926	
	1888	Portugal	138	232,966
		England	232,828	
	1889	....do	400,468	400,468
	1890	....do	339,956	339,956
	1891	....do	36,470	36,470
	1892	....do	41,454	41,454
	1893	....do	93,673	93,673
mania	1886	....do	14,524	43,577
		Italy	29,053	
	1887	England	6,104	49,261
		Italy	43,157	
	1888	England	26,636	42,715
		Italy	16,079	
sia, Baltic and White	1882	Belgium	157,371	2,584,941
		Denmark	970,577	
		England	1,406,332	
		France	50,661	
	1883	Denmark	266,627	2,403,059
		England	2,136,432	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Russia, Baltic and White Seas.	1884	Belgium	117,106	2,169,534
		Denmark	441,954	
		England	1,575,680	
		France	31,781	
		Scotland	3,003	
	1885	Russia, Baltic, etc	207,642	3,968,612
		Belgium	149,787	
		Denmark	548,771	
		England	2,890,114	
		Germany	166,704	
	1886	Russia, Baltic, etc	192,965	6,643,736
		Belgium	106,289	
		Denmark	140,160	
		England	5,441,301	
		France	565,324	
		Germany	197,689	
	1887	Russia, Baltic, etc	139,432	4,695,694
		Denmark	253,444	
		England	3,153,180	
		France	562,556	
		Germany	410,205	
		Netherlands	39,460	
		Sweden and Norway	46,757	
	1888	Russia, Baltic, etc	21,907	7,151,166
		England	6,529,128	
		France	465,384	
		Germany	80,584	
		Netherlands	54,163	
	1889	Russia, Baltic, etc	492,013	4,732,602
		Belgium	1,027	
		England	3,632,750	
		France	289,834	
		Germany	317,978	
	1890	Russia, Baltic, etc	1,271,243	3,397,983
		England	2,113,437	
		Germany	13,297	
	1891	Russia	8,073,243	11,047,183
		England	2,833,828	
		Russia, Black Sea	140,112	
	1892	Russia, Baltic, etc	11,416,831	17,068,176
		Belgium	1,856	
		England	5,420,988	
		France	202,658	
		Russia, Black Sea	30,893	
	1893	Russia, Baltic, etc	6,344,137	14,896,280
		Austria-Hungary	22,943	
		England	8,280,430	
		France	182,188	
		Germany	56,682	
Russia, Black Sea	1882	Russia, Black Sea	141,429	10,119,896
		Austria-Hungary	103,724	
		Denmark	65,127	
		England	9,196,413	
		France	611,373	
		Italy	2,831	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Russia, Black Sea	1883	England	10,349,597	11,815,583
		France	563,570	
		Netherlands	20,904	
		Ireland	23,953	
		Italy	857,564	
	1884	Russia, Black Sea	1,326,581	12,644,467
		Belgium	75,070	
		Denmark	1,733	
		England	10,028,438	
		France	1,179,127	
		Germany	21,273	
		Italy	12,275	
	1885	Russia, Black Sea	1,195,377	12,797,472
		Belgium	824,009	
		Denmark	77,878	
		England	10,587,811	
		France	112,397	
	1886	Russia, Black Sea	1,578,675	13,320,515
		Belgium	45,762	
		England	10,533,021	
		France	1,163,057	
	1887	Austria-Hungary	10,741	15,361,788
		Belgium	306,391	
		England	14,521,307	
		France	463,465	
		Germany	44,258	
		Scotland	15,626	
	1888	Belgium	38,027	12,402,354
		England	11,697,459	
		France	595,192	
		Germany	61,905	
		Netherlands	9,771	
	1889	Russia, Black Sea	226,496	10,353,294
		England	9,233,743	
		France	893,055	
	1890	Russia, Black Sea	6,396,287	10,594,887
		England	3,654,673	
		France	174,791	
		Russia, Baltic, and White Seas	257,028	
		Turkey in Asia	112,108	
	1891	Russia, Black Sea	10,381,730	12,373,880
		England	1,067,960	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	924,190	
	1892	Russia, Black Sea	12,165,218	13,663,457
		England	399,378	
		France	39,963	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	1,058,898	
	1893	Russia, Black Sea	9,997,285	14,123,922
		England	3,305,256	
		France	391,800	
		Germany	47,036	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	382,545	
Spain	1884	England	21,164	21,164
	1885	do	54,785	84,661
		France	29,876	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Spain	1886	Spain	71,659	132,264
		England	60,605	
	1887	.....do	22,378	22,378
	1888	.....do	40,387	40,387
	1889	.....do	257,978	257,978
	1890	.....do	32,837	32,837
	1891	Spain	28	28
	1892	.....do	117	117
	1893	.....do	24,450	30,903
		England	6,453	
Servia	1890	Germany	28,381	28,381
	1891	Austria-Hungary	11,434	35,246
		England	4,009	
		Germany	19,803	
	1892	England	19,177	90,087
		Germany	41,927	
		Netherlands	28,983	
	1893	Austria-Hungary	22,927	48,001
		Germany	25,074	
Switzerland	1889	Switzerland	22,069	25,427
		Belgium	1,462	
		England	1,896	
	1890	Switzerland	35,685	35,685
	1891	.....do	51,703	51,703
	1892	England	17,070	17,070
	1893	Switzerland	42,120	42,120
Turkey in Europe	1882	Turkey in Europe	46,858	701,332
		England	513,999	
		Italy	140,475	
	1883	Turkey in Europe	268,101	1,920,341
		England	1,045,560	
		France	6,645	
		Italy	600,035	
	1884	Turkey in Europe	24,044	660,967
		England	403,028	
		France	37,701	
		Italy	196,214	
	1885	England	345,319	446,381
		France	8,638	
		Italy	92,424	
	1886	Turkey in Europe	13,314	604,545
		Belgium	6,332	
		England	538,362	
		France	46,537	
	1887	Turkey in Europe	360,657	1,373,267
		Belgium	17,128	
		England	602,966	
		France	288,636	
		Germany	10,843	
		Italy	93,037	
	1888	Turkey in Europe	824,491	2,272,453
		England	1,199,862	
		France	34,758	
		Italy	213,342	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Turkey in Europe	1889	Turkey in Europe	261,248	2,242,438
		Austria-Hungary	118,753	
		Belgium	63,188	
		England	1,141,314	
		France	407,380	
		Germany	90,359	
		Italy	154,982	
		Netherlands	5,214	
	1890	Turkey in Europe	219,693	1,733,619
		England	1,406,185	
		France	50,805	
		Italy	56,606	
		Turkey in Asia	330	
	1891	Turkey in Europe	669,840	1,449,389
		England	650,427	
		France	129,122	
	1892	Turkey in Europe	595,898	2,066,664
		England	1,459,038	
		Germany	11,738	
	1893	Turkey in Europe	1,115,499	1,196,524
		France	81,025	
United Kingdom:				
England	1882	England	1,769,129	1,769,129
	1883	....do	1,776,413	1,776,413
	1884	....do	1,285,500	1,285,500
	1885	....do	1,448,496	1,448,496
	1886	....do	3,724,637	3,868,650
		Scotland	144,013	
	1887	England	4,373,868	4,518,054
		Belgium	7,285	
		Scotland	130,976	
		Nova Scotia	5,925	
	1888	England	4,760,933	4,766,400
		Scotland	5,467	
	1889	England	5,940,140	6,400,998
		Netherlands	3,531	
		Scotland	457,327	
	1890	England	5,166,838	5,193,817
		Scotland	32,979	
	1891	England	3,009,994	3,022,094
		Scotland	12,100	
	1892	England	454,001	454,001
	1893	....do	1,512,962	1,512,962
Scotland	1882	Scotland	1,671,642	2,150,033
		England	478,391	
	1883	Scotland	1,197,984	2,263,445
		England	1,065,461	
	1884	Scotland	3,988,329	6,394,344
		England	2,406,015	
	1885	Scotland	4,009,624	5,334,283
		England	1,324,659	
	1886	Scotland	5,284,807	6,980,830
		England	1,696,023	
	1887	Scotland	2,832,875	5,310,344
		England	2,477,469	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
United Kingdom—Cont'd.				
Scotland	1888	Scotland	2,274,552	3,411,578
		England	1,137,026	
	1889	Scotland	4,808,767	8,494,920
		England	3,686,153	
	1890	Scotland	3,145,493	5,144,822
		England	1,999,329	
	1891	Scotland	4,188,085	7,131,901
		England	2,943,816	
	1892	Scotland	3,026,556	5,168,979
		England	2,142,423	
	1893	Scotland	7,273,016	10,453,970
		England	3,180,954	
Ireland	1882	....do	46,334	46,334
	1883	....do	160,544	160,544
	1885	....do	27,969	27,969
	1886	....do	24,708	27,348
		Scotland	2,640	
	1888	England	156,393	156,393
	1889	....do	26,628	26,628
Dominion of Canada:				
Nova Scotia, etc.	1889	....do	11,934	11,934
West Indies:				
British	1882	British West Indies	2,697	2,953
		England	256	
	1883	....do	192,798	192,798
	1884	British West Indies	200	400
		England	200	
	1885	British West Indies	289	289
	1886	....do	1,957	1,957
	1887	....do	191	17,612
		England	17,421	
	1890	British West Indies	200	32,793
		England	32,593	
	1891	British West Indies	25	25
	1892	....do	1,928	1,928
	1893	....do	76	76
Danish	1890	Danish West Indies	357	357
	1891	....do	150	150
Dutch	1882	Dutch West Indies	35,504	37,692
		Italy	2,188	
	1883	Dutch West Indies	22,600	22,600
	1884	....do	32,374	32,774
		England	400	
	1885	Dutch West Indies	26,201	26,201
	1886	....do	12,052	12,052
	1887	....do	13,372	17,634
		Venezuela	4,262	
	1888	Dutch West Indies	23,303	23,303
	1889	....do	16,491	16,536
		Venezuela	45	
	1890	Dutch West Indies	14,984	14,984
	1891	....do	12,811	12,811
	1892	....do	11,723	11,723
	1893	....do	24,047	24,047

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
West Indies—Continued.				
Spanish—Cuba	1883	Cuba	80	80
	1893	....do	26	26
Mexico	1886	Mexico	306	306
	1887	....do	57,876	57,876
Argentine Republic	1882	Argentine Republic	8,888,128	8,888,128
	1883	....do	8,234,101	8,234,101
	1884	....do	5,279,290	5,297,835
		England	18,545	
	1885	Argentine Republic	9,851,121	10,059,561
		Brazil	208,440	
	1886	Argentine Republic	10,329,595	10,585,549
		Belgium	16,571	
		Brazil	171,477	
		England	67,906	
	1887	Argentine Republic	6,214,685	6,268,899
		Brazil	23,470	
		England	30,744	
	1888	Argentine Republic	11,077,245	11,324,491
		Belgium	6,611	
		Chile	240,635	
	1889	Argentine Republic	8,373,294	8,433,089
		England	6,857	
		France	52,888	
	1890	Argentine Republic	13,526,835	13,531,096
		England	4,261	
	1891	Argentine Republic	13,684,898	13,742,378
		England	57,480	
	1892	Argentine Republic	13,865,441	13,881,606
		England	16,165	
	1893	Argentine Republic	13,713,276	13,793,322
		England	80,046	
Brazil	1882	Brazil	431,151	449,963
		England	18,812	
	1883	Brazil	980,296	980,296
	1884	....do	185,058	185,058
	1885	....do	532,165	682,320
		England	150,155	
	1886	Brazil	467,474	467,474
	1887	....do	295,969	295,969
	1888	....do	155,901	276,171
		England	120,270	
	1889	Brazil	76,825	81,605
		Danish West Indies	4,780	
	1890	Brazil	162,358	175,697
		England	13,339	
	1891	Brazil	7,347	7,347
	1892	....do	119,760	132,639
		Germany	12,879	
	1893	Brazil	94,909	104,181
		England	3,723	
		Germany	5,549	
Chile	1882	Chile	2,529,836	2,559,678
		England	20,406	
		France	9,436	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Chile	1883	Chile	891,788	1,023,082
		England	129,279	
		France	2,015	
	1884	Chile	868,879	1,308,005
		England	439,126	
	1885	Chile	1,702,697	1,702,697
	1886	....do	1,785,198	2,037,986
		England	102,650	
		Peru	150,138	
	1887	Chile	2,008,617	2,121,292
		England	112,675	
	1888	Chile	1,585,724	1,921,056
		England	335,332	
	1889	Chile	699,950	784,308
		England	84,358	
	1890	Chile	1,445,280	1,634,953
		British North America	71,157	
		England	118,516	
	1891	Chile	925,026	958,719
		England	33,693	
	1892	Chile	717,676	776,402
		England	58,726	
	1893	Chile	495,416	1,643,914
		England	1,148,498	
Colombia	1882	Colombia	5,700	5,700
Ecuador	1888	Ecuador	125	125
	1889	Colombia	101	101
	1890	Ecuador	1,087	1,087
	1892	....do	648	648
Peru	1882	Peru	183,896	183,896
	1884	....do	4,094	4,094
	1885	....do	31,672	31,672
	1888	England	11,193	11,193
Uruguay	1882	Uruguay	1,249,583	1,249,583
	1883	....do	1,172,267	1,184,162
		England	11,895	
	1884	Uruguay	1,160,732	1,160,732
	1885	....do	1,250,693	1,250,693
	1886	....do	492,958	492,958
	1887	....do	312,743	348,584
		Brazil	35,841	
	1888	Uruguay	826,089	896,949
		Brazil	70,860	
	1889	Uruguay	155,073	155,073
	1890	....do	84,569	84,569
	1891	....do	44,926	44,926
	1892	....do	106,855	106,855
	1893	....do	43,052	43,052
Venezuela	1882	Venezuela	8,068	8,068
	1883	....do	8,160	8,160
	1884	....do	8,917	8,917
	1885	....do	14,386	14,386
	1886	....do	13,156	13,156
	1887	....do	13,817	13,817
	1888	....do	1,445	1,445

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Venezuela	1889	Venezuela	3,693	4,721
		Dutch West Indies	1,028	
	1891	Venezuela	7,364	7,364
	1892	....do	16,649	16,649
	1893	....do	22,022	22,022
South America, all other	1883	England	12,339	12,339
China	1882	China	141,249	283,849
		England	142,600	
	1883	China	289,958	699,364
		England	309,406	
	1884	China	691,415	1,196,099
		England	504,684	
	1885	China	855,608	1,235,824
		England	380,216	
	1886	China	1,872,889	3,530,381
		England	1,657,492	
	1887	China	2,047,067	3,605,369
		England	393,363	
		France	59,933	
		Germany	500,585	
		Hongkong	556,018	
		Italy	48,903	
	1888	China	4,177,910	5,113,820
		England	846,125	
		Hongkong	89,785	
	1889	China	5,013,776	6,267,459
		British East Indies	2,777	
		England	1,199,994	
		Hongkong	50,912	
	1890	China	8,273,354	8,704,963
		England	392,731	
		France	38,898	
	1891	China	10,468,543	11,040,639
		England	548,314	
		France	10,467	
		Hongkong	13,315	
	1892	China	13,482,291	14,670,456
		British East Indies	135,650	
		England	1,029,686	
		France	22,829	
	1893	China	20,132,017	21,135,791
		England	1,003,774	
East Indies:				
British	1882	British West Indies	18,040	3,669,981
		England	3,645,174	
		France	6,767	
	1889	British East Indies	318,926	4,490,837
		England	4,105,408	
		Scotland	66,493	
	1884	England	6,107,612	6,107,612
	1885	British East Indies	21,455	4,626,218
		England	4,604,763	
	1886	....do	11,493,184	11,609,574
		France	69,265	
		Scotland	47,125	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
East Indies—Continued.				
British	1887	British East Indies	75,268	13,024,015
		England	12,738,506	
		France	52,921	
		Scotland	157,320	
	1888	Belgium	28,778	9,258,670
		England	9,068,119	
		France	58,307	
		Scotland	103,466	
	1889	British East Indies	296,622	10,207,067
		Belgium	37,874	
		England	9,841,535	
		France	3,095	
		Germany	8,596	
		Scotland	19,345	
	1890	British East Indies	139,318	6,635,751
		England	6,071,764	
		France	416,274	
		Scotland	8,395	
	1891	British East Indies	54,131	3,852,028
		England	3,724,698	
		France	73,199	
	1892	British East Indies	211,926	1,825,284
		England	1,613,358	
	1893	British India and East Indies	460,137	5,762,367
		England	5,302,230	
Dutch	1888	....do	16,097	16,097
	1891	....do	100	100
Not specified	1889	....do	169,860	173,108
		France	3,248	
	1890	England	1,245,626	1,295,723
		France	50,097	
	1891	England	1,278,290	1,392,825
		France	114,535	
	1892	England	2,063,498	2,063,498
	1893	....do	550,207	550,207
India not specified	1891	England	7,073	7,073
Japan	1888	Japan	17,415	17,415
	1891	England	3,406	3,406
	1893	Japan	1,252	1,252
Russia, Asiatic	1887	France	44,439	44,439
	1888	England	345,782	741,381
		France	395,599	
	1889	Russia, Asiatic	110,103	347,363
		England	145,465	
		France	92,295	
	1890	England	64,100	204,389
		France	41,664	
		Germany	12,297	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	86,278	
	1891	England	5,290	110,168
		Germany	16,909	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	87,969	
	1892	Russia, Asiatic	71,933	1,564,947
		England	270,646	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	1,222,368	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Russia, Asiatic	1882	Russia, Asiatic	85, 129	2, 600, 285
		England	549, 000	
		France	744, 914	
		Germany	5, 424	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	232, 454	
		Russia, Black Sea	832, 889	
		Turkey in Europe	150, 475	
Turkey in Asia	1882	England	4, 003, 519	6, 042, 790
		France	2, 039, 271	
	1883	Turkey in Asia	575, 042	10, 187, 799
		England	6, 485, 860	
		France	3, 097, 688	
		Nova Scotia	29, 209	
	1884	Turkey in Asia	1, 112, 447	6, 334, 431
		England	4, 453, 561	
		France	729, 294	
		Italy	39, 129	
	1885	Turkey in Asia	500, 009	7, 329, 091
		England	5, 942, 722	
		France	733, 760	
		Italy	149, 147	
		Scotland	3, 453	
	1886	Turkey in Asia	791, 830	9, 315, 836
		Belgium	45, 852	
		England	6, 895, 995	
		France	1, 553, 423	
		Italy	28, 736	
	1887	Turkey in Asia	1, 448, 312	18, 730, 393
		England	12, 881, 486	
		France	4, 179, 848	
		Italy	10, 642	
		Scotland	176, 634	
		Turkey in Europe	33, 471	
	1888	Turkey in Asia	2, 176, 511	18, 642, 602
		Belgium	64, 498	
		England	13, 227, 416	
		France	3, 031, 316	
		Germany	44, 180	
		Italy	88, 581	
		Netherlands	10, 100	
	1889	Turkey in Asia	3, 938, 274	21, 835, 2: 2
		England	13, 507, 008	
		France	4, 203, 912	
		Germany	87, 744	
		Italy	98, 354	
	1890	Turkey in Asia	594, 665	12, 474, 352
		England	9, 088, 508	
		France	2, 513, 440	
		Germany	6, 560	
		Russia, Baltic, etc	118, 793	
		Turkey in Europe	152, 386	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Turkey in Asia	1891	Turkey in Asia	1,995,747	12,569,769
		Austria-Hungary	24,386	
		England	8,047,920	
		France	2,320,917	
		Russia, Baltic, etc.	102,935	
		Turkey in Europe	77,864	
	1892	Turkey in Asia	3,484,496	13,875,722
		England	5,879,589	
		France	3,759,405	
		Turkey in Europe	752,232	
	1893	Turkey in Asia	8,424,811	18,965,914
		England	5,956,186	
		France	3,584,418	
		Germany	14,435	
		Turkey in Europe	986,114	
Asia, all other	1883	England	2,127,343	2,311,424
		France	184,081	
	1883	England	400,415	617,633
		France	217,218	
	1884	England	2,062,661	2,603,616
		France	540,955	
	1885	England	841,858	841,858
	1886	Asia, all other	419,096	1,909,129
		England	1,226,104	
		France	263,939	
	1887	England	2,197,414	2,561,725
		France	321,750	
		Russia, Black Sea	42,561	
	1888	British Australasia	10,829	1,337,534
		England	933,066	
		France	388,804	
		Scotland	4,835	
	1889	England	2,765,551	3,381,730
		France	427,905	
		Russia, Black Sea	49,262	
		Turkey in Asia	139,012	
	1890	Arabia	80,735	3,969,331
		England	2,423,346	
		France	540,353	
		Germany	1,548	
		Persia	66,056	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	228,953	
		Russia, Black Sea	44,769	
		Turkey in Asia	583,571	
	1891	England	2,733,310	4,412,346
		France	1,033,089	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	645,947	
	1892	Arabia	192,569	2,397,769
		England	402,953	
		France	1,022,594	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	491,898	
		Russia, Black Sea	287,755	

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Asia, all other	1883	Asia, all other	8,362	2,260,732
		British Africa	17,711	
		England	610,902	
		France	301,405	
		Germany	2,242	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	1,109,202	
		Russia, Black Sea	210,687	
British Australasia	1884	England	201,365	201,365
	1886	do	49,193	49,193
	1887	do	21,525	21,525
	1889	British Australasia	85,791	85,791
	1890	England	21,237	21,237
	1893	do	61,995	61,995
British Africa	1883	British Africa	13,943	13,943
	1884	England	62,658	62,658
	1885	do	3,295	3,295
	1886	do	67,225	158,957
		France	91,732	
	1887	England	248,417	276,375
		France	27,958	
	1888	British Africa	322	31,027
		England	29,745	
		French Africa	960	
	1889	England	18,611	18,611
	1891	British Africa	3,949	5,195
		England	1,246	
	1892	British Africa	1,497	40,550
		England	39,053	
	1893	British Africa	406,928	634,825
		England	227,897	
French Africa	1882	French Africa	228	228
	1883	France	12,689	12,689
	1889	French Africa	2,241	2,241
	1891	do	4,446	4,446
	1892	France	2,368	2,368
Turkey in Africa	1882	England	358,324	358,324
	1883	do	239,987	239,987
	1884	do	911,507	911,507
	1885	do	499,594	499,594
	1886	do	583,236	587,236
	1887	do	497,345	502,142
		Italy	200	
		Spain	4,596	
	1888	Turkey in Africa	33,250	382,386
		England	347,779	
		Italy	1,348	
	1889	Turkey in Africa	12,528	233,926
		England	221,327	
		France	71	
	1890	England	154,826	154,826
	1891	Turkey in Africa	59,405	70,067
		England	10,662	
	1893	Turkey in Africa	44,218	44,218

CLASS 3.—CARPET WOOLS—Continued.

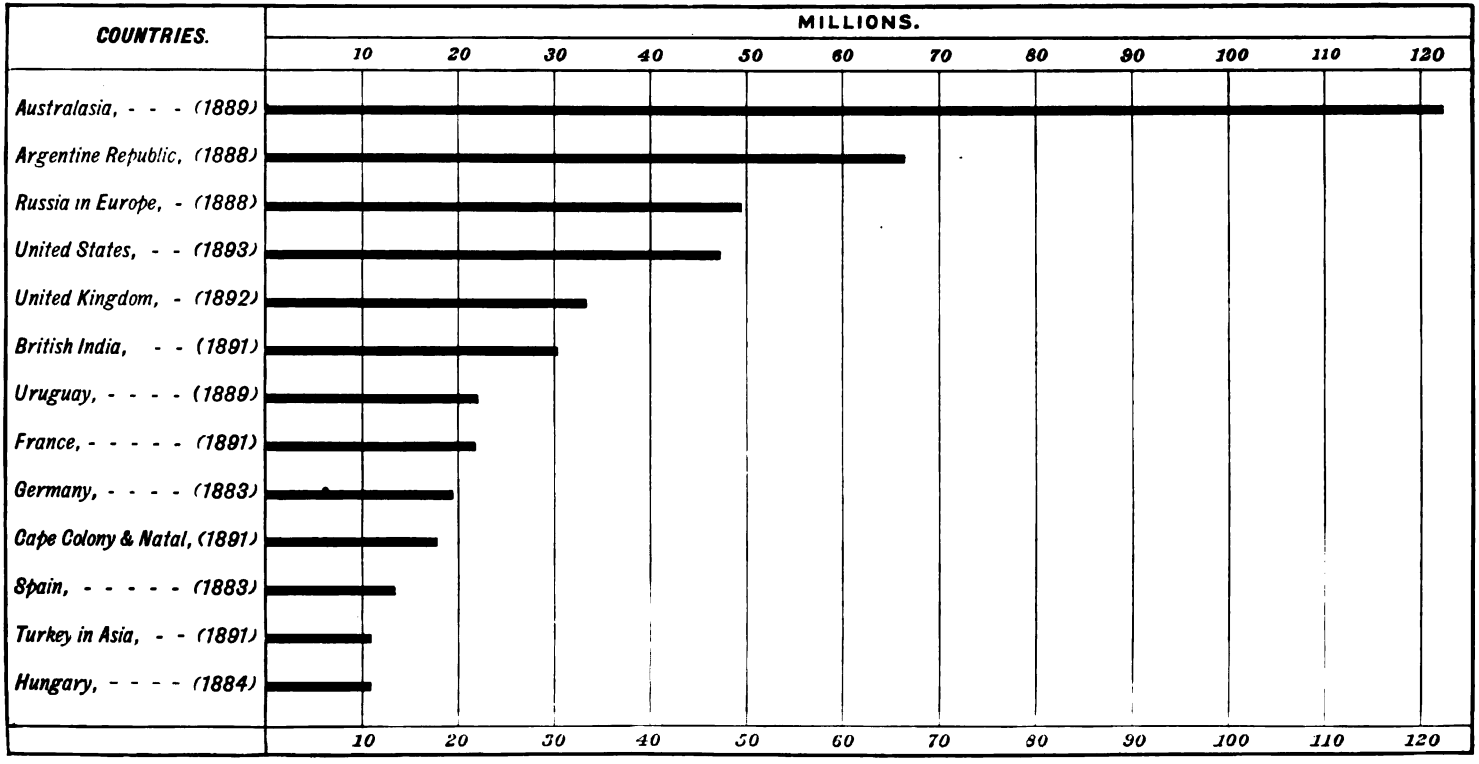
Countries of production.	Year.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Pounds.	Total.
Africa, all other	1882	Africa, all other	325	325
	1887	England	3,186	3,186
	1883	Africa, all other	2,476	6,822
		England	8,158	
		Turkey in Africa	1,188	
	1889	England	11,195	11,195
	1892	Russia, Baltic, etc	51,306	156,602
		Russia, Black Sea	105,296	
	1893	Africa, all other	118	13,291
		Germany	13,173	
British Possessions, all other	1882	England	85,097	85,067
	1885	do	113,388	113,388
	1888	France	1,313	1,313
	1891	British Possessions, all other	3,372	3,372
Russia, not specified	1889	England	69,440	68,440
	1890	do	199,667	1,362,288
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	241,876	
		Russia, Black Sea	920,750	
	1891	England	173,792	234,509
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	60,717	
	1892	England	108,324	108,324
	1893	do	234,328	436,182
		France	100,286	
		Russia, Baltic and White Seas	41,568	
Turkey, not specified	1883	Germany	151,246	151,906
		Turkey in Asia	660	
	1890	England	14,149	94,023
		Germany	9,945	
		Turkey in Europe	69,929	
	1891	England	143,945	203,468
		Germany	25,875	
		Netherlands	33,648	
	1892	England	69,307	69,307
	1893	do	105,305	330,777
		France	225,472	
All other countries	1890	China	305	264,611
		England	232,354	
		Scotland	31,292	
	1891	Dutch West Indies	1,362	632,290
		England	230,549	
		Russia, Baltic, etc	342,717	
		Turkey in Europe	57,662	
	1892	England	86,168	473,911
		Russia, Baltic	301,492	
		Turkey in Asia	86,251	

RECAPITULATION OF TOTAL QUANTITIES AND KINDS OF RAW WOOL IMPORTED AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND PHILADELPHIA DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1882 TO 1893.

Years ending June 30—	Class 1.—Clothing wools.	Class 2.—Combing wools.	Class 3.—Carpet wools.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1882	15,937,274	2,343,313	46,467,646	64,758,233
1883	13,839,779	2,243,104	51,510,799	67,593,673
1884	17,177,706	4,391,141	52,502,425	74,071,272
1885	10,348,033	2,820,074	54,611,122	67,779,229
1886	37,143,575	7,696,155	78,353,201	123,122,931
1887	15,064,659	10,168,344	83,472,499	108,705,502
1888	21,372,466	5,435,127	85,174,499	111,982,093
1889	27,591,765	6,954,975	89,613,031	124,159,771
1890	15,492,107	7,274,173	80,152,484	102,918,764
1891	30,739,016	5,723,337	87,983,518	124,446,373
1892	48,735,854	4,948,212	92,769,089	146,453,155
1893	42,064,844	5,449,984	117,403,712	164,918,540

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS OF THE PRINCIPAL WOOL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.



SHEEP AND LAMBS.

THE NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS AND GOATS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AT THE DATES NAMED.

[From the Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, January-February, 1893; and "The Wool Book," 1892. BY S. N. D. NORTH.]

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.	Year.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.
North America.						
United States	1870	40,853,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1875	33,783,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	40,765,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1885	50,360,243	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	44,336,072	.....	1893	47,273,553	.....
Dominion of Canada	1861	2,399,799	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1871	3,155,509	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1881	3,048,678	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	1891	1,693,751	.....
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	1881	889,833	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	1881	221,163	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	1881	377,801	.....
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	1889	31,341	.....
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	1881	166,496	.....
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	1881	27,788	.....
Northwest Territory	.....	.....	.....	1891	64,920	.....
Total Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,473,093	.....
Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	1884	40,326	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	1891	2,000,000	.....
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	1891	2,775	.....
Guatemala	.....	.....	.....	1885	460,426	30,370
Guadeloupe	.....	.....	.....	1888	9,530	9,270
Jamaica	.....	.....	.....	1891	14,100	.....
Martinique	.....	.....	.....	1887	18,994	5,896
Total North America	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,292,797	45,536
South America.						
Argentine Republic	1884	85,619,886	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	3,000,000	1888	66,701,097	1,969,765
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	1891	500,000	.....
Chile	.....	.....	.....	1891	2,500,000	.....
Colombia	.....	.....	.....	1883	41,696	610,147
Guianas: Dutch	.....	.....	.....	1890	369	596
French	.....	.....	.....	1885	203	337
Paraguay	1886	32,351	.....	1891	62,920	14,656
Uruguay	1860	1,989,929	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1884	15,921,069	.....	1889	22,989,600	21,700
Venezuela	1873	a1,128,273	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1883	a3,490,563	.....	1888	a5,727,500	.....

a Including goats.

THE NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.	Year.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.
South America—Continued.						
Curaçao and dependencies, exclusive of Saba	.....	.....	.....	1890	51,096	74,771
Saba	.....	.....	.....	1889	312	1,725
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	1891	667,344	.....
Total South America	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,242,137	2,695,697
Europe.						
Austria-Hungary:						
Hungary *a*	1880	9,838,133	333,233	1884	10,594,631	270,192
Austria	1880	3,841,340	1,006,675	1890	3,186,787	1,035,832
Croatia and Slavonia	.....	.....	.....	1880	588,638	99,424
Total Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,370,256	1,405,448
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	1880	365,400	248,755
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.....	.....	.....	1879	839,968	522,123
Bulgaria	.....	.....	.....	1888	6,872,000	1,204,000
Denmark	1881	1,548,613	9,331	1888	1,225,196	13,405
France	1882	21,634,716	1,497,114	.....	.....	.....
	1885	22,616,547	1,483,342	1891	21,791,909	1,480,229
Germany *b*	1873	24,999,406	2,320,002	1883	19,189,715	2,640,994
Greece	1877	2,921,917	1,836,663	(*c*)	3,464,954	2,510,970
Italy	1875	6,677,104	1,688,478	.....	.....	.....
	1881	8,596,108	2,016,307	1890	6,900,000	1,800,000
Netherlands	1860	865,829	114,939	.....	.....	.....
	1870	900,187	136,930	.....	.....	.....
	1880	847,633	157,658	1889	771,963	161,676
Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	(*c*)	*d* 350,000	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	1870	2,977,454	973,119
Roumania	1884	4,654,776	.....	1888	4,567,150	571,335
Russia (exclusive of Poland)	1870	45,296,700	1,180,400	.....	.....	.....
	1882	47,508,966	1,374,805	1888	45,486,458	1,083,242
Poland	.....	.....	.....	1888	3,754,665	209,000
Servia	1882	3,620,750	725,700	1887	3,684,650	*e*725,700
Spain	1878	16,939,288	3,813,000	1880	13,773,804	2,615,281
Sweden and Norway:						
Norway	1865	1,705,394	290,985	.....	.....	.....
	1875	1,686,306	322,861	1890	1,412,295	272,721
Sweden	1870	1,595,009	124,326	.....	.....	.....
	1880	1,457,462	107,663	1890	1,350,804	86,980
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	1886	341,804	416,323
United Kingdom:						
Great Britain, including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.	1880	26,619,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1885	26,534,634	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	27,272,459	.....	1892	28,815,106	.....
Ireland	1880	3,561,361	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1885	3,477,840	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	4,323,805	.....	1892	4,827,702	.....
Total United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,642,808	.....
Malta	.....	.....	.....	1890	10,930	.....
Total Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,144,203	18,941,295

a For 1880, includes Croatia and Slavonia. *b* The number of sheep in the German Empire on December 1, 1892, according to preliminary figures published on page 18 of the Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich for 1893, was 13,775,063. Dr. von Juraschek, in Nebersichten der Weltwirthschaft for 1885-89 (see footnote 6, p. 469), estimates the average wool yield at 1½ kilograms per head of sheep, which, however, seems very low. *c* Latest official estimate. *d* Including goats. *e* For 1882.

THE NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.	Year.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.
Asia.						
British India *a*	{1877 / 1878}	*b* 15,087,000	.....	{1890 / 1891}	29,987,215	.....
Ceylon	1884	53,757	.....	1891	87,391	*c* 119,892
Russia, Asiatic: *d*						
Caucasia	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,544,300	1,227,000
Transcaucasia	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,067,500	.....
Syria	.....	.....	.....	1891	3,831,359	.....
Turkey in Asia:						
Angora	.....	.....	.....	1891	*b* 1,223,699	.....
Bagdad	.....	.....	.....	1891	2,037,431	.....
Bassorah	.....	.....	.....	1891	956,000	.....
Diarbekir	.....	.....	.....	1891	1,053,000	.....
Kastamoonee	.....	.....	.....	1891	*b* 1,061,816	.....
Konieh, or Iconium	.....	.....	.....	1891	1,020,000	.....
Mosul	.....	.....	.....	1891	1,211,000	.....
Sivas	.....	.....	.....	1891	2,097,330	.....
Total Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,660,276	.....
Other Asia: Hongkong, 1887; Cyprus, 1891, and French East Indies, 1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,960	300,042
Total Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,414,001	1,646,934
Australasia.						
Australia:						
New South Wales	1880	35,398,121	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	50,166,768	.....	1891	61,831,416	39,889
Victoria	1880	10,360,285	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	10,882,231	.....	1891	12,919,428	*c* 44,482
South Australia (including North Terry)	1881	6,463,897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	6,432,201	.....	1891	7,745,541	10,070
West Australia	1880	1,231,717	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	2,366,681	.....	1891	1,962,212	4,367
Queensland	1880	6,935,967	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	14,470,095	.....	1891	20,289,633	.....
Total Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,748,230	98,808
Tasmania	1880	1,783,611	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	1,551,429	.....	1891	1,664,118	*c* 1,742
New Zealand	1881	12,985,085	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	15,503,263	.....	1891	18,227,186	*c* 9,055
Fiji Islands	1887	8,350	.....	1891	*f* 6,072	*c* 6,652
Total Australasia	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,645,606	116,257
Oceanica.						
Tahiti and Moorea	1883	3,000	1,300	1889	494	1,794
Marquesas Islands	.....	.....	.....	1889	4,131	4,500
Gambier Islands	.....	.....	.....	1889	205	.....
New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1886	7,777	4,808
Tubuai Islands	.....	.....	.....	1885	.....	2,000
Total Oceanica	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,607	13,102

a For 1877–'78, exclusive of the Northwest Provinces and Oudh and Bengal, with several minor provinces. *b* Including goats. *c* Figures for 1890. *d* Figures gathered from 1874 to 1883. *e* Latest official estimate. *f* Sheep owned by Europeans only.

THE NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.	Year.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.
Africa.						
Algeria a	1880	6, 992, 218	3, 266, 033	.....	.....	.....
	1884	6, 056, 583	3, 613, 392	1889	9, 475, 287	4, 213, 922
Tunis a	.....	.....	.....	1889	761, 094	427, 450
Egypt a	.....	.....	.....	1887	b 957, 589	.....
Cape of Good Hope	1875	11, 279, 743	.....	1891	16, 706, 106	6, 623, 087
Natal	.....	.....	.....	1891	959, 248	c 334, 170
Orange Free State	1881	5, 056, 301	673, 924	1890	6, 619, 993	858, 155
All other Africa (figures gathered 1886-'91)	.....	.....	.....	.....	109. 884	104, 873
Total Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35, 589, 208	12, 566, 612

RECAPITULATION.

Grand divisions:		
North America	58, 292, 797	45, 536
South America	99, 242, 137	2, 695, 697
Europe	187, 144, 208	18, 941, 295
Asia	54, 414, 001	1, 646, 934
Australasia	124, 645, 606	116, 257
Oceanica	12, 607	18, 102
Africa	35, 589, 208	12, 566, 612
Grand total	554, 340, 559	36, 025, 433

a Camels in Algeria, 271,547; in Tunis, 86,617 in Egypt, 55,007. b Including goats. c Latest official estimate.

THE NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AT THE DATES NAMED.

[From Report of the Department of Agriculture No. 87, January and February, 1887.]

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.
North America.			
United States	1887	44,759,314	.....
Canada:			
Ontario and Quebec	1881	2,249,011	.....
Nova Scotia	1881	377,801	.....
New Brunswick	1881	221,163	.....
Manitoba	1881	6,073	.....
Prince Edward Island	1881	168,496	.....
British Columbia	1881	27,788	.....
The Territories	1881	346	.....
Total	1881	3,048,678	.....
Ontario	1886	1,610,949	.....
Manitoba	1885	10,337	.....
Newfoundland	1875	28,766	.....
Jamaica	1885	13,390	.....
Guadaloupe	1880	13,690	14,709
Guatemala	1884	417,577	.....
South America.			
Argentine Republic	1883	.....	3,000,000
	1885	75,000,000	.....
Falkland Islands	1885	516,975	.....
Uruguay	1884	15,921,069	5,656
Venezuela	1883	a 3,490,563	(a)
Europe.			
Austria-Hungary:			
Austria	1880	3,241,340	1,006,675
Hungary b	1880	9,838,133	333,233
	1884	10,594,331	270,192
Belgium	1880	365,400	248,755
Denmark	1881	1,548,613	9,231
France	1885	22,616,547	1,483,342
Germany	1883	19,189,715	2,639,994
Great Britain and Ireland	1886	28,955,240	.....
Great Britain	1886	25,520,718	.....
Ireland	1886	3,367,722	.....
Isle of Man, etc	1886	66,800	.....
Greece c	1877	2,921,917	1,836,663
Italy	1881	8,596,108	2,016,307
Netherlands	1884	752,949	156,255
Portugal	1870	2,977,454	936,963
Roumania	1884	4,654,776	.....
Russia in Europe d	1882	47,508,966	1,274,805
Servia	1882	3,620,750	725,700
Spain	1878	16,989,288	3,813,000

a Goats are included with sheep.
b In the figures for 1880 Croatia and Slavonia are included with Hungary.
c Thessaly, which has become a part of the Greek Kingdom since 1877, is not included in these figures. The number of live stock in this province has been estimated to include 2,000,000 oxen, 1,500,000 sheep, and 1,000,000 goats.
d Exclusive of Poland.

THE NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.
Europe—Continued.			
Sweden and Norway:			
Sweden	1884	1,410,177	101,496
Norway	1875	1,686,306	322,861
Switzerland	1886	837,905	414,584
Turkey in Europe: *a*			
Eastern Roumelia	1883	1,858,380	425,380
Asia.			
Russia: *b*			
Caucasia	(*c*)	4,544,900	1,227,050
Transcaucasia *d*	(*c*)	5,067,500	.....
India: *e*			
Madras	1877-78	4,600,000	2,700,000
Bombay and Sind	1877-78	*f* 3,300,000	(*f*)
Punjab	1877-78	*f* 3,850,000	
Central Provinces	1877-78	*f* 641,000	
British Burmah	1877-78	*f* 20,000	
Mysore	1877-78	*f* 1,500,000	
Berar	1877-78	*f* 336,000	
Ceylon	1884	53,757	.....
Africa.			
Algeria	1880	6,992,218	3,293,033
	1884	6,056,563	3,618,382
Cape of Good Hope *g*	1875	11,279,743	.....
Natal	1885	535,482	.....
Mauritius *h*	1884	*f* 36,000	(*f*)
Orange Free State	1881	*i* 5,056,201	673,934
Australasia.			
Australia:			
New South Wales	1885	34,551,622	.....
Victoria	1885	10,664,598	.....
South Australia	1884	6,696,406	.....
Western Australia	1885	1,702,719	.....
Queensland	1885	8,994,322	.....
New Zealand	1885	14,624,547	.....
Tasmania	1885	1,648,627	.....
Fiji Islands	1884	5,869	*j* 11,429
Oceania.			
Tahiti and Moorea	1883	3,000	1,300

a There are no returns available for Turkey proper, and none for any of her tributary states, except Eastern Roumelia.
b There are no returns for Asiatic Russia, except from Caucasia and a part of Transcaucasia.
c These figures are not of uniform date, but were gathered from 1874 to 1883.
d These figures embrace statistics from the provinces of Bakou, Tiflis, Elizabethpol, Erivan, and Koutais.
e This statement is exclusive of the Northwest Provinces and Oudh and Bengal, with several minor provinces and all the native states, except Mysore.
f Goats are included with sheep.
g Including 217,732 cattle, 35,357 horses, 318,080 sheep, and 15,635 swine in Basutoland.
h Approximate statement.
i Merinos.
j Angora goats.

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES ON WOOL AND HAIR.

COUNTRIES AND TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	Tariff rates of duty.	Equivalent rate in U.S. money per 100 pounds.
Russia:		
Wool and hair, not combed and not spun—		
Raw (in the grease) or washed, not dyed; waste and combings of wool, not dyed ..... pood	*Rubles.* 2.00	*Dollars.* 4.78
Dyed, artificial wool (shoddy, mungo, etc.), wool shearings, cuttings of cloth of all kinds, and waste wool, dyed ..... pood	3.00	7.19
Sweden:	*Kron.örs.*	
Wool, dyed or undyed	Free	
Horsehair ..... kilog	20	2.76
Hair, other kinds	Free	
Norway:		
Wool	Free	
Curled hair, including spun horse and cattle hair, but not completely prepared	Free	
Denmark:		
Wool of all kinds	Free	
Hair of all kinds, raw or prepared, but not worked	Free	
Germany:		
Wool, raw, dyed, milled; also hair, raw, combed, boiled, dyed, or curled	Free	
Artificial wool, dyed or not, and wool waste	Free	
Holland:		
Raw wool and hair	Free	
Belgium:		
Wool, raw or combed	Free	
Horse and other animal hair, roughed, curled, or otherwise prepared	Free	
France:		
Wool, including alpaca, llama, and vicuña wool, and hair of the yack, camel, and cashmere goat—	*Francs.*	
In the mass	Free	
In the mass, dyed, and noils dyed ..... 100 kilos	25.00	2.47
Combed or carded ..... do	25.00	2.47
Combed or carded, dyed ..... do	27.50	2.72
Waste wool	Free	
Horse and similar hair, raw	Free	
Horse and similar hair, prepared or crimped ..... 100 kilos	10.00	.97
Hair, other kinds—		
Raw	Free	
Combed or carded, mohair	Free	
Combed or carded, other ..... 100 kilos	10.00	.97
In hanks ..... do	10.00	.97
Portugal.		
Wool, raw—	*Reis.*	
In the grease—		
Dark, including waste combings, dyed or not ..... kilog	20	1.11
White ..... do	3	.16
Washed—		
Dark ..... do	40	2.22
White ..... do	10	.56
Dyed ..... do	80	4.44
Wool, carded—		
White ..... do	50	2.78
Dyed ..... do	120	6.66
Wool, combed—		
White ..... do	30	1.67
Dyed ..... do	100	5.56

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES OF WOOL AND HAIR—Continued.

COUNTRIES AND TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	Tariff rates of duty.	Equivalent rate in U.S. money per 100 pounds.
Portugal—Continued.	*Reis.*	*Dollars.*
Artificial wool, made from rags, dyed or not. ....kilog..	10	.56
Hair, raw, prepared, or dyed....do....	25	1.39
Spain:	*Pesetas.*	
Horse and other hair, including hair of the camel, vicuña, and of the Angora and Cashmere goat ....100 kilos..	2.00	.13
Wool—		
Unwashed....do....	17.00	1.08
Washed ....do....	45.00	4.46
Combed and prepared for spinning, unbleached carded wool and waste wool from the working up of rags, unbleached or dyed .....100 kilos..	48.00	4.74
Combed or carded, dyed....do....	55.00	5.44
Italy:		
Wool—	*Lire.*	
Natural, unwashed or washed	Free.....	.....
Artificial (shoddy) ....100 kilos..	8.00	.79
Dyed ....do....	10.00	.97
Carded, undyed ....do....	10.00	.97
Combed, undyed....do....	15.00	1.46
Carded, dyed ....do....	20.00	1.94
Combed, dyed ....do....	25.00	2.47
Artificial (shoddy), dyed ....do....	8.00	.79
Refuse and waste of wool	Free.....	.....
Horse and similar hair—		
Raw	Free.....	.....
Dyed....100 kilos..	10.00	.97
Curled....do....	17.00	1.68
Other animal hair—		
Raw	Free.....	.....
Dyed ....100 kilos..	10.00	.97
Austria-Hungary:		
Hair of all sorts, raw or prepared (combed, boiled, dyed, stained, or curled)..	Free.....	.....
Wool, raw, washed, combed, dyed, bleached, or milled, and waste wool.....	Free.....	.....
Artificial wool	Free.....	.....
Switzerland:		
Horse and buffalo hair—	*Francs.*	
Raw....100 kilos..	1.00	.19
Cleaned or prepared....do....	10.00	.97
Animal hair, not otherwise mentioned ....do....	.60	.06
Wool, including the hair of the camel, goat, rabbit, etc.—		
Raw or washed, waste wool noils, artificial wool (shoddy) .....do....	.30	.03
Milled, combed, dyed, tops ....do....	.60	.06
Greece:		
Wool and animal hair, raw, i. e., not carded, bleached, nor spun	Free.....	.....
Turkey:		
Wools and hair, raw....	8 per cent ad valorem.	.....
Bulgaria:		
Wools and hair, raw....	8½ per cent ad valorem.	.....
Roumania:	*Lei. b.*	
Wool of all kinds, including combed and dyed wool	Free.....	.....
Animal hair of all kinds, raw, prepared, or curled	25.00	2.47

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

NUMBER OF SHEEP.

DIVISIONS.	Year.	Number.	DIVISIONS.	Year.	Number.
Ontario and Quebec	1871	2,522,714	Manitoba	1881	6,073
	1881	2,249,011		1883	4,211
Ontario	1882	1,915,303		1884	6,431
	1883	1,868,784		1885	10,337
	1884	1,890,733		1886	16,053
	1885	1,755,605		1887	12,540
	1886	1,610,949		1889	31,341
	1887	1,396,161	Prince Edward Island	1871	147,364
	1888	1,349,044		1881	166,496
	1889	1,344,180	British Columbia	1881	27,788
	1890	1,339,695	Northwestern Territory, etc.	1881	346
	1891	1,093,751		1886	19,318
	1892	1,850,473		1888	31,475
New Brunswick	1871	234,418		1891	64,929
	1881	221,163			
Nova Scotia	1871	398,377			
	1881	377,801			

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

YEAR.	Imports of woolen manufactures.	Exports of wool.	Value.	YEAR.	Imports of woolen manufactures.	Exports of wool.	Value.
	£.	*Pounds.*	£.		£.	*Pounds.*	£.
1878	1,773,324	2,445,893	147,360	1886	1,815,427	1,524,184	65,124
1879	1,456,721	3,013,587	144,145	1887	2,345,865	1,454,768	60,699
1880	1,284,569	3,765,714	197,828	1888	1,926,895	969,523	46,169
1881	1,743,009	1,482,927	89,153	1889	2,036,789	1,037,922	45,480
1882	1,999,567	1,222,395	56,408	1890	2,169,057	1,105,192	51,123
1883	1,979,090	1,375,572	58,444	1891	1,963,360	1,131,802	50,940
1884	1,612,832	1,539,422	65,045	1892	1,894,085	932,584	40,922
1885	1,763,572	989,925	40,310				

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
			Pounds.	*Dollars.*
Wool, raw:				
Class 1, viz: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Southdown combing wools, or wools known as luster wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada	1889	United States	17	9
		United Kingdom	2,334	898
		Total	2,351	907
	1890	United States	5	2
	1891	United States	4	7
		United Kingdom	253	95
		Total	257	102
	1892	United States	8	5
		United Kingdom	257	93
		Total	260	98
	1893	United Kingdom	1,018	242
Wool, not further prepared than washed, n. o. s.	1889	United States	4,823,512	696,067
		United Kingdom	2,768,163	469,630
		Australia	1,512,963	227,673
		Austria	359,450	51,269
		British Africa	951,480	95,354
		France	283,396	59,258
		Other countries	16,202	4,104
		Total	10,664,166	1,605,355
	1890	United States	3,834,114	691,589
		United Kingdom	3,177,753	676,697
		Australia	944,733	186,666
		British Africa	408,864	57,643
		France	477,217	102,063
		Other countries	72,581	12,998
		Total	8,905,261	1,729,656
	1891	United States	3,512,226	595,686
		United Kingdom	2,593,339	537,968
		Australia	979,412	227,329
		British Africa	516,674	99,552
		France	294,118	58,682
		Other countries	112,535	28,191
		Total	7,985,502	1,388,748
	1892	United States	4,994,541	882,365
		United Kingdom	2,789,287	535,427
		Australia	1,599,273	294,496
		British Africa	589,677	93,131
		France	459,899	102,604
		Other countries	13,685	1,699
		Total	10,736,685	1,909,722

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, raw—Continued.				
Wool, not further prepared than washed, n. e. s			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
	1888	United States	4,114,476	570,384
		United Kingdom	3,021,673	571,869
		Australia	1,333,519	199,740
		British Africa	1,509,518	189,687
		France	511,845	117,498
		Other countries	12,614	2,267
		Total	10,503,645	1,651,440
Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories. (Free)	1889	United States	2,441	621
	1890	United States		2,747
		United Kingdom		9,353
		Total		12,100
	1891	United States		3,499
		United Kingdom		35,498
		Total		38,997
	1892	United States		7,255
		United Kingdom		15,049
		Total		22,304
	1893	United States		1,150
		United Kingdom		24,489
		France		847
		Total		26,486
Pelts. (Free)	1889	United States		3,279
		United Kingdom		1,226
		Total		4,505
	1890	United States		1,687
		United Kingdom		574
		Total		2,261
	1891	United States		4,644
		United Kingdom		9,673
		St. Pierre		60
		Total		14,377
	1892	United States		16,608
		United Kingdom		20,724
		Total		37,332
	1893	United States		4,647
		United Kingdom		85,298
		St. Pierre		279
		Total		90,224

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
			Pounds.	*Dollars.*
Wool, manufactures of:				
Blankets	1889	United States	3,229	2,284
		United Kingdom	145,301	46,450
		France	59	13
		Germany	97	147
		Total	148,686	48,894
	1890	United States	2,392	1,509
		United Kingdom	160,098	52,525
		France	13	10
		Total	162,503	54,044
	1891	United States	1,436	1,282
		United Kingdom	161,540	53,130
		France	25	16
		Germany	119	55
		Total	163,120	54,433
	1892	United States	3,637	2,107
		United Kingdom	120,834	39,598
		France	47	36
		Germany	12	29
		Belgium	20	27
		Newfoundland	42	16
		Total	124,592	41,808
	1893	United States	3,960	1,786
		United Kingdom	65,277	21,768
		Belgium	625	414
		France	67	20
		Germany	76	29
		British East Indies	192	140
		Japan	1	4
		Total	70,198	24,161
Cassimeres	1889	United States	3,532	3,618
		United Kingdom	629,796	478,727
		France	5,854	5,411
		Germany	5,222	4,329
		Belgium	1,668	2,099
		Total	646,072	494,184
	1890	United States	162	182
		United Kingdom	69,390	60,091
		France	268	335
		Germany	209	237
		Total	70,029	60,845
	1891	United States	54	107
		United Kingdom	81,100	70,431
		Total	81,154	70,538

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF, CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Value.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Cassimeres	1892	United States	82	62
		United Kingdom	90,872	64,416
		France	136	219
		Germany	75	108
		Total	91,165	64,805
	1893	United States	94	111
		United Kingdom	115,315	74,160
		France	990	1,183
		Total	116,389	75,454
Cloths	1889	United States	10,679	11,071
		United Kingdom	1,314,167	1,018,789
		Belgium	2,372	2,955
		France	6,614	6,855
		Germany	21,336	18,903
		China	2	4
		Japan	325	333
		Total	1,355,495	1,058,910
	1890	United States	17,377	18,813
		United Kingdom	1,899,276	1,557,161
		Belgium	2,585	2,838
		France	17,996	15,127
		Germany	36,948	27,670
		Italy	915	897
		Total	1,975.097	1,622,001
	1891	United States	10,116	15,263
		United Kingdom	1,797,233	1,459,125
		Belgium	1,444	1,966
		France	8,904	8,550
		Germany	23,835	20,808
		Netherlands	8	4
		Japan	121	142
		Total	1,841,661	1,505,858
	1892	United States	10,778	12,933
		United Kingdom	2,163,347	1,677,473
		Belgium	1,667	2,050
		France	7,518	7,441
		Germany	26,453	22,342
		Total	2,209,763	1,722,239
	1893	United States	14,769	15,454
		United Kingdom	2,249,501	1,683,971
		Austria	85	26
		Belgium	1,800	2,796
		France	7,533	7,689
		Germany	43,675	32,478
		Netherlands	302	422
		Switzerland	1,752	1,166
		China	9	10
		Total	2,319,426	1,744,062

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Value.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Coatings	1889	United States	9,305	7,162
		United Kingdom	1,255,554	771,275
		France	6,724	4,830
		Germany	7,134	5,449
		Total	1,278,717	788,716
	1890	United States	9,914	7,378
		United Kingdom	1,217,652	765,849
		France	4,137	3,388
		Germany	5,166	4,923
		Total	1,236,869	781,538
	1891	United States	96	160
		United Kingdom	1,067,183	660,115
		France	1,145	946
		Germany	2,558	1,691
		Total	1,070,982	662,912
	1892	United States	107	143
		United Kingdom	1,074,287	671,647
		France	377	442
		Germany	1,268	922
		Total	1,076,039	673,154
	1893	United States	4,172	2,566
		United Kingdom	1,257,118	742,322
		France	645	1,014
		Germany	8,625	5,548
		Total	1,270,560	751,450
Doeskins	1889	United Kingdom	1,375	1,112
	1890	....do	131	185
	1891	....do	4,572	2,291
	1892	....do	376	384
	1893	....do	358	420
Meltons	1889	United States	1,016	337
		United Kingdom	68,785	39,384
		France	425	557
		Germany	344	479
		Total	70,570	40,757
	1890	United States	1,119	425
		United Kingdom	34,266	18,956
		Total	35,385	19,381
	1891	United Kingdom	46,176	22,356
	1892	....do	32,779	18,361
	1893	....do	34,037	18,185
Overcoatings	1889	United Kingdom	60,438	47,601
		France	266	328
		Total	60,704	47,929

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Value.
Wool, manufacturers of—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Overcoatings—Continued	1890	United Kingdom	31,364	28,661
		Germany	205	179
		Total	31,569	28,840
	1891	United Kingdom	16,017	11,011
	1892	do	13,643	8,766
	1893	United Kingdom	15,187	11,338
		Germany	510	387
		Total	15,697	11,725
Tweeds	1889	United States	5,237	4,131
		United Kingdom	1,247,617	941,489
		Austria	190	88
		Belgium	3,220	1,800
		France	348	311
		Germany	3,867	3,003
		Total	1,260,479	950,802
	1890	United States	8,723	5,896
		United Kingdom	1,415,397	1,123,796
		Belgium	266	464
		France	1,312	1,377
		Germany	9,398	9,723
		Total	1,435,096	1,141,256
	1891	United States	2,778	2,535
		United Kingdom	1,145,147	959,875
		Belgium	1,560	2,068
		Germany	6,729	6,670
		Total	1,156,214	971,148
	1892	United States	2,475	2,326
		United Kingdom	930,745	772,813
		Belgium	576	974
		France	633	177
		Germany	5,080	4,878
		Total	939,509	781,168
	1893	United States	1,853	1,461
		United Kingdom	1,037,609	835,570
		Austria	28	22
		Belgium	59	38
		France	1,763	2,114
		Germany	8,803	7,478
		Italy	28	25
		Total	1,050,143	846,708
Felt cloth of every description, n. e. s.	1889	United States	5,610	4,350
		United Kingdom	14,861	11,271
		France	692	638
		Germany	54	50
		Total	21,217	16,309

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Value.
Wool manufactures of—Continued.				
			Pounds.	*Dollars.*
Felt cloth of every description, n. e. s.—Continued	1890	United States	7,030	7,083
		United Kingdom	16,691	14,093
		France	40	45
		Germany	655	485
		Total	24,416	21,706
	1891	United States	3,253	4,114
		United Kingdom	20,775	18,130
		France	196	209
		Total	24,224	22,453
	1892	United States	11,437	12,567
		United Kingdom	10,371	10,249
		France	151	133
		Total	21,959	22,949
	1893	United States	11,347	12,374
		United Kingdom	12,537	11,992
		Germany	194	315
		Total	24,078	24,681
Cloth for horse collars	1889	United States	9	6
		United Kingdom	3,345	808
		Total	3,354	814
	1891	United Kingdom	74	72
	1892	....do	684	328
	1893	....do	102	82
Flannel, including plain and checked of all colors	1889	United States	9,162	8,732
		United Kingdom	280,329	202,669
		Belgium	192	113
		France	10,776	8,441
		Germany	23,657	24,350
		Total	324,116	244,305
	1890	United States	8,952	8,665
		United Kingdom	288,905	218,269
		Austria	183	120
		France	6,019	7,377
		Germany	30,936	29,482
		Total	334,995	263,913
	1891	United States	5,727	5,071
		United Kingdom	218,538	170,317
		Belgium	2,155	2,267
		France	9,307	10,184
		Germany	8,744	8,522
		Newfoundland	28	15
		Total	244,499	196,376

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
Flannel, including plain and checked of all colors—Continued			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
	1892	United States	6,714	5,953
		United Kingdom	252,966	186,536
		France	15,585	16,167
		Germany	4,233	3,677
		British East Indies	1	4
		Japan	10	3
		Newfoundland	30	22
		Total	279,539	212,362
	1893	United States	5,159	5,731
		United Kingdom	234,172	168,041
		Austria	1,174	917
		France	25,214	27,559
		Germany	7,459	6,363
		Switzerland	603	688
		Japan	10	6
		Total	273,791	209,305
Hosiery, shirts and drawers, n. e. s. (knitted goods)	1889	United States	4,110	6,718
		United Kingdom	348,123	375,526
		Austria	2,836	1,998
		Belgium	50	67
		France	2,867	2,521
		Germany	55,702	56,708
		Switzerland	12	29
		Total	413,700	443,567
	1890	United States	5,703	5,380
		United Kingdom	462,787	465,228
		Austria	31	27
		Belgium	148	111
		France	4,090	4,939
		Germany	47,158	50,779
		Switzerland	293	570
		China	12	13
		Total	520,222	527,047
	1891	United States	1,802	2,597
		United Kingdom	297,048	304,501
		Belgium	1,009	916
		France	878	863
		Germany	31,383	32,936
		Norway	2	2
		China	5	3
		Total	332,127	341,818
	1892	United States	3,559	5,735
		United Kingdom	384,954	355,186
		France	332	518
		Germany	35,394	32,262
		Switzerland	139	250
		China	12	14
		Total	424,390	393,965

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
Hosiery, shirts and drawers, n. e. s.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
(knitted goods)—Continued	1893	United States	2,688	4,237
		United Kingdom	282,975	272,889
		Belgium	37	65
		France	565	861
		Germany	32,841	30,285
		Switzerland	473	669
		China	15	23
		Total	319,594	309,029
Shawls	1889	United States		3,489
		United Kingdom		181,018
		Austria		27
		Belgium		345
		France		781
		Germany		21,713
		Total		207,373
	1890	United States		363
		United Kingdom		160,219
		Belgium		115
		France		1,345
		Germany		16,004
		Italy		89
		Netherlands		2
		Total		178,136
	1891	United States		519
		United Kingdon		110,034
		France		850
		Germany		7,431
		Total		118,834
	1892	United States		350
		United Kingdom		117,949
		Austria		120
		France		2,592
		Germany		12,357
		Japan		18
		Total		133,386
	1893	United States		319
		United Kingdom		142,289
		Belgium		143
		France		836
		Germany		11,476
		Switzerland		24
		British East Indies		67
		Japan		27
		Total		155,181

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
Socks and stockings of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, etc.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
	1889	United States	2,551	2,520
		United Kingdom	278,962	304,709
		Belgium	741	742
		France	1,874	2,156
		Germany	4,813	5,013
		China	86	52
		Total	289,027	315,192
	1890	United States	644	678
		United Kingdom	325,637	364,354
		Belgium	492	519
		France	2,385	2,759
		Germany	7,724	6,613
		China	30	42
		Japan	14	13
		Total	336,926	374,978
	1891	United States	762	881
		United Kingdom	315,860	359,639
		France	773	1,147
		Germany	8,275	7,854
		Switzerland	7	9
		China	50	26
		Total	325,727	369,556
	1892	United States	1,180	1,532
		United Kingdom	338,483	374,001
		France	165	261
		Germany	9,858	8,418
		Switzerland	130	207
		China	21	12
		Total	349,837	384,431
	1893	United States	1,249	1,895
		United Kingdom	423,437	438,048
		France	28	45
		Germany	20,530	16,645
		Switzerland	20	28
		China	13	12
		Total	445,277	456,173
Yarn, knitted yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn	1889	United States	1,277	1,574
		United Kingdom	148,579	113,412
		Belgium	25	28
		France	1,297	998
		Germany	15,999	13,511
		Total	167,177	129,523
	1890	United States	495	428
		United Kingdom	127,468	100,721
		France	1,336	1,052
		Germany	7,039	5,488
		Total	136,338	107,689

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
Yarn, knitted yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn—Continued			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
	1891	United States	750	739
		United Kingdom	141,778	110,993
		France	3,467	1,877
		Germany	19,472	14,003
		Newfoundland	12	4
		Total	165,479	127,616
	1892	United States	3,544	2,791
		United Kingdom	212,174	154,374
		France	4,183	2,236
		Germany	40,352	26,853
		Total	260,253	186,254
	1893	United States	6,072	3,941
		United Kingdom	191,499	132,763
		Belgium	5	5
		France	8,117	4,190
		Germany	35,620	23,045
		Total	241,313	163,944
All fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc:				
On all such goods costing 10 cents per yard and under			*Yards.*	
	1889	United States	12,655	970
		United Kingdom	10,707,010	775,743
		France	152,654	11,196
		Germany	2,591	251
		Total	10,874,910	788,162
	1890	United States	7,031	535
		United Kingdom	8,431,277	604,279
		France	160,960	13,316
		Germany	20,923	1,913
		Total	8,620,191	620,043
	1891	United States	9,085	631
		United Kingdom	8,461,183	607,657
		France	184,129	13,147
		Germany	14,014	1,262
		Switzerland	3,098	279
		Total	8,671,509	627,976
	1892	United States	32,706	2,166
		United Kingdom	7,066,141	503,101
		France	21,274	1,792
		Germany	18,202	1,306
		Total	7,138,323	508,365
	1893	United States	8,477	598
		United Kingdom	5,338,346	392,520
		France	12,735	1,058
		Germany	53,882	4,791
		Total	5,413,440	398,967

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
All fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc.—Cont'd.				
Costing over 10 cents and under 14 cents per yard			*Yards.*	*Dollars.*
	1889	United States	15,264	2,623
		United Kingdom	4,617,952	567,600
		France	97,474	12,350
		Germany	45,358	5,186
		Total	4,776,048	587,759
	1890	United States	7,685	1,296
		United Kingdom	4,265,890	528,624
		France	265,593	31,306
		Germany	52,827	6,690
		China	30	2
		Total	4,592,025	567,918
	1891	United States	7,105	1,028
		United Kingdom	3,493,127	407,593
		Austria	656	77
		France	122,251	15,774
		Germany	10,090	1,172
		Total	3,633,229	425,644
	1892	United States	31,262	4,081
		United Kingdom	2,673,044	309,225
		France	58,049	7,456
		Germany	52,952	6,641
		Switzerland	2,647	341
		Total	2,817,954	327,744
	1893	United States	22,721	3,230
		United Kingdom	2,378,732	298,533
		France	179,095	23,540
		Germany	64,542	8,527
		Switzerland	526	55
		Total	2,645,616	333,885
On all such goods costing 14 cents and over				
	1889	United States	79,069	23,576
		United Kingdom	7,101,251	1,918,699
		Austria	657	196
		France	531,642	146,817
		Germany	311,017	112,577
		Sweden	6	6
		Switzerland	2,587	815
		Total	8,026,229	2,202,686
	1890	United States	47,923	14,250
		United Kingdom	7,923,044	2,152,249
		Austria	173	131
		Belgium	320	50
		France	905,325	265,543
		Germany	380,028	110,365
		Total	9,256,813	2,542,588

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufacturers of—Continued.				
All fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc.—Cont'd.				
On all such goods costing 14 cents			*Yards.*	*Dollars.*
and over	1891	United States	45,269	13,261
		United Kingdom	7,052,089	1,964,455
		Belgium	10	4
		France	795,363	219,630
		Germany	342,026	104,630
		Italy	335	147
		Japan	10	3
		Total	8,235,093	2,302,220
	1892	United States	70,876	23,009
		United Kingdom	8,736,427	2,320,055
		Belgium	3,617	1,314
		France	735,194	209,164
		Germany	356,994	105,819
		Switzerland	7,153	1,507
		Turkey	48	29
		British East Indies	5	6
		China	6	3
		Total	9,910,319	2,660,897
	1893	United States	40,676	12,018
		United Kingdom	12,502,337	2,532,489
		Belgium	1,033	401
		France	1,178,750	272,717
		Germany	645,927	197,726
		Italy	11	6
		Netherlands	13,597	2,536
		Russia	7	2
		Switzerland	138,420	30,419
		Newfoundland	7	4
		St. Pierre	15	4
		China	3	9
		British East Indies	20	8
		Total	14,520,303	3,048,339
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description (except knit goods) not otherwise provided for, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc., and made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer:				
Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel and goods of similar			*Pounds.*	
description	1889	United States	4,677	8,378
		United Kingdom	315,450	416,085

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June, 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufacturers of—Continued.				
Clothing, ready-made, etc.—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Cloaks, dolmans, etc.	1889	Austria	1,190	803
		France	497	1,080
		Germany	48,498	79,159
		Norway	157	161
		Newfoundland	556	350
		St. Pierre	45	60
		China	883	1,194
		Japan	16	8
		Total	371,969	507,278
	1890	United States	5,881	13,739
		United Kingdom	434,195	595,001
		Austria	4,743	3,161
		Belgium	111	.....
		France	2,168	5,121
		Germany	67,891	105,265
		China	32	29
		Total	515,021	722,316
	1891	United States	7,865	16,661
		United Kingdom	356,621	490,647
		Austria	3,296	1,774
		France	825	1,459
		Germany	86,837	146,485
		Norway	2	2
		China	170	238
		Japan	6	8
		Total	455,622	657,274
	1892	United States	7,639	18,778
		United Kingdom	368,065	562,758
		Austria	448	173
		France	440	960
		Germany	100,084	173,855
		Switzerland	366	440
		China	1,783	1,978
		Japan	6	19
		Total	478,831	758,961
	1893	United States	14,343	26,037
		United Kingdom	453,315	611,543
		Austria	1,313	1,872
		Belgium	320	291
		France	934	1,570
		Germany	200,538	300,816
		Turkey	5	6
		Newfoundland	10	8
		China	99	143
		Total	670,877	942,286

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893 INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Value.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
Clothing, ready-made, etc.—Continued.				
Coats, vests, trousers, ulsters, and outside garments for men and boys			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
	1889	United States	1,773	4,644
		United Kingdom	54,813	59,043
		Austria	6,386	3,985
		France	558	905
		Germany	6,046	9,665
		China	163	136
		Japan	20	16
		Total	69,759	78,394
	1890	United States	3,234	6,857
		United Kingdom	114,379	120,614
		Austria	1,970	1,146
		Belgium	6	1
		France	105	113
		Germany	7,207	11,533
		Norway	30	51
		China	499	601
		Australia	8	8
		Total	127,438	140,919
	1891	United States	1,839	4,413
		United Kingdom	81,975	92,123
		Austria	1,946	1,172
		France	517	634
		Germany	11,463	20,069
		China	287	421
		Total	98,027	118,832
	1892	United States	3,518	7,041
		United Kingdom	85,989	96,863
		France	1,642	4,640
		Germany	15,011	30,302
		Switzerland	4	5
		China	301	327
		British East Indies	20	5
		Japan	15	24
		Total	106,500	139,207
	1893	United States	2,309	4,429
		United Kingdom	85,746	102,989
		Austria	121	99
		Belgium	474	650
		France	903	2,171
		Germany	17,043	25,186
		Italy	20	49
		Turkey	4	4
		China	402	456
		Total	107,022	136,033

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Value.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued,				
Clothing, ready-made, etc.—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Shirts, drawers, and hosiery, n. e. s	1889	United States	701	1,561
		United Kingdom	38,894	42,583
		Austria	149	166
		Belgium	1	3
		France	694	1,180
		Germany	4,806	7,375
		China	234	216
		Total	45,479	53,084
	1890	United States	277	462
		United Kingdom	27,358	26,404
		France	6	34
		Germany	601	1,297
		China	142	145
		Total	28,384	28,342
	1891	United States	185	205
		United Kingdom	22,384	20,695
		France	2	2
		Germany	704	1,257
		China	126	233
		Total	23,401	22,392
	1892	United States	570	790
		United Kingdom	20,298	15,185
		Germany	447	498
		China	109	185
		Hongkong	22	16
		Total	21,446	16,674
	1893	United States	111	188
		United Kingdom	5,960	6,890
		France	3	4
		Germany	299	390
		Italy	3	7
		China	87	110
		Total	6,468	7,589
Cloth caps	1889	United States	383	912
		United Kingdom	15,941	22,740
		Germany	123	430
		China	24	3
		Total	16,471	24,085
Horse clothing, shaped	1889	United States	361	346
		United Kingdom	246	268
		Total	607	614
	1890	United States	333	183
		United Kingdom	347	182
		Total	680	365

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
Clothing, ready-made, etc.—Continued.			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Horse clothing, shaped—Cont'd ...	1891	United States	83	103
		United Kingdom	153	94
		Total	236	197
	1892	United States	155	183
		United Kingdom	69	38
		Total	224	221
	1893	United States	220	177
		United Kingdom	230	178
		Total	450	355
Clothing, all other, n. e. s.	1889	United States	1,383	4,052
		United Kingdom	104,962	139,774
		Belgium	28	20
		France	27	87
		Germany	11,060	18,531
		Italy	18	58
		China	13	10
		British East Indies	1	5
		Japan	128	327
		Total	117,640	162,864
	1890	United States	.....	4,192
		United Kingdom	.....	36,863
		Germany	.....	7,400
		Russia	.....	89
		China	.....	347
		Japan	.....	43
		Total	.....	48,934
	1891	United States	1,404	3,202
		United Kingdom	58,771	64,238
		Belgium	10	8
		France	29	68
		Germany	5,029	9,914
		China	34	31
		Total	65,277	77,456
	1892	United States	1,549	3,488
		United Kingdom	42,593	57,100
		France	451	196
		Germany	5,399	9,136
		China	101	114
		Hongkong	38	54
		Japan	28	80
		Total	50,159	70,118
	1893	United States	1,899	2,432
		United Kingdom	26,155	33,367
		France	26	47
		Germany	2,434	3,158
		China	22	25
		Total	30,536	39,029

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Value.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
Clothing, ready-made, etc.—Continued.				
Clothing, not otherwise provided for			*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
	1889	United States		129
		United Kingdom		954
		Total		1,083
			Yards.	
Carpets: Brussels and tapestry	1889	United States	4,235	8,293
		United Kingdom	2,348,304	967,080
		France	258	109
		Germany	2,710	2,671
		Spain	120	59
		Total	2,355,622	973,212
Brussels	1890	United States	7,024	4,252
		United Kingdom	790,585	494,584
		France	65	52
		Netherlands	158	182
		Total	798,132	499,070
	1891	United States	6,919	3,356
		United Kingdom	717,518	490,753
		Total	724,437	494,109
	1892	United States	6,555	6,282
		United Kingdom	722,583	498,684
		France	735	347
		Total	729,873	505,313
	1893	United States	2,572	2,330
		United Kingdom	705,319	445,776
		Austria	115	111
		France	446	369
		Germany	181	130
		China	12	6
		Japan	9	11
		Total	708,654	448,733
Damask	1890	United Kingdom	872	548
	1891	....do	2,859	1,564
	1892	....do	1,351	771
	1893	United States	92	145
		United Kingdom	269	524
		Total	361	669
Dutch	1890	United States	96	61
		United Kingdom	113,458	12,237
		Total	113,554	12,298
	1891	United States	8	5
		United Kingdom	97,650	11,260
		Total	97,658	11,265

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
Clothing, ready-made, etc.—Continued.			*Yards.*	*Dollars.*
Dutch—Continued	1892	United States	282	57
		United Kingdom	74,970	9,042
		Total	75,252	9,099
	1893	United States	38	35
		United Kingdom	96,357	13,024
		Total	96,395	13,059
Tapestry	1890	United States	2,263	1,430
		United Kingdom	1,308,713	468,554
		France	771	543
		Total	1,311,747	470,526
	1891	United States	1,621	741
		United Kingdom	1,504,338	505,383
		France	912	1,118
		Germany	291	89
		Total	1,507,162	507,331
	1892	United States	12,288	6,805
		United Kingdom	1,557,560	469,041
		France	3,081	1,123
		Switzerland	1,253	379
		Total	1,574,182	477,348
	1893	United States	31,350	7,962
		United Kingdom	1,847,151	579,191
		France	1,141	1,266
		Germany	518	141
		Total	1,880,160	588,560
Venetian	1890	United Kingdom	3,348	285
	1891	United Kingdom	870	82
	1892	United States	788	471
	1893	United Kingdom	423	45
Druggets	1891	United Kingdom	195	73
	1892	.....do	43	23
	1893	United States	20	10
		United Kingdom	43	22
		Total	63	32
Felts, printed	1890	United States	22	21
		United Kingdom	1,266	474
		Total	1,288	495
	1891	United States	220	119
		United Kingdom	4,395	1,047
		Total	4,615	1,166
	1892	United States	39	39
		United Kingdom	1,711	620
		Total	1,750	659

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
Carpets, Brussels and tapestry—Continued.			*Yards.*	*Dollars.*
Felts, printed—Continued	1893	United States	97	23
		United Kingdom	283	52
		Total	380	75
Smyrna carpets	1890	United States	15	10
	1891	United States	290	350
		United Kingdom	186	604
		Total	476	954
	1892	United States	79	137
		United Kingdom	134	129
		Total	213	266
	1893	United States	57	99
		United Kingdom	18	31
		Total	75	130
Carpets, two-ply and three-ply, treble ingrain, composed wholly of wool			*Sq. yards.*	
	1889	United States	4,163	2,156
		United Kingdom	76,488	41,715
		Total	80,651	43,871
	1890	United States	8,061	4,084
		United Kingdom	71,998	39,546
		Total	80,059	43,630
	1891	United States	9,831	5,356
		United Kingdom	53,505	30,132
		Total	63,336	35,488
	1892	United States	10,335	5,592
		United Kingdom	50,465	29,434
		Germany	21	58
		Total	60,821	35,084
	1893	United States	6,032	3,214
		United Kingdom	47,947	26,731
		France	17	188
		Total	53,996	30,133
Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, etc.	1889	United States	6,074	2,000
		United Kingdom	41,197	17,228
		Total	47,271	19,228
	1890	United States	11,762	4,049
		United Kingdom	44,135	18,644
		Total	55,897	22,693

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.				
Carpets, Brussels, and tapestry—Continued.				
			Sq. yards.	*Dollars.*
Carpets, two-ply, etc.—Continued.	1891	United States	28,588	10,065
		United Kingdom	45,353	18,934
		Total	73,941	28,999
	1892	United States	39,100	13,577
		United Kingdom	52,983	22,068
		Total	92,083	35,645
	1893	United States	73,484	21,071
		United Kingdom	40,960	18,695
		Total	114,444	39,766
			Pounds.	
Felts, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric	1889	United States	48,020	9,824
		United Kingdom	115,729	39,503
		Germany	149,072	50,217
		British East Indies	3,200	577
		Total	316,021	100,121
	1890	United States	50,819	13,708
		United Kingdom	138,646	63,712
		France	720	190
		Germany	159,920	67,481
		Total	350,105	145,091
	1891	United States	34,986	10,188
		United Kingdom	63,115	26,834
		France	341	235
		Germany	142,393	63,744
		Total	240,835	101,001
	1892	United States	70,178	17,911
		United Kingdom	123,243	42,019
		Belgium	13,102	5,820
		France	872	439
		Germany	163,615	75,274
		Total	371,010	141,463
	1893	United States	62,176	15,205
		United Kingdom	133,094	45,373
		France	2,218	427
		Germany	197,056	76,739
		Total	394,544	137,744
			Yards.	
Wincoys of all kinds, n. e. s	1889	United States	216	25
		United Kingdom	129,890	9,108
		Belgium	120	17
		Total	130,226	9,150
	1890	United Kingdom	198,060	11,346

IMPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF, INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, manufactures of—Continued.			*Yards.*	*Dollars.*
Winneys of all kinds, n. e. s.—Cont'd.	1891	United States	5	1
		United Kingdom	111,328	7,468
		Total	111,333	7,469
	1892	United Kingdom	72,372	4,978
	1893	United States	452	32
		United Kingdom	27,787	1,731
		Total	28,239	1,763
Woolen netting for boots, shoes, and gloves	1889	United States		9,423
		United Kingdom		2,552
		Total		11,975
	1890	United States		5,247
		United Kingdom		1,398
		Total		6,645
	1891	United States		1,887
		United Kingdom		611
		Total		2,498
	1892	United States		1,310
	1893	United States		2,540
		United Kingdom		216
		Total		2,756
			Pounds.	
Shoddy	1889	United States	39,764	1,315
		United Kingdom	11,463	2,674
		Total	51,227	3,989
	1890	United States	65,804	8,907
		United Kingdom	40,387	8,597
		Total	106,191	17,504
	1891	United States	42,311	1,696
		United Kingdom	78,669	15,771
		Total	120,980	17,467
	1892	United States	37,803	1,283
		United Kingdom	110,312	20,428
		Total	148,115	21,711
	1893	United States	16,565	509
		United Kingdom	38,448	6,174
		Total	55,013	6,683

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

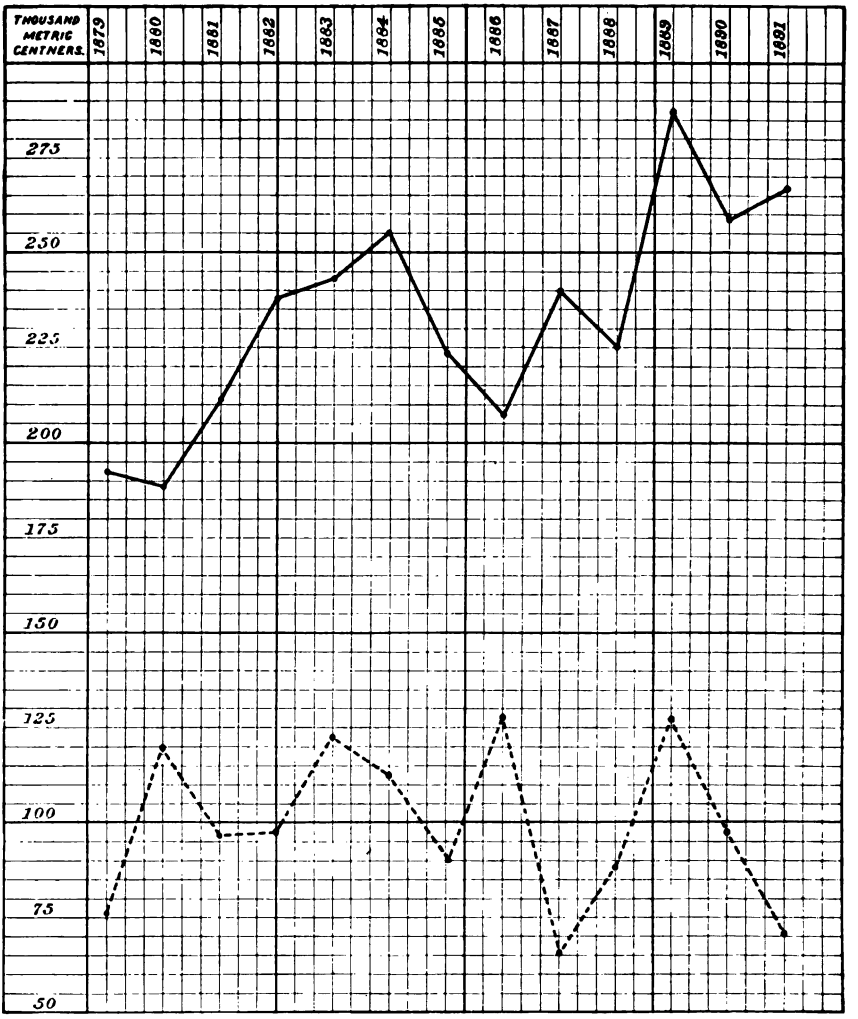
ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool, and manufactures of—			*Number.*	*Dollars.*
Sheep pelts	1889	United States	44,487	16,135
	1890	....do	33,096	7,103
	1891	....do	39,168	18,591
	1892	....do	53,690	21,624
	1893	....do	116,438	66,939
		Newfoundland	30	16
		Total	116,468	66,955
			Pounds.	
Wool	1889	United States	1,011,457	216,918
		United Kingdom	2,800	470
		Newfoundland	744	212
		Total	1,015,001	217,600
	1890	United States	1,046,894	235,466
		Newfoundland	860	203
		Total	1,047,754	235,669
	1891	United States	1,107,560	245,322
		Newfoundland	726	181
		Total	1,108,286	245,503
	1892	United States	913,170	200,125
		Newfoundland	3,220	735
		Total	916,390	200,860
	1893	United States	1,167,360	228,030
		Newfoundland	1,474	281
		Total	1,168,834	228,311
Woolens	1889	United States	.....	11,309
		United Kingdom	.....	14,763
		Newfoundland	.....	15,720
		St. Pierre	.....	267
		British West Indies	.....	20
		Total	.....	42,079
	1890	United States	.....	2,390
		United Kingdom	.....	6,919
		France	.....	50
		Newfoundland	.....	10,515
		St. Pierre	.....	50
		British West Indies	.....	60
		Hawaiian Islands	.....	6
		Total	.....	19,990
	1891	United States	.....	9,161
		United Kingdom	.....	11,613
		France	.....	2,487
		Newfoundland	.....	7,659
		St. Pierre	.....	333
		British West Indies	.....	3,557
		Spanish West Indies	.....	2,995
		British Guiana	.....	723
		Total	.....	38,528

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Years ending June 30—	Countries.	Quantities.	Value.
Wool, manufactures of—			*Number.*	*Dollars.*
Woolens	1892	United States		42,922
		United Kingdom		7,965
		Newfoundland		19,403
		St. Pierre		128
		British West Indies		10,226
		Total		80,644
	1893	United States		1,645
		United Kingdom		6,358
		Germany		225
		Newfoundland		23,617
		St. Pierre		606
		British West Indies		1,591
		British Guiana		582
		Japan		950
		Hawaiian Islands		418
		Total		35,992

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL, 1879–1891.



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Although Austria-Hungary are joined in commercial transactions, yet from the standpoint of wool the two divisions must have separate interests. Hungary is a wool-exporting country; Austria, on the other hand, imports very largely, so much as to more than balance the Hungarian exports. The number of sheep and lambs in the two countries point to this. In 1880 Austria contained 3,841,340 sheep and lambs as against 9,838,133 in Hungary. This is the only year for which I can find coincident returns. In 1884 the Hungarian census returns 10,594,831 sheep and lambs, but this return did not include the number of animals in Croatia and Slavonia. It is estimated that these two provinces contain about 589,000 sheep and lambs. In 1891 Austria contained 3,186,787 sheep and lambs. Apparently, therefore, the number of sheep in Hungary was increasing and the number in Austria decreasing. In reality Hungary also showed a falling off, as in 1870 the official census returned 15,076,997 head of sheep and lambs. This intensive feature of the Austro-Hungarian wool interests, leading to a decline in the exports and an increased import, is further shown by its commercial relations to the United States. In 1872 1,333,338 pounds of wool were exported to the United States; but in recent years it has ceased to be a factor in the American supply, and figures only as a comparatively unimportant contributor of manufactures of wool.

As a consumer of wools it is of interest to determine whence Austria-Hungary obtains its supplies. From its geographical position it is natural to find the greatest share of its supply is obtained from Germany; and the price at which it is enabled to obtain wool in that country places other countries at a disadvantage. The carriage of wool, constituting quite an important item in the ultimate cost, is clearly indicated in the statement of wool imports into Austria-Hungary in 1892, which shows the country of shipment and the custom-house or official valuation of each kind of wool by countries. It will be seen how greatly favored Germany is, and also how large a proportion of the annual supplies are drawn from European centers.

IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1892.

[n. e. s.: Not elsewhere specified.]

COUNTRY.	Quantity.	Value per unit.	Value.
Sheep's wool, unwashed, also wool waste:			
Free port of	*Kilograms.*	*Gulden.*	*Gulden.*
Trieste	1,500	1.05	1,575
Germany	6,892,800	1.05	7,237,440
Free port of Hamburg	14,900	.96	14,304
Free port of Bremen	21,800	.96	20,928
United Kingdom	2,218,300	1.23	2,728,509
France	83,700	1.35	112,995
Italy	135,000	1.17	157,950
Russia	786,600	.62	487,692
Netherlands	95,500	1.05	100,275
Belgium	911,000	1.05	956,550
Switzerland	143,800	1.35	194,130
Portugal	9,300	1.05	9,765
Greece	110,500	1.05	116,025
Turkey	558,700	.73	407,851
Bulgaria	33,800	1.05	35,490
Roumania	795,500	.73	580,715
Servia	12,300	0.00	12,300
Montenegro	25,400	1.05	26,670
British India	59,600	1.05	62,055
Egypt	8,800	1.05	9,240
Algiers	4,800	1.05	5,040
Capeland	32,200	1.05	33,810
United States	45,300	1.05	47,565
Brasil	538,400	1.05	565,320
Argentine Republic	562,800	1.05	590,415
America, n. e. s.	214,900	1.05	225,645
Australasia, British	1,488,200	1.05	1,562,610
Australasia	1,056,900	1.05	1,109,745
Total	16,861,300	1.0325	17,412,609
Sheep's wool, washed and scoured:			
Free port of Trieste	300	2.00	600
Germany	1,397,900	2.00	2,795,800
Free port of Hamburg	5,300	2.00	10,600
Free port of Bremen	5,100	2.00	10,200
United Kingdom	93,700	2.00	187,400
France	148,000	1.92	284,160
Italy	29,500	1.80	53,100
Russia	584,800	1.95	1,140,360
Netherlands	193,100	2.00	386,200
Belgium	1,243,500	2.00	2,487,000

COUNTRY.	Quantity.	Value per unit.	Value.
Sheep's wool, washed and scoured—Con'd.	*Kilograms.*	*Gulden.*	*Gulden.*
Switzerland	143,800	1.92	276,096
Spain	500	2.00	1,000
Greece	6,300	2.00	12,600
Turkey	29,500	1.05	30,975
Bulgaria	300	2.00	600
Roumania	28,300	1.05	29,715
Montenegro	8,900	2.00	17,800
Argentine Republic	700	2.00	1,400
America, n. e. s.	82,500	2.00	165,000
Australasia, n. e. s.	94,500	2.00	189,000
Total	4,096,500	1.9725	8,079,606
Sheep's wool, dyed or bleached:			
Germany	50,700	3.73	189,111
United Kingdom	12,700	1.98	25,146
Belgium	1,200	3.30	3,960
Switzerland	1,100	2.56	2,816
Total	65,700	3.365	221,033
Wool, combed or carded in flocks:			
Germany	1,224,300	1.20	1,469,160
Hamburg	4,700	1.20	5,640
United Kingdom	127,200	1.40	178,080
France	22,300	1.20	26,760
Italy	14,000	1.20	16,800
Belgium	293,600	1.20	331,680
Switzerland	7,300	1.20	8,760
Total	1,693,400	1.2325	2,086,880
Wool waste:			
Germany	2,105,600	2.20	4,632,320
United Kingdom	77,100	1.70	131,070
France	248,400	1.95	474,680
Belgium	489,500	2.20	1,076,900
Switzerland	5,900	1.95	11,505
Australia	35,400	2.20	77,880
Total	2,956,900	2.166	6,404,305
Shoddy:			
Germany	2,094,100	.58	1,214,578
United Kingdom	108,600	.58	62,988
France	13,800	.70	8,960
Italy	1,900	.58	1,102
Netherlands	100	.58	58
Belgium	86,900	.58	50,402
Switzerland	3,900	.58	2,262
	300	.35	105
Total	2,308,600	.581	1,340,455

IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1892—Continued.

COUNTRY.	Quantity.	Value per unit.	Value.
Alpaca, cashmere, vicuña, camels', goats', and angora hair:	*Kilograms*	*Gulden.*	*Gulden.*
Germany	3,800	.....	4,180
United Kingdom	61,700	.....	67,870
Russia	10,100	.....	11,110
Turkey	900	.....	990
America	14,400	.....	15,840
Australia	7,800	.....	8,540
Total	98,700	1.10	108,570
Hair of hare, rabbit, beaver, monkey, muskrat, and nutria.	*Kilograms*	*Gulden.*	*Gulden.*
Germany	29,800	.....	253,300
United Kingdom	4,000	.....	34,000
France	4,500	.....	38,250
Italy	1,000	.....	8,500
Belgium	14,900	.....	126,650
	1,300	.....	11,050
Total	55,500	8.50	471,750

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1892.

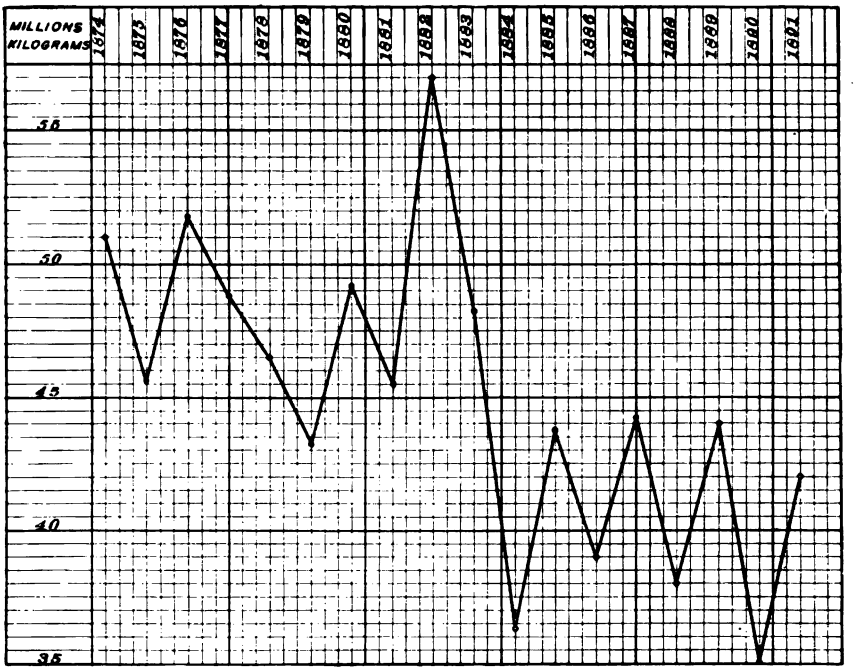
Sheep's wool, unwashed; also in waste:			
Free port of Trieste	39,500	1.42	56,090
Germany	2,663,000	1.44	3,834,720
Free port of Hamburg	207,300	1.44	298,512
Free port of Bremen	17,000	1.44	24,480
United Kingdom	9,300	1.37	12,741
France	150,700	1.71	257,697
Italy	137,000	1.44	197,280
Russia	7,300	1.44	10,512
Sweden	100	1.42	142
Netherlands	16,500	1.42	23,430
Belgium	77,200	1.42	109,624
Switzerland	27,300	1.62	44,226
Turkey	3,800	1.13	4,294
Roumania	5,200	1.13	5,876
Servia	33,000	1.13	37,290
Reimported	200	1.42	284
Total	3,394,400	1.449	4,917,198
Sheep's wool, washed or scoured:			
Free port of Trieste	13,200	1.86	24,552
Germany	667,300	1.86	1,241,178
Free port of Hamburg	319,300	1.86	593,898
Free port of Bremen	12,500	1.86	23,250
United Kingdom	6,100	1.66	10,126
France	5,600	2.30	12,880
Italy	592,700	1.86	1,102,422
Russia	43,700	1.86	81,282
Netherlands	9,500	1.86	17,670
Belgium	14,200	1.86	26,412
Sheep's wool, washed or scoured—Continued.			
Switzerland	27,500	2.23	61,325
Bulgaria	600	1.86	1,116
Roumania	7,100	1.42	10,082
Servia	35,800	1.42	50,836
United States of America	14,900	1.86	27,714
Total	1,770,000	1.856	3,284,743
Sheep's wool, dyed or bleached:			
Germany	26,900	.....	78,010
Free port of Hamburg	1,200	.....	3,480
Free port of Bremen	5,500	.....	15,950
United Kingdom	200	.....	580
France	100	.....	290
Italy	200	.....	580
Russia	600	.....	1,740
Netherlands	900	.....	2,610
Spain	200	.....	580
Greece	100	.....	290
Turkey	100	.....	290
Bulgaria	200	.....	580
Roumania	9,700	.....	28,130
Servia	1,800	.....	5,220
Total	47,700	2.90	138,330
Wool combed or carded in flocks:			
Germany	137,100	.....	150,125
Belgium	7,900	.....	8,651
Servia	400	.....	438
Total	145,400	1.095	159,214

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1892—Continued.

COUNTRY.	Quantity.	Value per unit.	Value.
Wool waste (Kammsug):	*Kilograms*	*Gulden.*	*Gulden.*
Germany	59,000		115,640
Russia	200		392
Switzerland	400		784
Total	59,600	1.96	116,816
Shoddy:			
Germany	473,600		165,760
Free port of Hamburg	116,900		40,915
United Kingdom	172,300		60,305
France	6,300		2,205
Russia	12,500		4,375
Netherlands	33,200		11,620
Belgium	32,500		11,375
Roumania	10,400		3,640
Total	857,700	.35	300,195
Alpaca, cashmere, Vicuña, camel, goat, and Angora hair:			
Germany	800		264
Alpaca, cashmere, vicuña, camel, goat, and Angora hair—Continued.			
Free port of Hamburg	500		165
Italy	300		99
Russia	8,000		2,640
Turkey	100		33
Roumania	200		66
Total	9,900	.33	3,267
Hair of rabbit, beaver, monkey, muskrat and nutria:			
Germany	29,400		191,100
France	400		2,600
Italy	500		3,250
Russia	3,400		22,100
Belgium	900		5,850
Total	34,600	6.50	224,900

In Austria-Hungary the tariff law in force in 1837 imposed a duty of 30 kreutzers the gross centner, equal to about 25 cents the 123⅓ pounds, or one-fifth of a cent a pound. The tariff law of June 27, 1878, made free, wool, raw, washed carded, colored, bleached, milled, and waste, and it has remained free to the present day.

BELGIUM. IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL, 1874–1891.



QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 1875 TO 1890.

[One metric centner equals 123·4615 pounds. One gulden equals 48.5 cents.]

YEARS.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.			
	Wool, raw.		Woolen yarn.		Other manufactures.		Wool, raw.		Manufactures of wool. a	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Met. ctr.	*Gulden.*	*Met. ctr.*	*Gulden.*	*Met. ctr.*	*Gulden.*	*Met. ctr.*	*Gulden.*	*Met. ctr.*	*Gulden.*
1875 ...	(b)	(b)	34,062	14,090,000	41,557	26,696,000	(b)	(b)	37,921	20,718,000
1876 ...	(b)	(b)	27,642	9,898,000	35,212	21,963,000	(b)	(b)	37,675	21,314,000
1877 ...	(b)	(b)	34,249	11,769,000	26,412	15,844,000	(b)	(b)	38,643	20,883,000
1878 ...	(b)	(b)	35,646	11,225,000	37,358	20,131,000	(b)	(b)	43,587	25,114,000
1879 ...	192,959	34,482,000	38,497	13,623,000	31,811	19,579,000	76,251	15,009,000	49,338	27,616,000
1880 ...	189,478	35,934,000	36,764	13,692,000	33,103	21,043,000	120,469	26,267,000	43,676	24,401,000
1881 ...	210,902	40,181,000	38,763	14,161,000	34,052	21,411,000	94,631	19,768,000	53,637	30,335,000
1882 ...	238,585	38,863,000	42,924	14,943,000	34,726	22,350,000	96,997	20,379,000	52,840	30,025,000
1883 ...	244,856	37,075,000	42,343	13,029,000	30,352	19,263,000	122,901	24,605,000	46,680	26,235,000
1884 ...	255,856	38,420,000	49,548	14,708,000	28,100	18,017,000	113,748	21,923,000	50,822	26,615,000
1885 ...	219,701	26,648,000	47,493	12,278,000	22,256	13,801,000	91,989	13,919,000	46,761	21,846,000
1886 ...	207,500	31,498,000	48,417	13,596,000	20,623	13,348,000	128,817	24,365,000	53,393	27,357,000
1887 ...	241,581	41,208,000	52,131	16,417,000	18,802	12,034,000	65,751	14,916,000	47,940	25,126,000
1888 ...	226,194	36,653,000	56,153	16,534,000	17,320	9,858,000	89,883	18,740,000	47,752	24,910,000
1889 ...	287,180	49,915,000	60,191	19,791,000	18,133	10,129,000	127,543	29,488,000	52,808	25,315,000
1890 ...	259,169	39,671,000	55,529	17,880,000	19,084	9,624,000	97,786	20,046,000	51,184	22,514,000
1891 ...	267,807	37,057,000	61,414	17,720,000	21,754	11,974,000	70,188	11,905,000	37,895	16,887,000

a Yarn not included. b Not stated.

BELGIUM.

The situation of Belgium in the wool trade (as a producer this country need hardly be considered, possessing in 1880 only 365,400 sheep and lambs) is peculiar. The imports of raw wools are very large, but they are largely intended for other markets of consumption. Thus, in 1891 the imports of wool in the general commerce of Belgium were 145,776,277 kilograms; in the special commerce only 42,162,612 kilograms. The quantity exported in the same year was 106,374,669 kilograms, of which only 2,761,004 kilograms were of Belgian origin, and the other part, 103,613,665 kilograms, was of foreign origin, in transit for European centers of consumption other than Belgian.

As a distributor of wool the position of Belgium has not materially changed since 1885. In that year the total imports were 139,911,382 kilograms, and in 1891 145,776,277 kilograms, an increase of about 4 per cent. The total exports in 1885 were 99,223,007 kilograms, and in 1891 106,374,669 kilograms, an increase of 7·2 per cent. The quantity of Belgian wool exported fell from 3,115,699 kilograms in 1885 to 2,761,004 kilograms in 1891, a decrease of 11 per cent. The sources of

supply of imports and the countries of destination of exports in the two years are shown in the following table:

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION.	IMPORTS (GENERAL).		EXPORTS.	
	1885	1891	1885	1891
Germany	7,565,675	8,140,891	43,763,596	39,499,573
England	33,073,922	29,051,069	5,448,414	4,333,843
Austria	.....	.....	1,321,559	2,148,732
Australia	24,224,996	33,992,554	.....	.....
Bremen	152,338	278,407	424,171	2,213,333
Spain	.....	.....	33,882	86,722
Brazil	2,700,858	1,104,916	.....	126,192
Cape of Good Hope	175,545	165,319	.....	.....
Chile	147,268	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	171,781	.....	.....
Denmark	31,039	.....	51,273	95,368
United States	190,799	237,849	703,456	361,711
France	9,828,897	27,660,059	35,612,856	46,829,198
Luxemburg	103,449	.....	547,764	246,085
Hamburg	401,462	.....	214,527	3,629,768
Italy	.....	.....	1,008,271	1,015,130
Netherlands	12,398,726	9,284,004	3,847,415	3,190,770
Portugal	.....	.....	400,975	131,920
Indies, British	.....	1,221,790	.....	.....
Dutch	.....	135,800	.....	.....
Canada	.....	.....	63,960	.....
Persia	212,800	.....	.....	.....
Argentine	42,445,074	31,844,503	.....	.....
Russia	694,766	450,415	267,638	191,465
Sweden and Norway	36,485	.....	947,727	684,821
Switzerland	126,887	.....	3,052,394	1,531,405
Uruguay	3,372,208	1,454,303	.....	.....
Other	28,108	582,617	11,129	58,632
Total	139,911,382	145,776,277	99,223,007	106,374,669
Value (francs)	244,844,918	255,108,485	181,113,140	195,128,934

Of the quantities exported in 1885 the larger share was derived from the Argentine Republic, 42,343,200 kilograms. This was an exceptional contribution from the Argentine, and has not been even approached in any subsequent year. In 1888 26,417,225 kilograms were of Argentine origin, and that quantity is nearer the normal. Of late years there has been a decrease; 27,755,092 kilograms in 1889; 19,208,282 kilograms in 1890; and 21,503,437 kilograms in 1891. The countries that have most benefited by the falling off of the imports from Argentine are Australia and France. In 1885 Australia contributed 17,961,455 kilograms; in 1889 only 9,265,922 kilograms. In 1890 the share of Australia rose to 20,854,138 kilograms, and in 1891 to 24,130,641 kilograms. To take the share contributed by France in 1885, 2,642,988 kilograms, would give a wrong impression of the importance of that country in this transit trade in wool of Belgium. In 1888 France gave 21,423,872 kilograms; in 1890, 19,477,864 kilograms; and in 1891, 19,388,560 kilograms. The decrease

that has occurred in the wools credited to the United Kingdom is doubtless due to an increased direct importation from Australia and other British colonies. In 1885 the contribution of England was small as compared with subsequent years, 17,641,853 kilograms. In 1888, 30,061,873 kilograms; in 1889, 28,258,265 kilograms; and in 1890, 26,235,601 kilograms were obtained from the United Kingdom. In 1891 these imports fell to 19,674,385 kilograms. I can only repeat, it is from the commercial side that Belgium presents any point of interest in the wool industry, constituting, as it were, the center of distribution for feeding the needs of other continental countries.

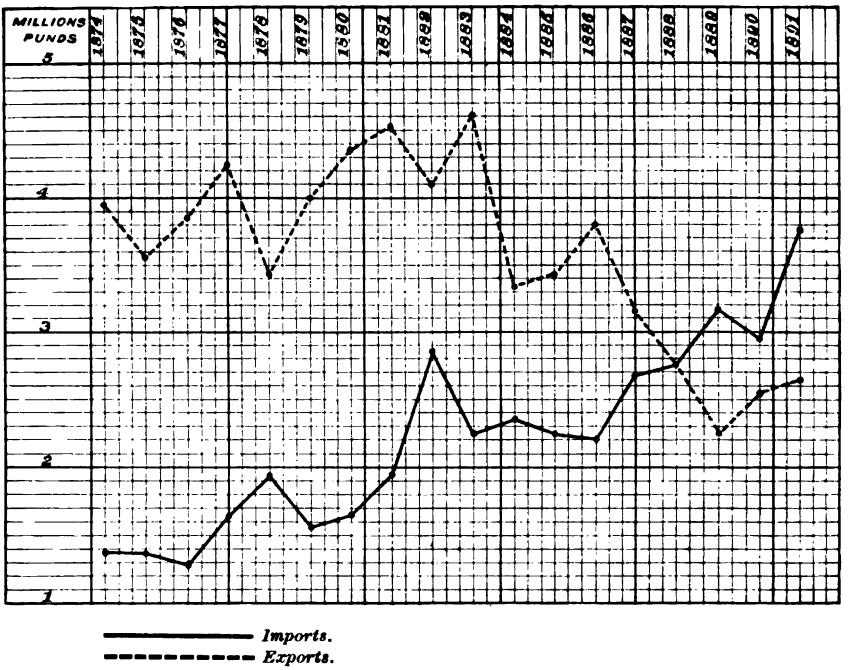
One point may be mentioned in connection with these returns, the general stability of the price or valuation of imported and exported wools in the Belgian returns.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	
		Domestic.	Foreign.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
1885	1.75	4.15	1.75
1886	.....	.....	.....
1887	1.75	4.15	1.75
1888	1.75	4.15	1.75
1889	2.00	5.25	2.00
1890	2.00	5.75	2.00
1891	1.75	5.00	1.75

Since writing the above the returns of 1892 have been received. I take the opportunity offered to give in parallel columns the "general" and the "special" commerce in wool of Belgium, to still further indicate the character and extent of the indirect movement:

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	General.	Special.	General.	Special.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Germany	5,208,864	907,468	45,137,013	205,162
United Kingdom	24,998,425	6,096,424	3,461,923	1,686
Australia	44,756,812	7,413,390	.....	.....
Austria	176,117	23,665	2,678,646	5,292
Bremen	124,274	27,280	1,647,026	.....
Brazil	1,067,278	415,808	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	535,813	123,342	.....	.....
United States	160,876	39,599	929,284	.....
France	31,290,543	7,483,689	55,017,634	1,703,189
Hamburg	360,422	84,273	1,568,760	.....
British India	130,271	32,649	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	31,349,472	8,331,742	.....	.....
Russia	842,451	197,882	609,809	.....
Uruguay	2,898,485	724,439	.....	.....
Netherlands	4,855,070	775,833	2,220,628	53,199
Denmark	.....	.....	84,571	.....
Luxemburg	.....	.....	220,642	.....
Italy	.....	.....	1,383,905	71,474
Portugal	.....	.....	66,059	.....
Roumania	.....	.....	72,821	.....
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	848,825	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	2,421,293	6,141
Other	490,284	83,680	146,598	.....
Total	149,235,457	32,766,163	118,515,437	2,046,143
Value (francs)	261,162,050	57,340,785	212,517,373	8,696,108
Average (francs)	1.75	1.75	1.75	4.25

DENMARK. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL, 1874–1891.



QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM BELGIUM, 1874 TO 1891.

[One kilogram equals 2·20462 pounds; one franc equals 19.3 cents.]

YEARS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			
	Wool, raw.		Manufactures of wool.	Manufactures of wool.			
				Yarn.		Other manufactures.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Kilograms.*	*Francs.*	*Kilograms.*	*Francs.*
1874	51,054,000	114,871,000	26,318,000	4,949,000	49,369,000	2,792,000	43,390,000
1875	45,825,000	114,562,000	26,765,000	4,571,000	47,854,000	2,608,000	41,628,000
1876	51,905,000	155,714,000	25,710,000	3,689,000	39,527,000	2,318,000	38,953,000
1877	48,954,000	159,099,000	22,981,000	4,880,000	48,890,000	2 256,000	34,195,000
1878	46,541,000	146,604,000	21,946,000	6,392,000	67,511,000	2,723,000	38,960,000
1879	43,287,000	140,683,000	19,266,000	6,541,000	63,551,000	1,938,000	25,754,000
1880	49,265,000	184,743,000	23,494,000	7,699,000	78,516,000	1,948,000	27,903,000
1881	45,509,000	177,485,000	22,746,000	7,790,000	73,987,000	2,180,000	31,365,000
1882	57,005,000	114,010,000	22,210,000	6,864,000	41,961,000	2,356,000	30,380,000
1883	48,358,000	96,716,000	20,817,000	8,966,000	55,240,000	1,982,000	25,168,000
1884	36,417,000	72,835,000	21,025,000	8,911,000	53,227,000	2,219,000	26,469,000
1885	43,802,000	76,654,000	21,948,000	9,379,000	46,768,000	2,550,000	28,535,000
1886	39,199,000	68,597,000	20,137,000	11,225,000	56,041,000	2,091,000	22,537,000
1887	44,377,000	77,660,000	20,301,000	11,581,000	54,606,000	2,162,000	23,450,000
1888	38,084,000	66,646,000	19,820,000	11,994,000	55,677,000	2,331,000	25,346,000
1889	44,164,000	88,328,000	19,586,000	12,658,000	62,663,000	2,448,000	26,557,000
1890	35,023,000	70,046,000	20,941,000	11,093,000	54,527,000	2,667,000	29,006,000
1891	42,163,000	73,785,000	23,062,000	11,461,000	65,824,000	2,529,000	26,240,000

DENMARK.

Prior to 1888 Denmark exported more raw wool than it imported, and in that year the movement was almost balanced: 2,794,647 punds (pund=1·1025 pounds) of imports, and 2,775,325 punds of exports. Since that year the imports have increased, till they attained the amount of 3,770,205 punds in 1891, as compared with an export of 2,633,254 punds. The quantity of manufactures of wool imported remained about the same in the two years: 6,141,384 punds in 1888 and 6,255,527 punds in 1891. The number of sheep and lambs has not been returned since 1888; but the returns of that and previous years point to a steady decline: 1,842,481 in 1871; 1,719,249 in 1876; 1,548,613 in 1881; and 1,225,196 in 1888. If the years subsequent to 1888 give a like percentage of loss as the years previous, the number will have fallen below 1,000,000 at the present time. As a factor in the supply of wool Denmark has no influence; and as a consumer, its demand is so small as to be inappreciable in comparison with the takings of other countries.

The tariff law in force in 1844 imposed on wools of every description an import duty of 1 rix dollar and 4 skellings (96 skellings=1 rix dollar banco) the hundred pounds, equivalent to one-third of a cent a pound. Denmark charges no duty on imported wool of any kind or on hair, raw or prepared but not worked.

While we have seen that Great Britain uses, in her woolen industry, less than one-half of the total quantity of wool imported, France, on the other hand, consumed nearly nine-tenths of her imports of wool. In 1892 the quantity of wool imported was 203,862,629 kilograms. The quantity exported was 21,753,217 kilograms, leaving a net import of 182,109,412 kilograms as compared with a net import of 169,291,000 kilograms in 1891 and 150,380,000 kilograms in 1890. To this should be added the wool obtained from imported skins and the shearing of sheep imported alive and the domestic wool clip, making the total supply for French manufactures 248,256,000 kilograms as against 238,932,000 kilograms in 1891 and 220,000,000 kilograms in 1890. On this showing France consumes one-quarter of the entire wool supply, and about one-half of the wool used in European countries, giving her the first rank in the countries manufacturing wool. The increase, quantitatively, in the wool consumed in manufacture was greater in Germany than in France, and French exporters, while setting aside any fear of active competition on the part of England or the United States, shielded principally by their specialties, expressed their fear of serious competition on the side of Germany. While the consumption of France in 1892 was 10,000,000 kilograms greater than in 1891, it was estimated that the increase in Germany was 15,000,000 kilograms. Of the wool used in the French industry in 1892 one-fifth was of native origin, one-third of Australian, and more than two-fifths of the River Plate. The remarkable feature in this showing is the enormous strides in the imports of wool from Australia in the last three years.

	Kilograms.
1890	1,940,331
1891	11,099,101
1892	24,136,501

PRICES OF WOOL IN FRANCE.

YEARS.	Per kilogram.	Per pound.	YEARS.	Per kilogram.	Per pound.
	Francs.	*Dollars.*		*Francs.*	*Dollars.*
1861	3.00	0.263	1877	2.60	0.228
1862	3.75	.328	1878	2.60	.228
1863	4.20	.368	1879	3.00	.263
1864	3.95	.346	1880	3.50	.306
1865	3.50	.306	1881	3.00	.263
1866	3.10	.271	1882	2.35	.206
1867	2.60	.228	1883	2.30	.201
1868	2.30	.201	1884	2.20	.193
1869	2.10	.184	1885	1.80	.158
1870	2.30	.201	1886	2.15	.188
1871	3.00	.263	1887	2.00	.175
1872	3.20	.280	1888	2.05	.179
1873	3.00	.263	1889	2.25	.197
1874	2.90	.254	1890	2.25	.197
1875	2.80	.245	1891	2.08	.182
1876	2.50	.219			

TARIFF.

The tariff law as in force in January, 1842, made a distinction between wools imported by French vessels and such as were imported by foreign vessels or overland. "Wool in masses," when imported in French vessels, paid a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem; when imported by foreign vessels or by land, a duty of 22½ per cent. Combed wool paid a uniform duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, without respect to the manner of entering the country. Dyed wool paid a tax of 3 francs a kilogram when brought in by French vessels, and of 3.175 francs the kilogram when brought in otherwise. The former duty was equivalent to about 57 cents a pound. The duty on refuse wool was nominal—1 franc the 100 kilograms by French vessels and 1 franc 10 centimes by foreign.

The tariff in France that was in force from 1861 to May 8, 1881, was modified in December, 1873, by the imposition of an additional duty of 4 per cent. In that general tariff wool of all kinds, combed or carded, paid a duty of 87 francs 36 centimes the 100 kilograms; under conventional tariffs a duty of 25 francs per 100 kilograms. Dyed wools paid under the general tariff 124 francs 80 centimes and under the conventional 25 francs the 100 kilograms. The general tariff thus imposed a duty of about 8.6 cents a pound on combed or carded wool and about 13 cents a pound on dyed wool. Under the conventional tariff the duty on both classes was a little over 2 cents a pound.

The general tariff promulgated on the 8th of May, 1881, removed all duties from imports of wool, including alpaca, llama, vicuna, yak, camel's hair, Australian, and Cape of Good Hope in bulk or when imported direct from country of growth. Wool, carded, combed, or dyed, was subject to a duty of 25 francs the 100 kilograms net, or about 2.2 cents a pound.

By the general tariff law of 1892 all wools and hairs of the yak, camel, and cashmere were admitted free of duty in the mass. When dyed, combed, or carded (undyed), under the general tariff, they paid a duty of 32½ francs the 100 kilograms, which could be reduced under the conventional tariff to 25 francs the 100 kilograms. Wools, combed or carded, dyed, were subject to an additional duty of 2½ francs the 100 kilograms. The duty under the general tariff is thus about 2 cents a pound.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM FRANCE, 1861 TO 1891.

[One kilogram equals 2·20462 pounds. One franc equals 19.3 cents.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			
	Wool, raw.		Value of wool manufactures.	Wool, raw.		Value of wool manufactures.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Yarn.	Other manufactures.
	Kilograms.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Kilograms.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
1861.....	55, 359, 000	166, 100, 000	20, 600, 000	6. 448, 000	21. 060, 000	.....	188. 000, 000
1862.....	48, 826, 000	180. 700, 000	41, 000, 000	12. 177. 000	45. 100, 000	12, 500, 000	221, 700, 000
1863.....	63, 792, 000	218, 800, 000	33, 400, 000	11, 006, 000	48, 200, 000	15, 200, 000	293, 600, 000
1864.....	63. 028. 000	214. 300. 000	32. 000. 000	12, 141, 500	51, 100, 000	19. 100. 000	355, 900, 000
1865.....	72, 663. 000	236, 200, 000	38, 100, 000	7, 913, 000	33, 000, 000	21, 200, 000	302, 800, 000
1866.....	86, 261. 000	245, 800. 000	42, 800, 000	10, 089. 000	33, 500, 000	23. 600. 000	301, 700, 000
1867.....	93, 205, 000	223. 700, 000	42, 100. 000	13, 611, 683	43. 200, 000	30, 800, 000	236, 800, 000
1868.....	110, 700, 000	237, 900, 000	54. 500, 000	12, 067, 000	36. 500, 000	25, 000, 000	224, 900, 000
1869.....	108, 600, 000	206, 300, 000	64, 300, 000	17, 147, 000	44, 700, 000	27, 800, 000	268, 300, 000
1870.....	88, 147, 000	189, 500, 000	57, 900, 000	21, 300, 000	59, 100, 000	24, 700, 000	231, 600, 000
1871.....	101, 958, 000	193, 700, 000	76, 500, 000	29, 881, 000	75, 300, 000	40, 600, 000	254, 400, 000
1872.....	107, 862, 000	324, 900, 000	99, 900, 000	22, 504, 000	102, 300, 000	31, 100, 000	314, 500, 000
1873.....	120, 545, 000	325, 600, 000	59, 700, 000	19, 445, 000	86, 600, 000	31, 900, 000	325, 900, 000
1874.....	117, 353, 000	310, 987, 000	66, 600, 000	24, 413, 000	104, 209, 000	36, 900. 000	328, 000, 000
1875.....	128, 010, 000	326, 522, 000	78, 100, 000	21, 617, 000	84, 100, 000	39, 720, 000	346, 400, 000
1876.....	123, 178, 000	277, 200, 000	79. 000. 000	21, 077. 000	74, 800. 000	28. 600, 000	316, 500, 000
1877.....	134, 235, 000	315, 500, 000	68, 600, 000	21. 443, 000	77, 100, 000	26, 800, 000	325, 100, 000
1878.....	144. 100, 000	334, 617, 000	68, 700. 000	27. 072. 000	89. 725. 000	37. 200. 000	312, 800, 000
1879.....	134, 214, 000	288, 728. 000	68, 176, 000	34, 996. 000	117, 222, 000	43, 692, 000	309, 297, 000
1880.....	151. 067, 000	370, 224. 000	79, 100. 000	35, 062, 000	132, 456, 000	49, 300. 000	370. 200, 000
1881.....	138. 332. 000	304, 333. 000	76, 991, 000	29, 479, 000	105, 618, 000	38, 147, 000	360, 717, 000
1882.....	140, 983, 000	303, 126, 000	84, 290, 000	29, 555, 000	95, 360, 000	39, 849, 000	401, 900, 000
1883.....	157, 112, 000	330, 067, 000	91, 858, 000	31, 448, 000	95, 139, 000	34, 602, 000	370, 106, 000
1884.....	165, 956, 000	332, 105, 000	88, 799, 000	32, 917, 000	95, 999, 000	32, 337, 000	334, 294, 000
1885.....	167, 356, 000	276. 442, 000	75, 523, 000	36, 981, 000	90, 833, 000	35, 605, 000	330, 094, 000
1886.....	193, 274, 000	386, 851, 000	70, 821, 000	48, 825, 000	132, 018, 000	43, 396, 000	375, 583, 000
1887.....	177, 464, 000	336, 056, 000	63, 872, 000	44, 429, 000	120, 011, 000	39, 622, 000	350, 447, 000
1888.....	175, 519, 000	341, 252, 000	65, 176, 000	47, 079, 000	131, 284, 000	37, 160, 000	323, 376, 000
1889.....	194, 260, 000	389, 347, 000	67, 823, 000	57, 885, 000	168, 840, 000	55, 537, 000	364, 416, 000
1890.....	176, 666, 000	355, 999, 000	66, 917, 000	41, 273, 000	120, 745, 000	34, 694, 000	361, 325, 000
1891.....	195, 103, 000	356, 632, 000	74, 879, 000	41, 831, 000	108, 889, 000	22, 336, 000	328, 929, 000

Imports of Wools into France.

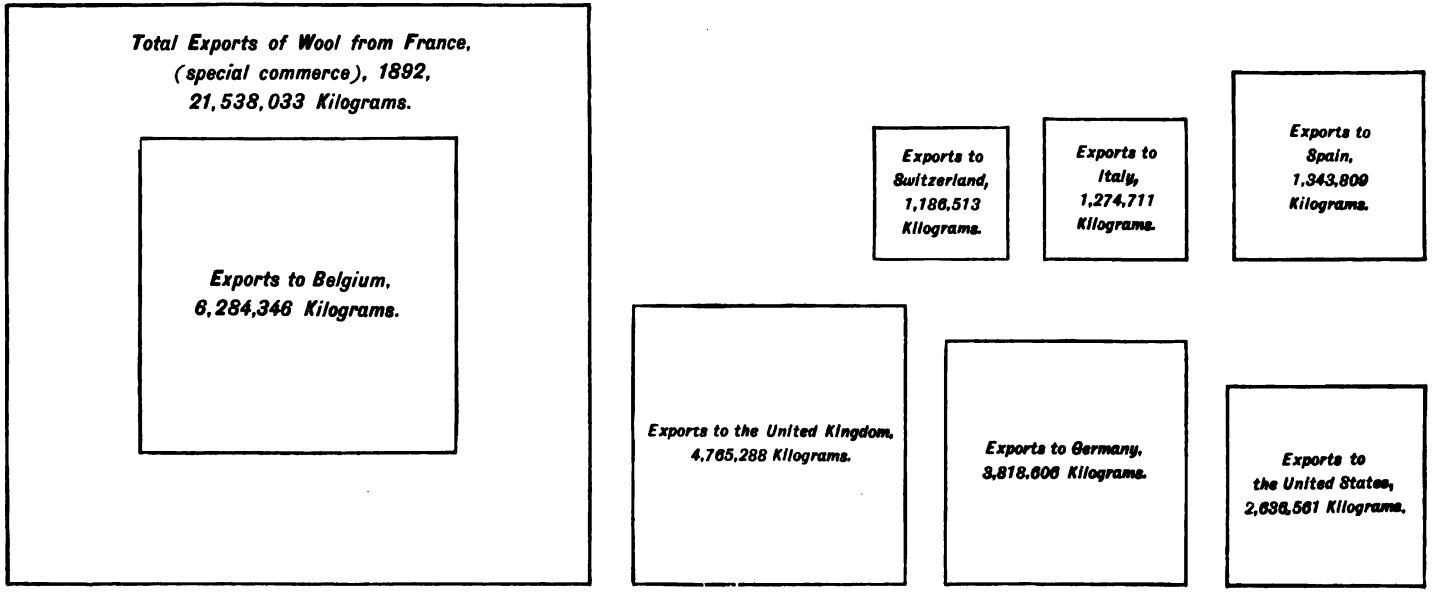
Countries from which imported.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Russia: Baltic Sea	351,490	.....	2,103,219	.....	.....	.....	1,300,556	428,827	387,441	160,273
Black Sea	7,064,310	7,240,040	2,340,323	13,133,769	8,512,720	5,091,981	6,701,085	8,995,812	3,220,254	3,756,547
Germany	1,136,428	879,060	1,525,179	2,790,415	796,840	980,381	1,037,824	1,073,836	667,067	618,377
Netherlands	779,216	1,051,101	2,272,335	1,311,857	569,004	680,831	382,040	338,952	434,453	618,819
Belgium	28,133,973	29,122,335	26,971,855	40,836,612	36,892,244	30,887,476	34,718,416	35,751,839	36,780,190	34,609,122
United Kingdom	51,561,036	45,633,128	41,944,241	42,790,930	35,682,146	38,709,006	37,504,862	42,421,270	48,670,233	40,769,230
Spain	1,514,636	1,380,588	1.218,904	4,387,061	3,899,454	4,644,852	4,886,699	2,147,422	2,344,192	2,760,259
Italy	509,080	427,131	156,134	1,180,908	350,016	415,244	350,238	243,599	234,894	715,450
Austria	566,396	249,433	.....	299,877	.....	.....	323,193	.....	266,196	.....
Turkey	3,642,281	3,886,008	3,817,208	4,415,867	5,284,508	3,886,372	4,295,971	3,185,932	4,591,261	2,805,709
Egypt	275,438	153,221	615,430	193,839	.....	.....	.....	728,687	241,974	165,828
Regency of Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	307,628	441,760	840.343	691,832	607,087	422,260
Morocco	1,137,941	645,904	2,115,394	1,934,857	2,391,525	1,871,119	1,707,794	2,452,972	2,826,349	2,267,898
Tunis	.....	68,344	.....	.....	512,054	910,150	763,733	434,545	.....	.....
Algiers	1,941,707	1,652,775	2,922,377	3,485,492	8,832,242	10,725,490	9,649,235	6,036,564	5,855,954	6,690,317
East Indies, British	.....	.....	517,779	.....	468,315	293,500	600,460	556,335	740,962	470,914
Australia	38,712	1,854,286	1,519,732	1,302,541	3,147,801	2,645,122	1,493,963	1,940,331	11,099,101	24,136,501
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	783,000	239,182	13,173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	2,906,755	6,502,872	8,403,557	5,098,915	7,784,454	7,965,432	12,589,004	9,821,140	7,628.052	3,933,115
Argentine Republic	54,097,752	64,123,141	67,325,681	65,732,976	54,631,914	55,966,747	64,987,767	50,041,700	59,947,770	76,741,861
Chile	545,944	475,005	667,940	852,933	1,063,833	594,920	860,678	1,061,332	895,008	584,489
Peru	358,805	70,042	60,636	.....	.....	.....	154,644	.....	174,826	.....
United States	.....	.....	.....	478,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	189,278	.....	399,912	1,576,810	219,789	150,700	.....	100,796	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	99,816	121,073	118,766	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	281,576	437,349	268,431	414,142	404,456	1,448,689	291,043	196,722	395,853	309,410
Total	157,032,754	165,851,763	167,166,267	193,101,007	171,111,198	168,442,011	185,439,548	168,650,445	188,018,117	202,536,379
Value (francs)	329,768,783	331,703,526	275,824,340	386,202,051	325,111.276	328,461,921	370,879,096	337,300,890	340,312,792	318,994,797

IMPORTS OF WOOLS INTO FRANCE—Continued.

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Duties (francs)	473,213	404,643	280,352	631,930	276,548	256,615	253,525	256,993	202,037	118,116
Value per unit (francs)	2.10	2.00	1.65	2.00	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.00	1.81	1.575
General commerce, kilograms	161,111,830	170,990,433	173,603,387	200,055,663	176,202,366	174,275,767	190,849,851	173,716,446	194,382,625	208,132,618
Value (francs)	338,334,843	341,980,866	286,445,589	401,162,204	335,294,116	340,429,202	381,699,702	347,432,892	351,832,551	327,808,875

NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS IN FRANCE; ALSO THE PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF WOOL.

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Sheep and lambs in France..No.	.....	.....	22,880,130	.....	22,880,190	22,630,620	21,996,731	21,658,416	21,687,609	21,504,956
Product of wool .....quintals..	355,303	.....	.....	530,520	.....	569,703	588,435	591,838	579,088	486,357
Value (francs)	65,771,797	.....	.....	83,574,922	.....	87,967,235	90,668,773	91,595,288	87,848,213	70,308,909
Average value per quintal (francs)	185.00	.....	.....	157.33	.....	154.40	154.05	154.77	178.66	144.56


Total Exports of Wool from France,
(special commerce), 1892,
21,538,033 Kilograms.
Exports to Belgium,
6,284,346 Kilograms.
Exports to Switzerland,
1,186,513
Kilograms.
Exports to
Italy,
1,274,711
Kilograms.
Exports to
Spain,
1,343,809
Kilograms.
Exports to the United Kingdom,
4,765,288 Kilograms.
Exports to Germany,
3,818,606 Kilograms.
Exports to
the United States,
2,636,561 Kilograms.

Exports of Wools from France.

Countries to which exported.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wools in the grease or simply washed:	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Sweden							202, 135			
Germany	3, 315, 897	3, 786, 666	3, 063, 010	2, 920, 028	3, 568, 384	4, 706, 068	3, 710, 210	3, 407, 614	5, 335, 528	3, 816, 606
Belgium	2, 632, 676	2, 241, 428	2, 908, 489	3, 772, 240	2, 679, 962	4, 946, 764	3, 257, 940	4, 762, 666	4, 989, 110	6, 284, 346
England	1, 473, 913	1, 310, 783	2, 599, 655	4, 142, 321	3, 484, 815	4, 676, 523	6, 479, 432	3, 749, 404	3, 348, 589	4, 765, 288
Portugal	38, 498		186, 948	267, 409	105, 036	118, 339	97, 410	271, 469		
Spain	768, 515	1, 091, 529	1, 437, 534	1, 216, 228	423, 515	780, 585	1, 243, 601	1, 353, 656	1, 698, 997	1, 343, 809
Italy	1, 226, 927	1, 813, 186	2, 252, 191	2, 245, 224	2, 737, 277	2, 067, 456	2, 032, 729	1, 752, 895	1, 256, 827	1, 274, 711
Switzerland	336, 981	468, 241	323, 537	736, 510	933, 620	1, 148, 031	1, 346, 445	1, 255, 189	816, 267	1, 186, 513
Netherlands		8, 716								
United States	1, 594, 112	825, 577	2, 238, 878	3, 386, 234	2, 175, 434	2, 264, 649	2, 350, 331	1, 138, 396	911, 814	2, 636, 561
Canada					157, 400	53, 345				
Tunis							43, 772			
Denmark								67, 720		
Turkey								78, 638		
Algiers									114, 047	
Other	110, 203	161, 637	164, 224	142, 427	118, 883	86, 070	170, 104	113, 818	214, 858	228, 199
Total	11, 997, 722	11, 707, 763	15, 194, 466	18, 830, 621	16, 384, 326	20, 847, 830	25, 934, 109	17, 951, 465	18, 696, 037	21, 538, 033
Value (francs)	27, 594, 761	25, 757, 079	27, 350, 039	40, 185, 835	32, 768, 652	42, 738, 052	58, 351, 745	43, 083, 516	38, 866, 957	41, 353, 023
Value per unit (francs)	2. 30	2. 20	1. 80	2. 15	2. 00	2. 05	2. 25	2. 40	2. 08	1. 92
Hair of goat, kid, camel, and down of cashmere:										
Belgium	11, 266	11, 667		6, 847				13, 605		
United Kingdom	106, 946	110, 018	29, 751	43, 538	172, 580	9, 536	49, 886	154, 239	56, 711	50, 183
Italy	34. 325	40, 600	29, 536	22, 113	22, 254	14, 936	28, 465	18, 842	9, 671	1, 638
Turkey	82, 684	89, 381	99, 472	65, 418	86, 797	41, 342	58, 610	89, 441	23, 921	78, 875
United States	53, 604	10, 573			97, 483	86, 987	55, 047	97, 727	3, 999	
Austria									4, 750	
Switzerland						22, 567	18, 594	41, 205		

EXPORTS OF WOOLS FROM FRANCE—Continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Hair of goat, kid, camel, and down of cashmere--Cont'd.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Germany	.....	.....	18,037	.....	33,816	.....	41,516	12,573	13,753	31,713
Algiers	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,988	26,418	27,445	40,787	5,558	23,790
Tunis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,444	.....
Other	9,338	19,050	10,838	6,741	16,285	30,378	23,353	3,791	1,480	16,813
Total	298,163	281,289	187,634	144,657	449,203	232,164	302,916	472,210	130,287	203,012
Value (francs)	447,245	421,934	328,360	289,314	898,406	464,328	636,124	849,978	254,060	395,873
Value per unit (francs)	1.50	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	1.80	1.95	1.95
Hair of cow, calf, horse, and other coarse hair:										
Germany	38,945	36,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,354	15,330	.....
Belgium	112,947	146,993	153,989	63,494	84,893	166,482	212,951	134,649	146,961	78,963
United Kingdom	1,520,772	1,105,350	1,343,763	1,510,480	1,494,601	1,438,464	1,321,649	1,521,857	1,226,445	939,574
Italy	22,640	22,595	81,275	114,010	52,595	64,327	66,315	56,284	70,638	82,699
Switzerland	55,820	61,552	51,802	24,945	22,239	20,650	40,869	131,707	164,151	186,946
Turkey	109,859	145,404	160,184	173,998	28,903	81,079	103,332	154,846	173,738	125,221
United States	92,041	112,138	205,990	264,329	439,104	292,255	410,075	165,100	210,441	166,106
Algiers	.....	.....	.....	26,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	11,908	18,275	51,242	15,202	13,236	68,164	31,722	6,378	50,498	60,201
Total	1,964,932	1,649,001	2,048,245	2,192,815	2,135,571	2,131,421	2,186,913	2,210,175	2,058,222	1,639,790
Value (francs)	785,972	412,250	512,061	548,204	533,893	532,355	546,728	618,849	535,138	360,740
Value per unit (francs)	0.40	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.26	0.22
Hair of the badger, castor, musk-rat, hare, and rabbit:										
Germany	46,209	27,062	20,995	30,934	29,375	27,255	73,393	63,243	37,645	.....
Belgium	34,534	61,548	36,879	46,488	136,423	59,028	29,156	59,818	163,613	98,531
United Kingdom	50,177	69,206	115,517	79,274	154,338	115,266	114,567	153,257	118,360	260,297

Portugal	27,713	27,947	29,033	39,391	55,731	35,384	25,979	36,678	26,880	.....
Spain	48,324	43,705	33,555	57,801	35,604	47,462	49,169	32,932	44,693	46,228
Italy	81,263	36,056	69,290	84,896	87,193	59,429	59,102	53,717	57,860	22,702
United States	342,602	289,961	280,737	359,340	376,070	368,938	393,571	426,804	324,486	225,034
Mexico	16,488	32,610	12,646	25,615	22,457	11,173	12,313	16,741	18,916	.....
Brazil	.....	22,421	17,656	19,112	24,614	22,410	28,626	19,034	22,476	24,961
Chile	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,530	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,242	41,588	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,183
Spanish America	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	31,459	6,536	21,758	7,727	7,133	5,278	5,373	14,726	10,963	54,241
Total	678,769	617,072	638,061	750,578	945,935	757,153	816,491	923,533	825,911	768,172
Value (francs)	10,181,535	8,639,008	6,380,610	6,980,375	10,026,911	7,571,530	8,164,910	9,235,330	7,433,199	6,913,548
Value per unit (francs)	15.00	14.00	10.00	9.30	10.60	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00

Exports of Manufactures of Wool from France.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Carpets of all kinds:	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Germany	24,153	17,568	20,044	20,082	13,659	17,452	7,439	22,970	29,244	22,842
Belgium	84,183	83,750	117,829	137,998	199,977	171,151	153,325	188,861	188,718	164,821
United Kingdom	32,298	23,340	33,604	22,562	21,243	106,794	190,446	192,151	213,254	86,791
Spain	11,116	6,470	7,938	23,781	21,193	25,025	36,563	17,811	31,826	13,228
Italy	22,005	10,848	10,466	11,254	13,769	4,691	6,174	4,891	7,351	.....
Switzerland	13,500	17,767	15,069	6,979	19,628	16,125	29,378	24,022	34,049	26,902
Colombia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534
Turkey	6,467	.....	2,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	.....	5,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,902	.....	.....	12,213	10,605	.....
United States	8,036	5,689	3,934	2,150	3,805	3,468	3,288	6,037	4,353	14,069
Mexico	2,078	2,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,787	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	.....	4,802	8,852	17,161	23,354	.....	.....	.....
Algiers	14,268	16,942	13,061	12,522	23,167	17,520	15,905	.....	27,215	19,327
Tunis	.....	.....	11,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	35,520	33,162	32,614	21,899	21,959	43,256	54,561	84,457	45,390	53,889
Total	253,624	223,859	268,161	264,029	355,154	422,643	520,453	557,200	592,005	402,423
Value (francs)	2,155,804	1,902,801	2,145,288	2,112,232	2,486,078	2,958,501	3,461,012	3,398,920	3,196,827	2,548,825
Value per unit (francs)	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	6.65	6.10	5.40	*a* 6.60
Merinos:										
Germany	6,194	5,141	13,254	8,445	22,894	15,067	12,240	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	121,208	168,766	107,723	122,279	129,623	150,111	189,996	165,418	149,493	150,956
United Kingdom	2,362,604	2,009,854	2,573,196	2,260,490	1,127,168	1,110,563	1,097,474	1,321,738	1,465,456	630,412
Spain	99,425	65,469	75,248	107,092	51,465	101,450	196,237	94,475	69,184	57,084
Italy	67,598	72,414	101,275	101,700	127,246	89,348	12,468	15,816	18,713	.....
Greece	26,565	12,082	13,518	18,138	26,665	37,097	36,273	28,096	28,011	.....
Turkey	63,763	80,793	94,133	77,094	109,012	147,580	135,320	119,701	98,256	187,596
Egypt	29,009	28,686	57,706	35,583	40,445	63,054	52,602	46,674	37,575	68,321

Austria	.....	10,210	5,590	.....	3,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English East Africa	7,011	7,262	.....	6,960	4,928	14,654	23,964	16,544	14,234	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	801	2,401	666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English Indies	6,261	18,407	7,943	8,264	4,176	15,084	15,375	10,974	10,404	.....
Philippine	6,477	6,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,215	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	25,462	6,537	6,030	.....	4,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,768	27,289	29,188	18,365	.....
United States	31,412	3,223	15,844	42,647	3,348	8,292	.....	.....	.....	30,404
New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,277	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	29,879	28,589	36,838	41,340	22,205	31,501	12,086	29,702	24,909	.....
Uruguay	9,349	.....	5,933	5,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	29,453	33,329	36,178	35,785	15,944	14,534	7,153	.....	16,009	.....
Chile	9,559	.....	.....	8,224	.....	19,726	13,957	.....	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,327	12,765	10,603	11,127	36,726
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,199	15,550	11,728	9,090	46,544
Cochin China	17,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,621	.....	.....	.....
Australia	.....	5,032	2,981	5,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algiers	11,028	15,644	7,678	10,521	15,625	22,619	.....	.....	22,207	.....
Reunion Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,377	36,450	23,537	.....	26,240
Other countries	39,297	35,933	23,515	21,825	19,853	84,398	46,844	49,861	58,807	219,191
Total	2,998,918	2,613,761	3,185,384	2,920,208	1,738,587	1,990,749	1,961,441	1,982,270	2,051,880	1,453,474
Value (francs)	40,935,231	32,802,700	31,535,802	29,932,132	17,820,517	19,907,490	22,066,211	20,813,835	19,082,484	11,627,79
Value per unit (francs)	13.65	12.55	9.90	10.25	10.25	10.00	11.25	10.50	9.30	8.00
Cloths, cassimeres, and other kersey and fulled:										
Austria-Hungary	133,666	97,815	48,719	.....	.....	46,263	36,121	56,075	62,538	46,766
Belgium	539,025	739,212	897,935	1,298,689	1,129,839	747,462	598,544	565,586	808,829	777,214
Germany	384,122	368,649	347,989	350,112	293,348	503,313	285,083	328,803	312,157	269,336
Greece	85,080	57,055	67,040	35,568	62,121	32,831	52,563	78,580	83,950	21,378
Italy	322,368	220,126	245,693	293,873	355,478	142,210	144,404	413,971	473,653	378,472

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL FROM FRANCE—Continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Cloths, cassimeres, and other kersey and fulled—Continued.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Netherlands	41,386	84,186								68,412
Portugal	60,749	99,851	109,284	141,998	88,772	96,156	66,726	48,220		
Spain	769,084	714,987	776,960	826,978	641,615	480,389	501,997	408,893	623,692	310,598
Switzerland	385,148	390,407	480,607	528,842	535,184	585,778	519,580	398,785	379,445	367,796
Turkey	186,863	117,710	135,140	173,630	248,720	194,840	205,052	255,524	233,106	208,218
United Kingdom	622,570	1,173,454	1,798,057	4,487,086	4,260,148	4,868,028	5,841,018	5,611,366	5,203,281	6,880,078
English Mediterranean Possessions					28,781					
United States	244,479	242,162	197,851	280,495	345,857	350,118	450,620	950,033	350,903	508,095
Mexico	125,544	79,691	78,602	120,956	127,504	284,326	256,109	242,371	195,874	124,454
St. Thomas	80,126	66,614								10,454
Martinique							18,774			
Guadaloupe				1,904						
Spanish America								38,860	18,328	
Argentine Republic	551,718	647,121	609,583	438,476	386,699	209,960	229,880	209,619	122,249	336,721
Brazil	107,799	95,311	113,513	125,520	122,875	144,190	115,204	136,947	167,520	272,621
Chile	120,304	82,928	36,785	58,269	54,342	101,697	60,216	74,082	89,961	139,840
Colombia	135,866	129,973	45,999	105,034	142,498	256,054	232,099	247,957	182,107	112,065
Peru	80,585	138,048	44,678	47,488	41,798	85,176	47,602	88,431	85,575	75,522
Uruguay			26,182				58,097	83,119	9,928	76,616
Venezuela								44,644	20,056	
British East Indies				49,474	33,431		18,720	36,934	27,901	
French										85,143
Dutch			1,387							
French Indo-China						18,472				
New Caledonia							24,805			
Japan				58,618	152,868	55,950		27,909		84,196
China					23,694					

Roumania							36,845	35,995	50,240	79,869
Africa, British									4,120	
Egypt	43,050	24,789	38,856	30,243	45,450	21,577	13,160	15,905	57,129	27,129
Tunis		44,061	34,948	28,164		22,746	31,199	50,887	33,283	46,447
Algiers	446,448	305,068	272,058	417,060	217,605	241,921	292,844	328,474	200,142	292,279
Barbary States	87,000					19,966	14,518			
Africa, other									1,181	
Other countries	214,971	249,134	197,802	208,640	242,844	244,333	211,650	199,343	112,512	132,985
Total	5,768,542	6,118,347	6,599,117	10,106,867	9,576,441	9,698,746	10,363,430	11,127,313	9,758,655	11,662,639
Value (francs)	80,759,588	82,597,685	87,785,521	138,969,421	134,070,174	130,933,071	147,678,878	158,564,210	134,181,506	154,529,967
Value per unit (francs)	14.00	13.50	13.00	13.75	14.00	13.50	14.25	14.25	13.75	13.25
Other stuffs of mohair:										
For furniture—										
Austria	7,531									(a)
Sweden		7,355								
Germany	13,344	15,495	25,224	17,969	27,375	12,917	14,489	119,116	53,707	
Belgium	6,699	39,942	40,758	18,621	70,277	22,709	18,647	81,262	18,341	
United Kingdom	9,647	43,148	15,939	51,294	7,590	27,453	9,497	25,853	7,506	
Netherlands			9,691							
Spain									11,568	
Portugal						10,390				
Italy				9,477	7,810		13,023	46,544	4,937	
United States	15,142	34,021	41,110	36,155	55,284	167,553	92,370	24,248	13,141	
Argentine Republic						37,360	29,048	12,706		
Other countries	11,952	28,282	49,480	23,535	45,609	47,786	71,662	38,483	37,879	
Total	64,305	168,243	182,202	156,651	213,945	326,168	248,736	198,212	147,079	
Value (francs)	610,898	1,598,308	1,639,818	1,409,859	1,925,505	2,772,428	2,263,496	1,803,729	1,323,711	
Value per unit (francs)	9.50	9.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.50	8.75	9.10	9.00	
Other:										
Germany	119,028	134,982	170,210	114,309	113,782	101,476	139,823	159,417	126,697	
Netherlands	53,414	48,906	56,781	61,515	66,284	118,413	106,448	133,316	129,445	
Belgium	272,523	332,161	337,460	787,018	536,231	931,060	1,117,376	972,719	1,132,239	
United Kingdom	1,379,356	1,663,584	2,600,411	2,223,733	2,114,105	2,470,290	2,551,308	2,396,621	3,166,927	

a Different classification. See following table.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL FROM FRANCE—Continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	a 1892
Other stuffs of mohair—Cont'd.										
Other—Continued—	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Portugal	68,435	53,507	47,645	59,047	78,196	82,728	132,910	138,841	95,915	.....
Spain	296,619	247,330	413,503	238,759	230,579	186,858	244,486	133,981	47,337	.....
Italy	494,637	504,529	579,157	494,196	598,053	236,962	226,895	260,431	308,002	.....
Switzerland	50,625	27,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,517	107,267	57,688	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,333	44,207	32,745	41,333	.....
Egypt	.....	14,860	.....	.....	16,671	.....	.....	.....	760	.....
China	27,112	26,418	.....	.....	44,677	50,791	17,408	20,221	.....	.....
Japan	131,402	84,601	79,231	126,354	148,527	257,221	352,702	583,093	401,967	.....
United States	1,240,392	895,724	785,789	1,191,880	2,433,378	2,467,171	1,848,622	1,245,031	866,922	.....
Spanish America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,902	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	65,294	64,853	83,376	85,619	28,373	13,977	14,808	.....
British Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,538	28,052	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	.....	.....	.....	45,295	53,486	54,803	17,003	15,906	56,171	.....
Uruguay	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,629	14,097	15,671	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	77,461	82,282	72,972	97,451	129,039	163,675	85,757	65,961	132,332	.....
Chile	63,137	36,193	33,576	64,980	81,303	29,065	27,490	.....	.....	.....
Argentine	94,043	130,682	103,503	96,726	217,168	221,610	121,251	34,703	23,689	.....
Peru	.....	.....	.....	37,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,571	.....
St. Thomas	.....	.....	31,580	62,369	65,373	63,825	29,272	.....	.....	.....
Algeria	62,622	68,737	46,460	17,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,351	.....
Tonkin	.....	.....	.....	17,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	.....	.....	25,478	23,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillipines	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,505	33,967	22,405	19,813	.....	.....
Cochin China	58,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	210,333	228,705	217,799	154,463	139,199	131,873	97,978	119,521	104,603	.....
Total	4,689,741	4,580,748	5,666,939	5,983,566	7,232,505	7,805,875	7,329,884	6,468,566	6,758,797	.....

Value (francs)	59,325,224	53,823,789	58,086,125	62,827,443	75,941,933	81,956,433	96,021,480	81,502,671	78,402,645	
Value per unit (francs)	12.65	11.75	10.25	10.50	10.50	10.50	13.10	12.60	11.60	
Mixed goods:										
For furniture—										
Germany	3,989		904			5,310	5,578	6,226	11,370	
Belgium	25,397	26,387	58,420	10,276	24,645	13,338	12,552	27,741	39,818	
Italy					4,080					
United Kingdom	8,097	66,671	5,532	112,666	86,245	14,085	5,837	7,167	5,121	
Portugal								8,198		
Spain							7,370			
Turkey	4,768	2,685								
United States	104,751	76,300	19,612	42,462	52,829	37,560	23,146	12,953	9,196	
Chile	22,648	4,592								
Brazil			1,291							
Mexico				8,823						
Other countries	5,637	7,824	1,163	5,244	14,841	15,017	5,770	8,581	1,361	
Total	165,287	130,456	85,922	174,471	182,640	85,310	60,253	70,866	66,866	
Value (francs)	3,239,625	2,387,345	1,512,227	3,053,242	2,995,296	1,369,226	970,073	1,062,990	1,002,990	
Value per unit (francs)	19.6	18.30	17.60	17.50	16.40	16.05	16.10	15.00	15.00	
Other:										
Canada			24,770							
Germany	79,831	193,540	278,883	199,213	156,712	182,620	130,892	95,353	62,531	
Netherlands	46,589	41,875	40,392	32,351	25,087	21,085	19,380	30,397		
Belgium	344,911	358,856	336,727	456,432	400,246	246,218	243,825	228,068	167,354	
United Kingdom	695,507	547,059	814,490	665,355	465,547	340,087	360,071	359,261	270,098	
Portugal	91,352	60,583	69,330	79,435	108,494	57,652	91,816	119,536	116,858	
Austria	13,603	33,581	32,815	20,064	18,068	27,272	19,780	24,151		
Spain	332,094	405,105	341,951	305,255	176,187	232,235	341,294	242,790	329,065	
Italy	189,220	153,163	157,879	192,270	208,446	46,871	43,590	40,762	34,034	
Switzerland	83,061	90,758	110,071	46,563	72,200	96,427	105,886	79,839	72,503	
Greece	5,831									
Turkey	20,179	28,874	21,456	6,970	8,338	11,346				

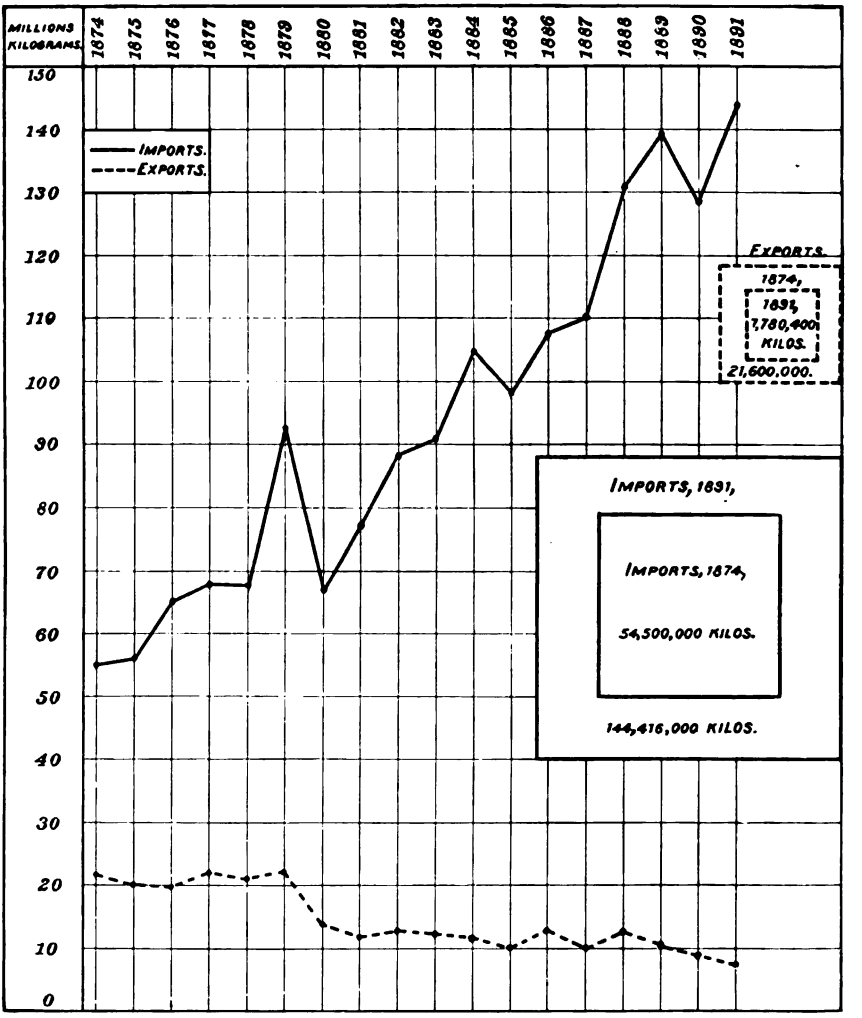
a Different classification. See following table.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL FROM FRANCE—Continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892 a
Mixed goods—Continued.										
Other—Continued.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Egypt	7,330	14,762	10,868	6,828	8,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	2,138,033	1,535,835	1,048,214	652,697	399,379	135,543	307,843	346,369	523,253	.....
Mexico	8,335	5,536	6,863	10,663	22,763	15,926	23,706	35,813	75,926	.....
British Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,225	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,144	39,861	.....
Colombia	21,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,476	32,839	57,497	84,854	.....
Brazil	46,374	61,207	64,058	24,398	71,775	23,798	30,952	40,228	105,583	.....
Chile	23,999	11,683	5,074	.....	.....	10,342	37,098	.....	22,207	.....
Uruguay	.....	17,433	6,863	6,896	10,328	.....	.....	42,006	43,297	.....
Argentine Republic	33,366	30,896	56,606	288,815	321,376	121,838	32,106	109,377	126,786	.....
Algeria	27,129	7,167	7,476	.....	.....	.....	23,951	34,391	30,542	.....
Indies, Dutch	.....	114	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guiana, French	.....	5,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	48,316	30,048	34,596	31,254	45,412	41,761	86,909	96,209	72,223	.....
Total	4,252,604	3,633,277	3,470,422	3,027,459	2,519,306	1,617,497	1,954,253	2,013,191	2,126,986	.....
Value (francs)	125,026,558	103,548,395	98,907,027	86,282,581	70,540,568	44,885,542	52,764,831	54,356,157	51,685,760	.....
Value per unit (francs)	29.40	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.00	27.75	27.00	27.00	24.30	.....

a Different classification. See following table.

GERMAN EMPIRE. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL, 1874–1891.



EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL FROM FRANCE—Continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1892	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1892
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*
Stuffs, all wool, for furniture:		Dress goods, other—Continued.	
Germany	40,461	Italy	251,306
Belgium	25,520	Switzerland	94,891
United Kingdom	32,789	Turkey	23,432
Spain	69,348	Japan	159,065
Italy	42,408	United States	570,747
United States	25,783	Colombia	5,244
Other countries	64,526	Brazil	60,325
Total	300,835	Argentine	54,670
Value (francs)	2,406,680	Chile	36,145
Value per unit (francs)	8.00	Peru	8,754
Dress goods, other:		Haiti	7,453
Germany	127,984	Algeria	6,871
Netherlands	107,640	Other countries	52,138
Belgium	1,426,967	Total	6,179,678
United Kingdon	3,104,632	Value (francs)	66,122,555
Portugal	43,424	Value per unit (francs)	10.70
Spain	37,990		

GERMANY.

The time was when German wool was the leading sort in European markets. About 1818 the German wool-growing interest supplanted the Spanish in the English market, and from that year to about 1843 it held first place. Since that time it has in turn been supplanted by Australasia. Even at the present day, however, German wool is imported into England for the finer qualities of goods and for the making of Saxony flannel. The average number of sheep in Germany from 1859 to 1868 was 28,016,769. In 1873 the number had fallen to 24,999,406, and in 1883 to 19,189,715. With such a decrease in the number of domestic sheep and lambs it is not surprising to find Germany's importance as an exporter of wool decreasing, and as an importer of wool increasing. From 1875 to 1891 the quantities of raw wool imported rose from 56,500,000 kilograms to 144,416,000 kilograms, an increase of 155 per cent. In the same period the imports of woolen yarn did not materially increase 16,300,000 kilograms in 1875, and 17,823,600 kilograms in 1891. The imports of cloth showed a remarkable decrease, falling from 7,033,800 kilograms in 1875 to 1,623,500 kilograms in 1891. The export movement showed a decrease in the exports of raw wool from 19,950,000 kilograms in 1875 to 7,780,400 kilograms in 1891; and an increase in the exports of woolen yarn and woolen manufactures. Of woolen yarn there were exported in 1875 3,870,000 kilograms; in 1891, 6,043,100 kilograms, and of other manufactures 12,900,000 kilograms in 1875 and 22,408,400 kilograms in 1891.

The imports in 1892 of sheeps' wool, the price of each kind as valued by the customs officials, and the exports are shown in the following table:

COUNTRY OF IMPORT OR EXPORT.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.
	Quantity.	Value per unit of quantity.	Quantity.
	Kilograms.	*Marks.*	*Kilograms.*
Belgium	6,707,000	3.00	304,300
Denmark	19,900	1.40	473,000
France	4,311,000	3.30	603,100
United Kingdom	34,214,200	1.83	439,900
Italy	693,700	1.00	143,800
Netherlands	1,688,900	0.92	193,800
Austria-Hungary	2,271,300	1.65	2,874,700
Roumania	79,000	0.90	17,500
Norway	.....	.....	221,900
Russia	1,499,300	1.40	884,800
Switzerland	672,500	1.80	733,000
Sweden	.....	.....	299,900
Spain	.....	.....	12,900
Turkey	12,300	0.80	.....
Hamburg	.....	.....	71,500
United States	879,400	1.90	342,500
Capeland	9,086,000	1.61	.....
Morocco	121,500	0.90	.....
British East Indies	328,900	0.90	.....
Argentine Republic	51,689,400	0.92	.....
Brazil	107,100	1.80	.....
Canada	16,700	1.80	.....
British West Indies	7,900	1.80	.....
Chile	96,600	1.80	.....
Peru	87,800	1.85	.....
Uruguay	277,300	0.92	.....
British Australia	44,150,200	1.82	.....
Total	159,051,300	1.58	7,633,500

TARIFF.

The tariff of the Germanic Union of Customs, as published in MacGregor's Commercial Statistics in 1844, imposed no duties on sheep's wool, raw and combed. The tariff of July 15, 1879, admitted wool, "raw, dyed, painted," free; combed wool was subjected to a duty of 2 marks the 100 kilograms, a merely nominal duty, equivalent to about one-fifth of a cent a pound. It may be of interest to show the wide application given to the free entry of textiles of the wool and hair description: "Alpaca, llama, guanaco, camel, vicuña, Angora, Cashmere, and other goat hair, raw, boiled, hackled, carded, bleached, curled; hare, rabbit, beaver, ape, muskrat, and nutria hair, raw, boiled, hackled, carded, dyed, ground, curled; dog, ox, and other animal hair, raw, etc., with exception of those under No. 11 of the customs tariff;* wool flocks, artificial wool (shoddy, etc.), woolen waste, sheep wool, raw (also washed), carded, bleached, or curled; sheep wool, as well as hair of animals above mentioned of the goat species, dyed or ground."

* Under section No. 11 hair from horses is provided for and admitted free of duty, but human hair, raw, combed, scalded, or dyed, is subject to a duty of 1 mark the kilogram, or about 10 cents a pound.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

STATE OR DIVISION.	Jan. 10, 1873.		Jan. 10, 1883.	Dec. 1, 1892.
	Merino.	Total.		
East Prussia	999,547	1,841,437	1,413,820	936,404
West Prussia	851,425	1,806,056	1,349,253	951,610
City of Berlin	2	726	579	4,120
Brandenburg	1,151,942	2,451,245	1,709,897	1,185,562
Pommerania	1,864,140	3,218,674	2,546,149	1,849,344
Posen	1,365,062	2,629,399	1,892,336	998,463
Silesia	1,355,864	2,143,763	1,309,495	655,249
Saxony	389,971	1,783,727	1,390,915	1,062,269
Schleswig-Holstein	31,726	434,467	320,768	289,667
Hanover	112,443	1,857,080	1,500,501	1,173,875
Westphalia	16,261	484,151	416,761	315,682
Hesse-Nassau	29,074	612,141	554,299	411,328
Rheinland	9,383	392,976	333,731	248,374
Hohensollern	809	10,952	9,471	10,521
Kingdom of Prussia	8,177,649	19,666,794	14,747,975	10,092,568
Bavaria:				
On right of Rhine	77,540	820,374	700,796	939,651
On left of Rhine	417	33,957	37,619	26,121
Kingdom of Bavaria	a 91,825	b 1,342,190	c 1,178,270	965,772
Saxony	108,465	206,883	149,037	104,882
Wurtemburg	22,319	577,290	550,104	384,335
Baden	.....	156,287	131,461	98,369
Hesse	2,040	130,410	101,663	90,939
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	782,505	1,100,048	939,097	939,097
Saxe-Weimar	40,716	212,874	145,442	113,208
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	148,290	221,868	188,078	161,957
Oldenburg	622	194,151	160,937	139,595
Brunswick	69,949	313,165	243,935	178,552
Saxe-Meiningen	14,218	85,000	58,940	44,349
Saxe-Altenburg	6,776	30,771	20,996	14,165
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	24,373	108,424	73,249	58,069
Anhalt	38,049	163,217	130,610	110,107
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	26,004	82,488	54,276	47,420
Schwarzburg-Rudolstalt	13,607	51,918	39,024	29,945
Waldeck	550	59,860	66,704	52,587
Reuss:				
Older	386	4,885	3,440	2,468
Young	4,235	23,010	16,805	10,995
Schaumburg-Lippe	717	6,963	5,022	2,682
Lippe	2,536	56,478	41,011	26,972
Lubeck	1,565	6,531	5,597	4,007
Bremen	41	747	446	1,127
Hamburg	119	6,062	3,810	3,602
Alsace Lorraine	13,934	191,142	129,433	97,293
Total	9,591,490	24,999,406	19,185,362	d13,775,063
Decrease ..... per cent	.....	.....	23·2	28·2
Decrease in twenty years ..... do	.....	.....	.....	44·9

a Includes 13,868 merino sheep in the three administration districts of Franconia.
b Includes 487,859 sheep in the three administration districts of Franconia.
c Includes 439,855 sheep in the three administration districts of Franconia.
d Preliminary figures. The probable final total 13,589,759.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM GERMANY 1875 TO 1891.

IMPORTS.

[One kilogram equals 2·20462 pounds. One mark equals 23.8 cents.]

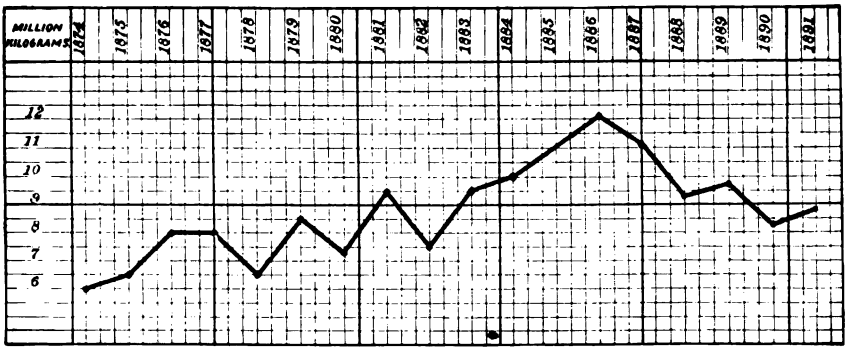
YEARS.	WOOL, RAW.		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
			Woolen yarn.		Cloth.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	100 kilos.	*Marks.*	*100 kilos.*	*Marks.*	*100 kilos.*	*Marks.*
1875	565,000	203,000,000	163,000	103,000,000	70,338	80,350,000
1876	650,000	208,000,000	152,000	89,200,000	67,299	74,430,000
1877	685,000	212,000,000	136,000	74,900,000	57,237	60,352,000
1878	680,000	211,000,000	152,000	79,800,000	50,000	49,000,000
1879	925,000	268,000,000	187,000	94,300,000	69,750	66,206,000
1880	677,500	206,267,000	149,000	93,110,000	23,350	21,339,000
1881	773,700	193,430,000	157,000	84,988,000	21,300	19,972,000
1882	885,000	203,555,000	161,000	83,584,000	14,800	14,342,000
1883	909,693	200,133,000	167,000	80,479,000	12,918	12,439,000
1884	1,056,662	221,899,000	189,980	93,313,000	12,722	11,882,000
1885	987,901	167,943,000	193,178	95,806,000	13,610	11,674,000
1886	1,086,854	217,371,000	202,578	110,471,000	13,548	11,535,000
1887	1,108,466	216,151,000	181,880	94,374,000	12,639	10,778,000
1888	1,315,356	247,287,000	189,813	92,833,000	12,038	10,221,000
1889	1,398,722	279,744,000	215,972	112,629,000	14,292	12,496,000
1890	1,286,139	244,366,000	184,095	92,823,000	15,646	13,109,000
1891	1,444,160	245,507,000	178,236	85,357,000	16,235	12,651,000

EXPORTS.

YEARS.	WOOL, RAW.		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				
			Woolen yarn.		Other manufactures.		Total value manufactures.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
	100 kilos.	*Marks.*	*100 kilos.*	*Marks.*	*100 kilos.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
1875	199,500	.....	38,700	29,400,000	129,000	(a)	.....
1876	199,000	.....	33,700	23,600,000	117,150	(a)	.....
1877	222,500	.....	41,400	27,300,000	169,300	(a)	.....
1878	213,000	.....	50,500	30,300,000	124,800	(a)	.....
1879	225,000	.....	42,000	24,400,000	123,300	(a)	.....
1880	143,250	50,139,000	50,000	32,648,000	167,150	171,161,000	203,809,000
1881	120,850	48,340,000	45,000	29,599,000	184,200	187,086,000	216,685,000
1882	134,500	49,698,000	50,000	34,027,000	192,500	177,579,000	211,606,000
1883	127,216	45,798,000	48,000	30,693,000	198,622	180,146,000	210,839,000
1884	119,140	39,316,000	52,000	32,130,000	214,100	185,102,000	217,232,000
1885	100,952	27,257,000	56,794	36,238,000	206,805	158,363,000	194,601,000
1886	130,323	40,401,000	64,070	44,789,000	223,893	172,339,000	217,128,000
1887	99,651	30,394,000	60,392	39,990,000	235,670	180,027,000	220,017,000
1888	128,383	37,873,000	68,813	42,847,000	233,064	189,748,000	232,595,000
1889	109,178	33,299,000	65,578	43,221,000	205,897	172,622,000	215,843,000
1890	90,141	26,141,000	60,329	39,448,000	223,637	181,408,000	220,856,000
1891	77,804	21,007,000	60,431	36,489,000	224,084	165,802,000	202,291,000

a Not stated.

ITALY. IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL, 1874–1891.



ITALY.

Accepting the estimates of the census returns of 1890 the number of eep in Italy has not materially decreased since 1875. The number as 6,977,104 in 1875 and 6,900,000 in 1890. The domestic product or ip of wool has never been sufficient to meet the wants of the woolen anufacturers. In 1875 6,500,000 kilograms of raw wool were imported, id in 1891 8,992,000 kilograms—showing but little elasticity in the me demand. As little elasticity is shown in the demand for woolen anufactures or for manufactures of wool mixed with cotton. In 1875 e value of woolen manufactures, pure or mixed, was 45,962,000 lire, id in 1891 43,553,000 lire. In 1892 every pound of wool that Italy ported was for domestic consumption; but of the domestic product ere was quite an export, Switzerland taking two-thirds. The prin- pal countries from which wool was imported, in that year, are shown the following table:

COUNTRIES.	Wool in the grease.	Wool washed.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*
Austria-Hungary	105,200	910,900
Belgium	75,000	8,000
France	541,300	1,035,500
Germany	79,600	68,400
United Kingdom	62,700	32,700
Malta	5,100	1,200
Greece	.....	12,900
Russia	10,700	146,500
Spain	39,500	33,300
Switzerland	60,800	11,700
Turkey in Europe	43,000	177,100
Turkey in Asia	.....	7,100
British East Indies	.....	20,400
Egypt	38,600	95,600
Tunis and Tripoli	202,500	26,300
Algeria	6,000	.....
Uruguay	.....	1,500
Argentine Republic	2,202,500	.....
Total	3,472,500	2,589,500
Total exports	1,646,400	251,600

Production and Value of Wool in Italy in 1890.

Provinces and agricultural districts.	Total value of white and black.	White wool.			
		Raw.			Medium price for washed, per kilogram.
		Quantity.	Price per kilogram.	Value.	
Piedmont:	*Lire.*	*Kilograms.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Coni	130 170	99, 900	1. 31	130, 170	2. 56
Turin	637, 202	475, 900	1. 34	637, 202	2. 90
Alessandria	7, 504	5, 835	1. 13	6, 594	2. 60
Novara	98, 270	47, 600	2. 06	98, 270	2. 65
Total	873, 146	628, 535	1. 39	872, 236	2. 52
Lombardy:					
Pavia	16, 500	10, 000	1. 65	16, 500	.....
Como	36, 270	17, 524	2. 07	36, 270	2. 64
Sondrio	106, 000	42, 400	2. 00	84, 800	2. 50
Bergamo	83, 055	41, 367	1. 83	75, 499	2. 30
Brescia	135, 000	90, 000	1. 50	135, 000	.....
Mantua	3, 426	1, 860	1. 84	3, 426	.....
Total	380, 251	203, 151	1. 73	351, 495	2. 48
Venetia:					
Verona	15, 000	15, 000	1. 00	15, 000	.....
Vicenza	86, 458	51, 057	1. 69	86, 458	2. 76
Belluno	64, 390	36, 000	1. 79	64, 390	.....
Eldine	183, 518	81, 778	1. 78	145, 467	3. 44
Treviso	53, 290	30, 800	1. 76	53, 290	2. 53
Venice	51, 918	35, 406	1. 47	51, 918	2. 73
Padua	27, 787	20, 420	1. 37	27, 787	3. 10
Total	482, 361	270, 461	1. 64	444, 310	2. 51
Liguria:					
Porto Maurizio	14, 000	7, 000	2. 00	14, 000	.....
Genoa	164, 525	130, 600	1. 26	164, 525	1. 50
Massa e Carrara	108, 932	43, 960	2. 15	94, 535	2. 56
Total	287, 457	181, 580	1. 50	273, 060	2. 03
Emilia:					
Piacenza	20, 700	15, 000	1. 38	20, 700	2. 50
Parma	31, 500	30, 000	2. 05	31, 500	.....
Reggio nell' Emilia	78, 200	46, 000	1, 70	78, 200	2. 10
Modena	247, 500	90, 000	2. 75	247, 500	.....
Ferrara	54, 000	30, 000	1. 80	54, 000	2. 48
Bologna	147, 500	50, 000	2. 95	147, 500	.....
Ravenna	36, 852	19, 836	1. 86	36, 852	.....
Forli	25, 925	8, 500	3. 05	25, 925	.....
Total	642, 177	289, 336	2. 22	642, 177	2. 33
Marches and Umbria:					
Pasaro and Urbino	200, 508	77, 125	2. 19	168, 718	2. 95
Ancona	190, 750	62, 500	2. 48	155, 000	.....
Macerata	186, 000	74, 400	2. 50	186, 000	.....
Ascoli Piceno	579, 425	254, 000	2. 22	564, 050	2. 25
Perugia	536, 599	269, 441	1. 78	481, 015	2. 37
Total	1, 693, 282	737, 466	2. 11	1, 554, 783	2. 86

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF WOOL IN ITALY IN 1890—Continued.

PROVINCES AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.	Total value of white and black.	WHITE WOOL.			
		Raw.			Medium price for washed, per kilogram.
		Quantity.	Price per kilogram.	Value.	
Tuscany:	*Lire.*	*Kilograms.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Lucca	30,625	12,500	2.45	30,625	.....
Pisa	3,500	5,000	.75	3,500	.....
Leghorn	163	175	1.50	163	.....
Florence	564,451	245,832	2.29	564,451	.....
Arezzo	366,720	152,800	2.40	366,720	.....
Siena	377,120	154,600	2.43	377,120	2.73
Grosseto	1,123,200	456,000	2.34	1,067,040	.....
Total	2,465,779	1,026,907	2.35	2,409,619	2.73
Rome	3,337,650	1,293,500	2.53	3,279,690	3.16
Southern Adriatic:					
Teramo	380,470	146,090	2.27	331,140	2.70
Chieti	41,785	26,900	1.55	41,785	.....
Aquila degli Abruzzi	154,000	84,000	1.83	154,000	2.62
Campobasso	226,085	148,000	1.50	223,245	2.30
Foggia	2,946,822	1,505,600	1.94	2,917,585	.....
Bari delle Puglie	559,820	340,500	1.64	559,820	2.30
Lecce	662,402	305,500	1.51	460,428	2.00
Total	4,991,384	2,556,590	1.83	4,688,013	2.38
Northern Mediterranean:					
Caserta	216,332	93,600	2,31	216,332	.....
Naples	10,000	4,000	2.50	10,000	.....
Benevento	99,900	35,100	2.85	99,900	.....
Avellino	469,849	205,982	1.88	388,243	2.15
Salerno	430,170	165,600	2.60	430,170	.....
Potenza	990,400	514,200	1.93	990,400	.....
Cosenza	724,650	338,280	1.75	592,680	2.00
Catanzaro	265,401	88,202	1.58	139,110	3.20
Reggio di Calabria	427,094	25,825	0.95	24,538	.....
Total	3,233,796	1,470,789	1.97	2,891,373	2.45
Sicily:					
Palermo	632,500	550,000	1.15	632,500	.....
Messina	17,275	14,396	1.20	17,275	1.60
Catania	395,678	380,638	0.90	343,210	1.25
Syracuse	426,417	263,100	0.94	286,657	1.90
Caltanisetta	110,420	129,200	0.85	110,420	.....
Girgenti	58,400	79,950	0.71	56,940	1.13
Trapani	178,300	157,000	1.14	178,300	1.35
Total	1,818,900	1,574,284	1.01	1,585,302	1.45
Sardinia:					
Cagliari	383,503	391,699	0.77	301,864	.....
Sassari	267,560	239,000	0.79	188,050	1.84
Total	651,063	630,699	0.78	489,914	1.84
Grand total	20,857,336	10,863,298	1.79	19,481,972	2.40

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF WOOL IN ITALY IN 1890—Continued.

PROVINCES AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.	BLACK WOOL.			
	Raw.			Medium price for washed, per kilogram.
	Quantity.	Price per kilogram.	Value.	
	Kilograms.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Piedmont:				
Alessandria	865	1.05	910	1.50
Lombardy:				
Sandrio	10,600	2.00	21,200	2.50
Bergamo	4,183	1.83	7,556	2.30
Total	14,783	1.95	28,756	2.40
Venetia:				
Eldine	21,151	1.80	38,051	3.57
Liguria:				
Massa e Carrara	6,750	2.13	14,397	2.28
Marches and Umbria:				
Pasaro and Urbino	11,906	2.67	31,790	3.17
Ancona	12,500	2.86	35,750	.....
Ascoli Piceno	6,100	2.52	15,375	3.40
Perugia	31,492	1.77	55,584	2.24
Total	61,998	2.23	138,499	2.94
Tuscany:				
Grosseto	24,000	2.34	56,160	.....
Rome	27,900	2.08	57,960	3.50
Southern Adriatic:				
Teramo	20,700	2.39	49,330	2.80
Campobasso	1,500	1.89	2,840	2.63
Foggia	14,600	2.00	29,237	.....
Lecce	211,600	1.05	221,964	1.84
Total	248,400	1.22	303,371	2.42
Northern Mediterranean:				
Avellino	30,953	2.64	81,606	.....
Cosenza	65,820	2.00	131,970	.....
Cantanzaro	84,052	1.50	126,291	2.20
Reggio di Calabria	2,880	.89	2,556	.....
Total	183,705	1.86	342,423	2.20
Sicily:				
Catania	57,862	.91	52,468	.....
Syracuse	219,800	.82	179,760	1.74
Girgenti	2,050	.71	1,460	1.13
Total	279,712	.84	233,688	1.44
Sardinia:				
Cagliari	115,051	.71	81,639	.....
Sassari	124,600	.64	79,510	1.14
Total	239,651	.67	161,149	1.14
Grand total	1,108,865	1.24	1,375,364	2.34

Prior to the unification of Italy each principality had a tariff of its own, and the commercial importance of all combined was not sufficient to warrant a detail of the duties of each. The general tariff law of 1878 made wool "natural, washed, carded, dyed, waste or refuse wool," free of duty. A new general law was passed July 14, 1887, and introduced a more complex system of levying duties, as follows:

WOOL, ETC.	Duty.	Per pound.
Wool:		
Natural, unwashed or washed	Free	
Artificial (shoddy)	8 lire per 100 kilograms	$0.008
Dyed	10 lire per 100 kilograms	.01
Carded, undyed	....do	.01
Combed, undyed	15 lire per 100 kilograms	.015
Carded, dyed	20 lire per 100 kilograms	.02
Combed, dyed	25 lire per 100 kilograms	.025
Artificial (shoddy, dyed)	8 lire per 100 kilograms	.008
Refuse and waste	Free	
Horse and similar hair:		
Raw	Free	
Dyed	10 lire per 100 kilograms	.01
Curled	17 lire per 100 kilograms	.017
Other animal hair:		
Raw	Free	
Dyed	10 lire per 100 kilograms	.01

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO ITALY 1874 TO 1891.

[One kilogram equals 2.20462 pounds. One lire equals 19.3 cents.]

YEARS.	WOOL, RAW.		MANUFACTURES OF PURE WOOL.		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL MIXED WITH COTTON.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Values.
	Kilograms.	*Lire.*	*Quintals.*	*Lire.*	*Quintals.*	*Lire.*
1874	6,051,000	27,232,000	a 42,012	41,471,000	(b)	
1875	6,500,000	27,952,000	a 50,088	45,962,000	(b)	
1876	8,065,000	34,681,000	a 50,072	45,197,000	(b)	
1877	8,010,000	34,445,000	a 46,748	41,982,000	(b)	
1878	6,539,009	28,116,000	a 39,987	51,983,000	(b)	
1879	8,539,000	34,155,000	21,607	29,737,000	12,717	12,112,000
1880	7,328,000	30,780,000	23,922	33,895,000	16,139	14,769,000
1881	9,536,000	38,143,000	36,761	43,331,000	19,499	15,017,000
1882	7,508,000	30,034,000	31,642	37,890,000	15,237	12,101,000
1883	9,540,000	31,974,000	36,398	41,739,000	16,036	12,038,000
1884	10,071,000	29,416,000	42,467	45,120,000	19,023	12,915,000
1885	11,111,000	29,013,000	41,628	41,807,000	18,631	11,618,000
1886	12,143,000	33,609,000	39,042	42,400,000	13,376	8,951,000
1887	11,128,000	27,625,000	45,619	48,801,000	18,122	11,483,000
1888	9,379,000	23,906,000	a 37,360	37,329,000	(b)	
1889	9,759,000	29,738,000	a 41,940	46,145,000	(b)	
1890	8,223,000	27,149,000	a 43,287	48,817,000	(b)	
1891	8,992,000	25,490,000	a 42,079	43,553,000	(b)	

a Includes manufactures of wool and cotton. b Included in manufacture of pure wool.

NETHERLANDS.

GENERAL IMPORTS OF WOOL.

Quantity (kilograms).

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Africa, east coast	.....	.....	.....	.....	429,671
Argentine Republic	.....	16,230	75,537	.....	.....
Australia	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Belgium	9,552,978	7,632,961	7,788,753	7,626,728	7,840,203
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	10,810	3,680
British East Indies	13,750	.....	111,500	10,775	150
Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,918
Curacao	914	.....	.....	1,766	.....
Denmark	13,528	31,116	16,142	9,957	3,846
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	5,635	12,200	.....
France	157,349	230,946	55,164	56,947	141,072
Germany: Bremen	.....	687	.....	1,177	.....
Hamburg	37,629	64,611	54,470	48,656	85,846
Prussia	3,574,960	3,722,426	4,231,889	3,489,704	4,269,526
Greece	.....	.....	975	.....	.....
Italy	164	5,808	3,488	47,071	.....
Peru and Bolivia	11,236	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	170	90	990	30	.....
Russia: Baltic and White seas	1,020	13,265	.....	25,809	2,162
Black Sea	.....	3,390	9,700	1,330,144	747,575
Spain	7,875	22,490	106	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	78,990	494	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	1,249	67,260	4,590
United Kingdom	18,842,325	19,509,931	19,873,652	25,430,538	35,629,252
United States	.....	.....	4,850	922	.....
Total	32,213,898	31,253,951	32,313,040	38,170,998	49,182,591

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Quantity (kilograms).

Long wool—					
Argentine	.....	16,230	31,460	.....	.....
Australia	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Belgium	1,390,565	1,526,158	1,296,555	1,227,469	1,412,355
Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,918
Denmark	8,171	.....	120	.....	.....
France	1,075	4,907	1,073	986	.....
Germany: Hamburg	3,096	8,913	10,731	4,097	300
Prussia	384,004	347,567	594,768	736,648	589,728
Italy	.....	735	.....	.....	.....
Java	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
Russia on Black Sea	.....	.....	9,700	.....	.....
Spain	.....	425	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	4,566,021	3,197,193	3,722,368	9,168,181	3,879,146
Total	6,352,932	5,102,123	5,667,025	11,137,391	5,907,057

NETHERLANDS—Continued.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION—Continued.

Value (gulden).

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Long wool—					
Argentine	.....	19,476	37,751	.....	.....
Australia	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Belgium	1,668,678	1,831,384	1,555,866	1,472,963	1,694,826
Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,902
Denmark	9,805	.....	144	.....	.....
France	1,290	5,888	1,288	1,183	.....
Germany: Hamburg	3,715	10,695	12,877	4,916	1,080
Prussia	460,805	417,080	712,723	883,978	767,686
Italy	.....	882	.....	.....	.....
Java	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Russia on Black Sea	.....	.....	11,640	.....	.....
Spain	.....	510	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	5,479,225	3,836,632	4,466,842	11,001,817	4,854,975
Total	7,623,518	6,122,547	6,800,430	13,364,869	7,148,469
Value per unit	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20

Quantity (kilograms).

Wool, combed:					
Australia	.....	.....	78,990	.....	.....
Belgium	1,366	20	15,000	88,758	50,277
Denmark	5,351	31,116	16,022	9,936	3,846
France	.....	9,018	.....	.....	.....
Germany: Hamburg	.....	.....	1,546	274	71
Prussia	39,411	65,624	33,820	18,938	21,117
Italy	.....	5,073	.....	2,749	2,749
Russia on Black Sea	.....	3,390	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	21,420	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	1,049	50	40
United Kingdom	136,038	204,291	216,781	67,047	244,922
Total	182,166	339,952	363,208	187,752	323,022

Value (gulden).

Wool, combed:					
Australia	.....	.....	197,475	.....	.....
Belgium	3,415	50	37,500	221,895	125,692
Denmark	13,377	77,790	40,055	24,840	9,615
France	.....	22,545	.....	.....	.....
Germany: Hamburg	.....	.....	3,865	685	177
Prussia	98,528	264,060	84,550	47,345	52,793
Italy	.....	12,683	.....	6,872	6,873
Russia on Black Sea	.....	8,475	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	53,550	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	2,622	125	100
United Kingdom	340,095	510,728	541,953	167,618	612,305
Total	455,415	949,881	908,020	469,380	807,555
Value per unit	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

NETHERLANDS—Continued.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION—Continued.

Quantity (kilograms).

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool, short:					
Argentine	.....	.....	44,077	.....	.....
Belgium	62,260	10,189	1,690	114	9,870
Curaçao	914	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	20,579	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany, Prussia	110,079	130,342	142,107	238,469	414,144
Spain	.....	.....	456	.....	.....
United Kingdom	10,248,197	12,201,513	12,028,785	12,095,994	21,075,630
Total	10,442,029	12,342,044	12,717,115	12,334,577	21,499,644

Value (gulden).

Wool, short:					
Argentine	.....	.....	52,892	.....	.....
Belgium	74,712	12,227	2,028	137	11,844
Curaçao	1,097	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	24,695	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany, Prussia	132,095	156,410	170,528	286,163	496,973
Spain	.....	.....	547	.....	.....
United Kingdom	12,297,836	14,641,815	14,434,542	14,515,193	25,290,756
Total	12,530,435	14,810,452	14,660,537	14,801,493	25,799,573
Total per unit	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20

Quantity (kilograms).

Wool waste:					
Belgium	746,498	819,948	668,625	610,567	690,278
Germany: Hamburg	19,209	2,518	.....	.....	.....
Prussia	26,818	29,394	76,833	22,706	940
Italy	.....	.....	8,438	44,322	.....
United Kingdom	367,372	531,044	513,253	626,144	716,894
Total	1,159,897	1,382,904	1,262,149	1,303,739	1,348,112

Value (gulden).

Wool waste:					
Belgium	223,949	245,984	200,587	183,176	189,063
Germany: Hamburg	5,763	755	.....	.....	.....
Prussia	8,045	8,818	23,050	6,812	282
Italy	.....	.....	1,031	13,297	.....
United Kingdom	110,212	159,314	153,976	187,843	215,068
Total	347,969	414,871	378,644	391,122	404,433
Value per unit	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

NETHERLANDS—Continued.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION—Continued.

Quantity (kilograms).

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Shoddy:					
Belgium	156,083	191,671	205,464	261,152	214,269
France	.....	.....	.....	223	.....
Germany: Hamburg	.....	14,390	9,530	14,226	6,030
Prussia	969,118	988,575	1,001,630	927,288	1,039,073
United Kingdom	244,870	287,579	265,023	153,979	154,308
Total	1,370,021	1,482,215	1,481,647	1,356,868	1,413,671

Value (gulden).

Shoddy:					
Belgium	7,802	9,584	10,273	13,058	10,713
France	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Germany: Hamburg	.....	719	476	711	301
Prussia	48,456	49,429	50,081	46,364	51,954
United Kingdom	12,243	14,379	13,251	7,699	7,715
Total	68,501	74,111	74,081	67,843	70,683
Value per unit	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

GENERAL EXPORTS.

Quantity (kilograms).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool:					
Africa, west coast	.....	11,418	17,403	.....	.....
Austria	.....	971	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	11,509,074	13,194,534	12,222,150	11,418,377	23,628,145
Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	.....	5,703	.....
Denmark	164	171	645	480	.....
France	.....	116,527	373,049	168,175	2,724
Germany: Bremen	170	730	413	87,524	4,290
Hamburg	24,297	7,662	13,910	219,237	1,852,641
Prussia	15,490,575	11,665,153	13,727,198	16,091,337	17,783,445
Greece	.....	.....	8,430	.....	51,471
Java	.....	4,680	2,699	747	.....
Norway	.....	3,111	7,440	7,911	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	6,239	77,197	16,004
Russia on North and White	44,673	.....	3,438	2,749	.....
Sweden	.....	4,252	.....	253	1,033
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,760
United Kingdom	1,091,830	937,189	503,667	1,779,372	1,502,080
United States	256,606	266,786	258,312	322,414	749,262
Total	28,327,395	26,213,184	27,145,493	30,131,476	45,596,855

NETHERLANDS—Continued.

SPECIAL EXPORTS.

Quantity (kilograms).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Long wool:					
Belgium	9,166,276	10,969,942	9,734,952	8,569,160	5,542,337
France	.....	.....	3,884	273	36
Germany: Bremen	.....	30	.....	.....	610
Hamburg	1,224	2,290	514	600	.....
Prussia	3,465,047	2,461,524	4,232,354	5,678,089	4,476,920
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,547
Java	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Norway	.....	3,111	3,190	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	31,342	4,089
Russia on White Sea	33,621	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	4,252	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	367,904	255,125	112,348	130,916	128,357
United States	24,635	.....	.....	.....	48,000
Total	13,058,707	13,716,974	14,087,242	14,411,371	10,220,376

Value (gulden).

Long wool:					
Belgium	10,999,531	13,187,931	11,681,942	10,282,992	6,651,405
France	.....	.....	4,661	328	43
Germany: Bremen	.....	876	.....	.....	732
Hamburg	1,469	2,748	617	720	.....
Prussia	4,158,056	2,953,829	5,078,825	6,813,696	5,372,304
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,456
Java	.....	.....	.....	600	.....
Norway	.....	3,733	3,828	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	38,210	4,853
Russia on White	40,345	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	5,102	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	441,485	306,150	134,818	157,099	154,028
United States	29,562	.....	.....	.....	57,600
Total	15,670,448	16,460,369	16,904,691	17,293,645	12,264,451
Value per unit	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20

Quantity (kilograms).

Wool, combed:					
Belgium	1,962	26,633	9,601	19,390	16,284
Germany: Bremen	.....	.....	413	.....	.....
Hamburg	.....	.....	436	50	.....
Prussia	1,967,531	1,448,490	588,136	2,196,828	103,271
Greece	.....	.....	3,901	.....	14,024
Norway	.....	.....	1,478	3,200	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	22,502	9,946
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,760
United Kingdom	258,737	276,998	71,937	115,496	255,849
United States	10,973	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,239,203	1,752,121	675,902	2,357,466	405,134

NETHERLANDS—Continued.

SPECIAL EXPORTS—Continued.

Value (gulden).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool, combed:					
Belgium	4,905	66,582	24,009	48,475	40,710
Germany: Bremen	.....	.....	1,033	.....	.....
Hamburg	.....	.....	1,090	125	.....
Prussia	4,918,827	3,621,225	1,470,340	5,492,070	258,178
Greece	.....	.....	9,752	.....	35,060
Norway	.....	.....	3,695	8,000	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	56,255	24,865
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,400
United Kingdom	646,843	692,495	179,843	288,745	639,622
United States	27,432	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,598,007	4,380,302	1,689,755	5,893,670	1,012,835
Value per unit	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50

Quantity (kilograms).

Wool, short:					
Belgium	414,197	514,296	925,980	1,355,736	15,905,010
Denmark	.....	.....	645	.....	.....
Germany: Hamburg	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Prussia	113,014	246,714	347,811	389,067	799,204
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,119
Portugal	.....	.....	5,566	.....	.....
United Kingdom	61,833	9,611	16,106	12,433	12,111
Total	589,044	770,621	1,296,308	1,757,236	16,807,444

Value (gulden).

Wool, short:					
Belgium	497,036	617,155	1,111,176	1,626,883	19,194,012
Denmark	.....	.....	774	.....	.....
Germany: Hamburg	.....	.....	240	.....	.....
Prussia	135,617	296,057	417,373	466,880	959,045
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,343
Portugal	.....	.....	6,679	.....	.....
United Kingdom	74,200	11,533	19,327	14,920	14,538
Total	706,853	924,745	1,555,569	2,108,683	20,168,938
Value per unit	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20

Quantity (kilograms).

Wool waste:					
Belgium	213,723	202,154	246,797	213,473	207,792
Germany: Hamburg	6,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussia	170,164	231,597	256,521	172,973	267,626
Greece	.....	.....	3,409	.....	2,974
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	20,603	.....
Russia on White	6,100	.....	3,438	2,749	.....
United Kingdom	88,111	68,649	53,702	7,093	1,739
Total	484,148	502,400	563,867	416,951	480,131

NETHERLANDS—Continued.

SPECIAL EXPORTS—Continued.

Value (gulden.)

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool waste:					
Belgium	64,117	60,646	74,039	64,042	62,338
Germany: Hamburg	1,815	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussia	51,049	69,479	76,956	51,892	80,288
Greece	.....	.....	1,023	.....	892
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	6,199	.....
Russia on White	1,830	.....	1,031	825	.....
United Kingdom	26,433	20,595	16,111	2,128	522
Total	145,244	150,720	169,160	125,086	144,040
Value per unit	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3

Quantity (kilograms.)

Shoddy:					
Belgium	152,984	51,722	45,262	81,019	52,849
France	.....	1,872	861	.....	688
Germany: Hamburg	8,040	183	8,854	.....	2,182
Prussia	278,841	46,665	399,581	67,560	180,042
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	813
Norway	.....	.....	.....	1,994	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	253	592
United Kingdom	49,917	12,600	28,426	57,923	154,511
Total	489,782	113,042	477,984	208,749	391,677

Value (gulden.)

Shoddy:					
Belgium	7,649	2,586	2,263	4,051	2,642
France	.....	91	43	.....	34
Germany: Hamburg	402	9	193	.....	109
Prussia	13,942	2,333	19,979	3,378	9,002
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Norway	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	13	89
United Kingdom	2,496	630	1,421	2,896	7,726
Total	24,489	5,649	23,899	10,438	19,584
Value per unit	0·5	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·05

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE NETHERLANDS, 1866 TO 1891.

[One kilogram equals 2·20462 pounds. One gulden equals ∞9.7 cents.]

YEARS.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	Wool, raw.		Value of wool manufactures.		Wool, raw.		Value of wool manufactures.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Yarn.	Other manufactures.	Quantities.	Values.	Yarn.	Other manufactures.
	Kilos.	*Gulden.*	*Gulden.*	*Gulden.*	*Kilos.*	*Gulden.*	*Gulden.*	*Gulden.*
1866	5,444,000	6,532,000	8,418,000	9,929,000	5,701,000	6,841,000	1,331,000	8,408,000
1867	6,728,000	8,073,000	8,397,000	11,746,000	5,883,000	7,059,000	1,307,000	10,445,000
1868	7,148,000	8,577,000	9,015,000	13,397,000	7,694,000	9,233,000	1,221,000	11,693,000
1869	8,689,000	10,416,000	9,179,000	13,026,000	8,419,000	10,104,000	1,374,000	11,529,000
1870	8,195,000	9,834,000	9,140,000	13,196,000	6,652,000	7,983,000	1,308,000	11,364,000
1871	7,849,000	9,419,000	10,371,000	14,290,000	9,864,000	11,837,000	1,659,000	8,252,000
1872	7,649,000	9,179,000	11,384,000	13,275,000	6,979,000	8,375,000	3,310,000	7,043,000
1873	9,284,000	11,141,000	11,633,000	15,103,000	6,431,000	7,718,000	4,038,000	6,862,000
1874	8,007,000	9,608,000	17,436,000	11,604,000	6,835,000	8,201,000	10,936,000	4,503,000
1875	8,951,000	10,742,000	14,493,000	11,653,000	7,520,000	9,024,000	9,477,000	4,520,000
1876	10,744,000	10,430,000	14,490,000	11,325,000	9,869,000	10,406,000	10,572,000	4,268,000
1877	9,763,000	8,363,000	12,521,000	11,486,000	7,760,000	7,543,000	5,691,000	4,296,000
1878	8,582,000	8,116,000	13,912,000	10,855,000	7,616,000	7,060,000	6,488,000	4,581,000
1879	9,114,000	8,872,000	15,549,000	10,037,000	7,525,000	7,344,000	7,116,000	3,754,000
1880	9,698,000	8,730,000	10,810,000	10,284,000	9,239,000	9,125,000	6,085,000	5,882,000
1881	11,453,000	11,050,000	12,000,000	10,014,000	8,911,000	10,197,000	6,640,000	5,634,000
1882	11,912,000	11,888,000	13,423,000	9,943,000	8,462,000	9,475,000	8,151,000	5,601,000
1883	16,059,000	17,007,000	11,903,000	9,140,000	12,485,000	14,719,000	9,258,000	5,213,000
1884	20,172,000	21,555,000	12,814,000	7,842,000	17,203,000	20,495,000	7,126,000	4,913,000
1885	18,213,000	19,091,000	12,813,000	7,119,000	14,222,000	16,822,000	8,749,000	3,773,000
1886	21,605,000	22,589,000	12,233,000	6,584,000	19,019,000	22,494,000	7,595,000	5,513,000
1887	20,392,000	21,848,000	10,861,000	6,384,000	15,361,000	17,906,000	7,123,000	4,353,000
1888	19,508,000	21,026,000	11,482,000	6,122,000	16,861,000	22,145,000	10,073,000	4,890,000
1889	20,649,000	22,272,000	13,470,000	5,967,000	16,742,000	21,916,000	11,089,000	5,511,000
1890	18,247,000	22,369,000	10,548,000	5,631,000	16,059,000	20,150,000	10,522,000	6,004,000
1891	23,660,000	28,636,000	10,397,000	5,825,000	18,526,000	25,296,000	10,419,000	7,565,000

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.[a]

The importance of Norway and Sweden in the wool industry is secondary and quite unimportant. A few manufactures of goat hair are exported to the United States each year, and similar returns are occasionally met in the commercial reports of other countries. There is a woolen industry, but it is fed by imports of wools, and the products are chiefly for home consumption. The number of animals at different periods was:

YEARS.	NORWAY.		SWEDEN.	
	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.	Sheep and lambs.	Goats.
1865	1,705,394	290,985	.....	.....
1867	.....	.....	1,622,000	.....
1875	1,686,306	322,861	.....	.....
1880	.....	.....	1,457,462	107,663
1887	.....	.....	1,377,685	90,548
1888	.....	.....	1,349,807	87,077
1889	.....	.....	1,338,193	83,092
1890	1,412,295	272,721	1,350,804	86,980

[a] See Sweden, p. 559.

In 1890, Norway imported 1,144,000 kilograms of wool, valued at 2,861,000 kroner; and Sweden imported 2,375,131 kilograms, valued at 7,492,000 kroner.

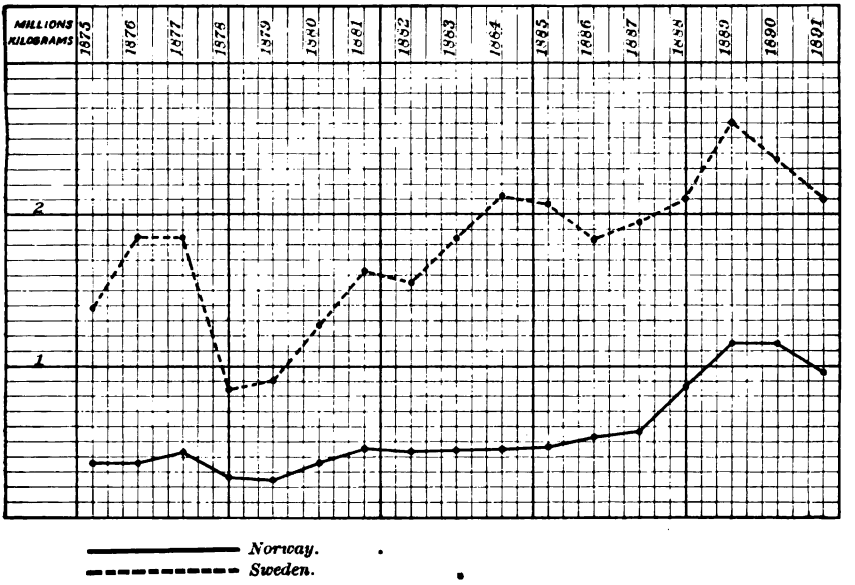
NORWAY.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO NORWAY, 1874 TO 1884.

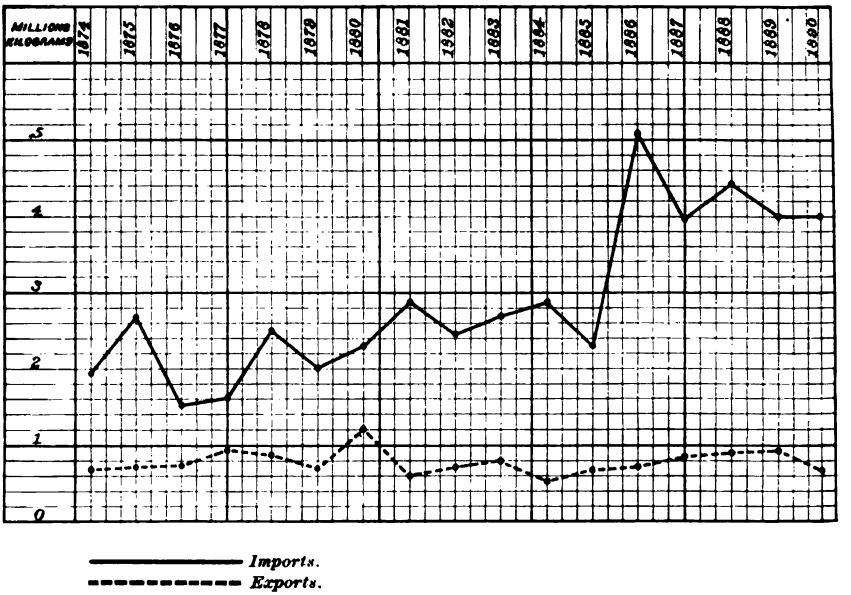
[One kilogram equals 2·20462 pounds. One kroner equals 26.8 cents.]

YEARS.	WOOL, RAW.		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
			Yarn.		Other.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	Kilograms.	*Kroner.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kroner.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kroner.*
1874	.....	1,094,000	.....	.....	.....	14,488,000
1875	367,000	1,018,000	.....	.....	1,171,000	12,713,000
1876	363,000	1,002,000	.....	.....	962,000	9,465,000
1877	425,000	1,221,000	.....	.....	1,244,000	11,038,000
1878	276,000	767,000	.....	.....	986,000	8,324,000
1879	240,000	632,000	.....	.....	902,000	7,370,000
1880	360,000	1,080,000	152,000	921,000	1,149,000	10,482,000
1881	446,000	1,171,000	175,000	966,000	1,273,000	11,340,000
1882	415,000	1,107,000	207,000	1,138,000	1,362,000	12,869,000
1883	433,000	1,149,000	232,000	1,205,000	1,380,000	10,871,000
1884	455,000	1,136,000	248,000	1,223,000	1,483,000	11,734,000
1885	470,000	940,000	316,000	1,412,000	1,307,000	9,409,000
1886	514,000	1,131,000	361,000	1,628,000	1,288,000	9,328,000
1887	578,000	1,330,000	313,000	1,411,000	1,195,000	8,293,000
1888	870,000	2,089,000	426,000	1,897,000	1,354,000	8,759,000
1889	1,148,000	2,871,000	486,000	2,062,000	1,669,000	10,895,000
1890	1,144,000	2,861,000	500,000	2,100,000	1,772,000	11,620,000
1891	979,000	2,252,000	467,000	1,848,000	1,663,000	10,437,000

NORWAY AND SWEDEN. IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL, 1875–1891.



PORTUGAL. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW WOOLS, 1874–1890.



PORTUGAL.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM PORTUGAL, 1874 TO 1890.*a*

[One kilogram equals 2·20462 pounds. One milreis equals $1.08.]

YEARS.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.	
	Wool, raw.		Manufactures of wool.		Wool, raw.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	Kilograms.	*Milreis.*	*Kilograms.*	*Milreis.*	*Kilograms.*	*Milreis.*
1874	1,992,000	671,000	632,000	1,654,000	652,400	217,000
1875	2,624,000	836,000	806,000	2,148,000	723,800	224,900
1876	1,559,000	601,000	678,000	1,797,000	752,400	201,500
1877	1,629,000	814,000	723,000	1,853,000	987,600	251,000
1878	2,538,000	768,300	615,000	1,410,000	879,600	222,400
1879	2,092,000	582,000	461,000	1,038,000	722,300	167,100
1880	2,333,000	610,000	493,000	1,188,000	1,211,700	381,200
1881	2,889,000	778,000	556,000	1,496,000	609,000	198,000
1882	2,447,000	621,000	543,000	1,350,000	767,000	221,000
1883	2,743,000	686,000	570,000	1,380,000	800,000	203,000
1884	2,875,000	758,000	572,000	1,399,000	582,000	134,000
1885	2,355,000	745,000	646,000	1,532,000	686,000	149,000
1786	5,137,000	1,347,000	742,000	1,627,000	720,000	155,000
1887	3,923,000	907,000	815,000	1,726,000	826,000	184,000
1888	4,416,000	924,000	816,000	1,851,000	925,000	199,000
1889	4,067,000	956,000	943,000	2,006,000	956,000	203,000
1890	4,046,000	1,222,000	952,000	2,084,000	631,000	143,000

a Returns for 1891 not yet available.

RUSSIA.

Russia in Europe (exclusive of Poland).* The number of sheep and lambs in 1877 was 51,822,238; in 1883, 46,724,736; and in 1888 (the latest year for which returns are available), 44,465,454.† In twelve years the decrease was 14·1 per cent. As will be seen from the trade tables, Russian exports of wool have been about the same since 1873 (and naturally the greater export, if not the entire export, would be over the European frontier to the countries having woolen manufactures). With a diminishing domestic clip, and with little alteration in the imports of wool, raw and in the yarn, the growth of the Russian wool interests must occur in the enormous stretch of Asiatic territory subject to her control, a territory that is as completely outside of statistical record as though it belonged to another planet. Further, the numbering of the domestic sheep must be incomplete, for no census of that kind of property is full even in more densely settled countries where the administration is compact and centralized. That the exports of wool in 1891 were about what they were in 1883, is fair evidence of an

* In 1888 Poland contained 3,754,665 sheep.

† Of this number only about 9,500,000 were of a fine breed.

increased yield to the fleece or an increased source of supply. The one conclusion is opposed by the general information we have of the wool-growing interest in southern Russia, whence the United States draws its supplies; the other is opposed by the returns of the number of sheep in the Russian Empire.

In 1844 it was written, "Russia may be said to prohibit the importation of every material like those which can be drawn, by the labor of her serfs, from her mines and forests; and of every foreign manufactured article, in order that the labor of those serfs, with the aid of machinery either imported or made in the country and directed by skillful foreign artisans, shall be made to produce articles either similar to or that may be substituted for those of foreign manufacture. We readily admit that this prohibitive system, so generally injurious to the Empire, may be very profitable to the nobles at Moscow and elsewhere who are the proprietors of the cheaply and coarsely fed and clad serfs. * * * Cotton twist, still required by her, and sheep's wool, several other articles not enumerated, are admitted at small nominal duties." In 1841 the duty on sheep's wool raw was 1 ruble 90 kopecs the pood, and on wool of camels, goats, etc., 12 kopecks the pood. Sheep's wool scoured paid a duty of 2 rubles the pood, and when combed, but not dyed, 4 rubles the pood. Dyed wool, combed or spun, paid a duty of 4 rubles 30 kopecks the pood. By a law of 1882 the duties were as follows:

WOOL.	Duty.	Cents per pound.
Wool and down:		
Raw, washed and not washed, not dyed; also flock wool and cloth shearings.	1 ruble per pood.....	2
Unspun, of every kind, dyed; also artificial wool (shoddy, mungo), cloth rags, and wool waste dyed.	2 rubles per pood.....	4

A new general law was approved by the imperial ukase of June 11, 1891, imposing duties, as follows:

WOOL.	Duty.
Wool or hair, neither combed or spun:	
(1) Raw or washed, not dyed; combings and waste of wool, not dyed.....	2 rubles the pood.
(2) Dyes; artificial wool (shoddy, mungo, etc.) and wool shearings, cuttings of cloth of all kinds, and wool waste, dyed.	3 rubles the pood.
(3) Combed, not dyed.....	5.50 rubles the pood.
Dyed.....	7 rubles the pood.

The well-known Russian carpet wool is a product of the southeastern governments, and not to be found equal in length and strength in any other part of the world. The most valuable are the "Savolga" fleeces, of 4 to 6 inches in length, and as the climate is a very trying one in these provinces, the wool becomes soft and downy. The next best quality are the "Donskoi" fleeces, to be found in the steppes on both sides of the River Don. The production of the Savolga fleeces has dimished considerably during the last decade, as the original breeders of this kind of sheep,

the Khirgese, are becoming poorer from year to year. The pastures of these nomads extended as far as the Volga, and the rich, flat country bordering the river had placed them in the position of keeping large herds of steppe sheep. Gradually the pastures of the Khirgese were cultivated by the Government, who also took possession of them, and therefore they were driven back into the uncultivated steppes, where, in consequence of the bad climate and the scarcity of food, their live stock diminished considerably. Peasants settled on this land, formerly used for pastures, and began to breed the steppe sheep. These peasants, and those in the Don districts, are the only ones that breed this kind of sheep, which do not require shelter or much care. Wealthier peasants occupy their time with breeding the Merino sheep, which pays them better.

The difference in price is as follows: The Savolga or Donskoi fleeces realize from 10 to 12 rubles against 28 to 32 rubles per pound for the merino fleeces. The trade with carpet wools is consequently a most difficult one. While merino wool is brought into the market in large quantities, carpet wool is brought by the farmers in small quantities and sold again to the wool cleaners, who, after having washed and assorted the same, bring it to market. The wool is very often mixed with burs, which grow in abundance in several of the districts mentioned and are difficult to remove. The most important wool-washers have their offices in Moscow, as the best carpet wool is brought here for home consumption as well as for export purposes. This city (Moscow) is the center for all dealers and manufacturers in Russia. The wool that comes on the market in the interior, say Charkow, Rostow on the Don, is very often very unreliable, and great care and observation are necessary when purchasing; whereas the wool sold in Moscow can better be relied upon. This also applies to the "camel hair," "autumn," and "lamb's wools," which are likewise used for the manufacture of carpets. This is the cheapest and best material used at a reasonable price for this purpose. The trade in these articles is confined almost exclusively to Armenians and Tartars, who realize from their sale, partly at Nijni fair and partly at Moscow. The price of this kind of wool differs according to quality and purity." *

From a report made to the Department by George Scott, U. S. consul at Odessa, under date May 28, 1885, I extract the following:

There are several denominations of wool, namely, Cherromari, coarse long wool; Belovadsk, coarse, very long wool; Don wool of the Cossack territory, short or second clip; Line, short wool of the Caucasus, soft texture staple; Manitch, or Don wool, from the villages along the river Manitch, of good length, although clipped in the autumn; and Brook-washed wool, autumn shorn, also in grease. All of the above are sold or shipped under the denomination of Donskoi wool. * * *

The total quantity of Donskoi wools in grease bought annually in this consular district amounts to about 400,000 poods (2,400,000 pounds), exclusive of brook-washed and greasy autumns. * * * After going through the process of washing the wool is shipped mostly to the United States and a small portion to France and England. The loss in washing depends on the condition of the wools in the grease and the cleanliness required; it is about 40 to 45 per cent.

Russian washed wools are also brought to the ports for sale under the denomination Donskoi. Those wools are, the greatest portion, in foot bales, and some in press boles, washed in the interior at Barosiliptz, on the River Coper; at Saritsine, on the Volga; in the Caucasus, near Stasoropol, and in villages on the river Manitch; also near Cherson. In 1884 something over 5,000 bales were sold to exporters and rebaled.

Merino fine wools, grown on the line of the Caucasus, near and along the river Kuban and in the district of the Don Cossack territory, form a great portion of the commerce in Rostow on the Don. There are many large sheep farms kept by set-

* U. S. Consul Van Riper, Consular Report 41, May, 1884.

tlers from the Tauride, who took their sheep there during the Crimean war. The high prices paid during some years have enticed many peasants and small farmers to rear this class of sheep, finding it more advantageous than rearing common sheep. Of the quantity fine merino wool in the grease brought to the ports of this district annually one-half is generally contracted for at fixed prices during the winter. A large portion is exported in the grease to France, England, Belgium, and Prussia. The remainder is sent to the interior towns to be scoured for the Moscow market and manufactories. * * *

The weight of fleece of merino wool is, from ewes, 6 to 7 pounds; from rams, 8 to 9 pounds, Russian; but all depends on the winter, the pastures, the locality, and the spring weather.

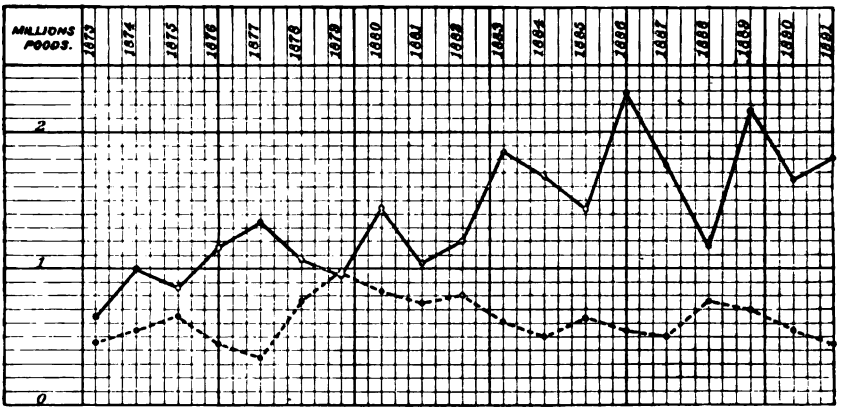
From a report made by Thomas E. Heenan, U. S. consul at Odessa, in March, 1890, I gather that the quantity of Donskoi, or coarse wool, brought in the grease to the washeries in Rostow on the Don, in 1889, amounted to nearly 10,000,000 pounds, of which 9,000,000 pounds were sent to the United States. This wool when washed was reduced in weight about one-half. The quantity of merino wool brought to the same place amounted to 40,000,000 pounds in that year. The consul reports:

The quantity of merino wool increases every year in Russia, as woolgrowers find it a good investment, prices during the past four years ruling very high. England takes more than half the total quantity of merino wool offered for sale in Russia, and the United States nearly all of the coarse wool. Merino wools are never shipped from Russia to the United States.

The same consul, in a report made three months later, attempted to give the cost of sheep-raising in South Russia, but omitted to state whether it was the coarse or the merino wools that the farmer was raising. According to his statement the average size of the flock was about 1,200 sheep and the number of attendants for such a flock was 4, 3 men and a boy. The wages of a man was $50 a year, and of the boy $20, with food, shelter, and a part of their clothes. The average cost of sheep per year to the breeders was placed at 2 rubles, and its equivalent in American currency was $1.09, though I can not determine what rate he takes for the ruble, as the silver value would by no means correspond to this equivalent. The average weight of a fleece was 9 pounds and the average price per pound was from 10 to 12½ cents. From 5 to 10 per cent of sheep are lost annually through disease, age, and neglect. The proportion of lambs is about 20 per cent. Sheep imported from other countries change their fleece, the wool grows coarser and loses its grease. The conditions as described probably apply to the carpet wool, or Donskoi grade.

The usual quantity of merino wool found its way to this market during the past season, viz, about 17,460 tons; of these about 15,080 tons were bought up by Russian and Polish manufacturers, only about 1,746 tons being exported to England, while 635 tons still remain here in the hands of speculators. It may be observed that the exports of merino wool are yearly decreasing, owing to the inability of exporters to offer the prices the Russian buying are in a position to pay consequent upon the ever-increasing demand for home consumption. The prices paid were from 4¼*d.* to 5¼*d.* per pound, some of the higher qualities fetching 5½*d.* per pound towards the end of the season.

RUSSIA (EUROPEAN FRONTIER). IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL, 1873–1891.



The amount of Donskoi greasy wool brought to this market during the past year was about 3,650 tons, as against 4,127 tons in 1891. The deficiency is accounted for by the fact that purchases were made in the interior to supply the demand for the northern provinces brought about by a severe loss of sheep in those parts during the winter. Of the above quantity about 160 tons were taken for home consumption, the remainder being bought by export houses. Shipments in the grease amounted to about 715 tons, exclusively to America; the remaining quantity being washed yielded about 1,905 tons, which were likewise exported, principally to the United States, excepting about 238 tons shipped partly to France and Italy and a trifling quantity to Germany. The prices ruling during the season were from 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per pound, without any sudden or marked changes taking place.

The quality of the wool was somewhat below the average, the sheep having suffered for want of sufficient food during the winter, owing to the unsatisfactory hay crop of the preceding year.

The quantity of brook-washed autumn and lambs' wool offered for sale was about 795 tons, of which about 700 tons were secured for export to the United States, viz, about 600 tons autumns and 100 tons lambs, the remainder being sold to Russian manufacturers. A few thousand pounds of the better quality lambs' wool were forwarded to Moscow for sale instead of to this market, owing to the higher prices obtainable there. The prices paid here were from 5½*d.* to 6*d.* per pound.

About 160 tons autumns left over from the previous year were shipped to the United States in the spring.*

Odessa: export, 1891, 3,057 tons, 200,700 pounds; 1892, 1,944 tons, 118,252 pounds.

EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL, ORDINARY, UNWASHED (TARIFF NO. 131).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
European frontier:	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*
United Kingdom	141,167	281,010	246,463	510,458	328,126
Germany	140,220	173,222	104,648	170,345	90,202
Austria-Hungary	97,644	163,557	143,778	78,281	45,819
United States	.....	700	25,988	49,242	12,424
Roumelia	7,270	1,613	11,901	18,923	15,155
France	17,646	46,156	39,703	11,595	4,640
Turkey	5,893	7,143	862	8,537	901
Belgium	2,516	1,240	8,504	6,540	8,041
Italy	.....	.....	1,100	2,704	1,837
Netherlands	.....	.....	959	2,072	266
Bulgaria	.....	.....	1,508	1,099	531
Denmark	.....	.....	702	.....	.....
Greece	713	623	.....	.....	.....
Total	413,355	675,411	586,205	859,983	507,942
Value (rubles)	3,837,123	6,403,562	4,694,119	6,837,129	4,263,904
Asiatic frontier:					
France	135,715	145,411	133,970	124,815	157,197
United States	1,853	15,771	16,418	69,038	14,264
Belgium	.....	.....	4,991	5,378	6,237
Turkey	15,543	26,073	9,849	4,543	161
Persia	.....	.....	1,882	1,040	692
United Kingdom	12,858	8,997	4,421	.....	455
Austria-Hungary	.....	3,060	.....	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total	166,851	210,663	175,056	205,467	180,555
Value (rubles)	1,390,184	1,452,340	1,171,975	1,404,696	1,295,969

* Her Britannic Majesty's Consul Report, April 15, 1893.

Exports of Raw Wool, Ordinary, Washed (Tariff No. 132).

Countries to which exported.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
European frontier:	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*
United Kingdom	159,145	170,866	133,055	82,787	183,541
United States	.....	19,150	23,150	12,740	23,523
Austria-Hungary	824	1,280	2,318	4,550	1,884
Italy	1,100	11,240	11,821	4,354	1,425
Germany	10,174	4,767	1,341	3,351	13,943
France	2,199	6,822	18,502	623	117
Belgium	8,695	.....	1,370	.....	210
Turkey	551	2,238	7,860	.....	.....
Roumania†	.....	950	.....	.....	.....
Greece	.....	486	.....	.....	.....
Total	183,791	218,570	199,444	109,166	223,643
Value (rubles)	2,167,270	2,871,875	1,952,191	984,050	2,032,679

Exports of Raw Wool, Ordinary, Scoured (Tariff No. 133).

Countries to which exported.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
European frontier:	*Poods*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*
United Kingdom	71,175	136,407	286,818	88,272	83,930
United States	1,610	.....	.....	22,605	3,982
Austria-Hungary	25,127	38,654	19,323	21,621	26,523
Italy	.....	.....	.....	15,021	10,479
France	3,546	26,951	.....	10,178	1,870
Germany	4,715	19,078	16,036	8,080	8,341
Roumelia†	.....	.....	.....	751	908
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	791
Portugal	.....	.....	5,941	.....	.....
Turkey	4,259	.....	4,641	.....	652
China	.....	.....	1,578	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	1,569	.....	.....
Total	110,464	221,417	338,101	166,553	137,492
Value (rubles)	1,155,708	2,341,690	3,570,210	1,799,132	1,703,441

Exports of Raw Wool, Merino, Unwashed (Tariff No. 134).

Countries to which exported.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
European frontier:	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*
United Kingdom	296,182	483,210	314,369	301,361	126,324
Austria-Hungary	.....	1,158	11,218	10,895	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	7,798	.....
Bulgaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	209
Germany	7,350	26,348	23,589	6,719	2,045
France	46,463	118,865	7,517	6,039	1,585
Turkey	2,605	637	.....	3,124	380
Roumelia	.....	.....	.....	967	.....
Belgium	6,711	7,371	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	345
Italy	9,023	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	369,331	637,786	357,087	337,287	130,888
Value (rubles)	4,247,514	9,204,626	3,100,632	2,606,355	866,210

EXPORTS, RAW WOOL, MERINO, WASHED (TARIFF NO. 135).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Turkey	.....	.....	757	243	.....
United Kingdom	.....	1,031	.....	190	.....
Austria-Hungary	9,300	13,540	.....	.....	650
Total	9,342	14,573	767	503	668
Value (rubles)	212,830	365,035	22,710	13,030	11,950

EXPORTS, RAW WOOL, MERINO, SCOURED (TARIFF NO. 136).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Germany	913	550	1,434	5,241	3,553
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	388	.....	.....
United Kingdom	2,418	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	5,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	1,190	.....	.....	.....	196
Total	9,961	550	1,822	5,241	3,749
Value (rubles)	95,602	11,450	33,950	80,987	72,321

EXPORTS OF HAIR, CAMEL, UNWASHED (TARIFF NO. 137).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
United Kingdom	118,924	322,890	63,446	231,464	157,263
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	3,899	1,610
Germany	1,500	7,431	6,669	2,732	1,351
France	.....	4,676	.....	1,216	1,078
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
United States	.....	.....	2,145	.....	16,808
Total	120,424	335,289	72,715	239,431	178,241
Value (rubles)	1,024,090	2,621,070	578,972	1,148,703	1,124,605

EXPORTS OF HAIR, CAMEL, WASHED (TARIFF NO. 138).

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Total	166	.....	.....	285	5,936
Value	3,223	.....	.....	2,800	41,559

WOOL RAW, ALL OTHER (TARIFF NO. 139).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
United Kingdom	22,600	28,099	41,523	38,472	16,715
Germany	7,102	28,900	44,030	33,920	27,944
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	12,777	.....
Austria-Hungary	6,292	8,237	7,571	10,617	7,206
France	9,409	.....	2,148	1,458	1,043
Total	56,029	70,510	101,467	107,084	61,779
Value (rubles)	321,680	444,220	557,198	551,558	281,624

WOOL SPUN (TARIFF No. 140).

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Total	696	131	1,312	81	99
Value	15,749	3,125	16,135	2,042	3,412

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM RUSSIA IN EUROPE, 1866 TO 1891.

[One pood equals 36·0113 pounds. One silver rouble equals 58.2 cents.]

YEARS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.	
	Wool, raw.		Value of wool manufactures.	Wool, raw.	
	Quantities.	Values.		Quantities.	Values.
	Poods.	*Silver roubles.*	*Silver roubles.*	*Poods.*	*Silver roubles.*
1866	117,399	5,483,534	4,219,915	1,234,451	15,554,084
1867	196,823	8,542,695	6,195,822	762,985	9,613,615
1868	138,410	9,759,974	6,133,355	858,170	11,424,978
1869	295,311	11,097,046	9,019,556	924,173	7,667,055
1870	349,653	13,086,022	8,556,684	896,282	7,867,015
1871	380,411	13,810,629	10,109,705	974,129	7,625,760
1872	382,662	15,161,663	14,199,542	1,199,800	13,995,311
1873	470,441	13,282,227	12,752,234	678,183	7,453,992
1874	536,057	16,468,323	13,329,492	1,053,936	11,357,254
1875	648,532	19,775,260	16,120,057	879,598	8,648,626
1876	443,387	12,724,406	12,635,560	1,179,688	11,954,456
1877	855,182	11,526,607	6,536,367	1,339,682	22,374,598
1878	794,561	24,087,205	10,536,940	1,093,939	11,961,230
1879	979,127	29,694,183	12,321,290	953,468	10,937,206
1880	821,754	24,405,000	12,103,000	1,441,466	13,659,000
1881	747,658	24,052,000	7,711,000	1,015,862	11,189,400
1882	807,916	28,717,000	8,964,000	1,208,984	12,323,000
1883	610,000	22,431,000	6,520,090	1,800,000	17,646,000
1884	503,000	18,607,000	5,467,000	1,674,000	15,685,000
1885	626,000	21,449,000	4,628,000	1,433,000	12,003,000
1886	550,000	18,555,000	3,682,000	2,296,000	20,954,000
1887	504,000	23,051,000	2,680,000	1,760,000	15,526,000
1888	786,000	24,571,000	2,308,000	1,192,000	12,538,000
1889	702,000	20,938,000	3,277,000	2,168,000	23,618,000
1890	557,000	20,686,000	3,325,000	1,651,000	14,357,000
1891	454,000	15,993,000	3,361,000	1,816,000	13,820,000

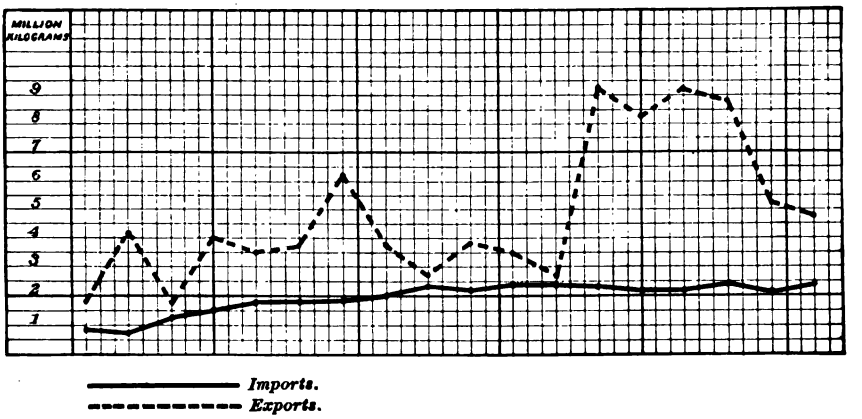
SPAIN.

In 1795 the total exports from Spain were valued at 480,000,000 reals vellon ($25,000,000), to which wool contributed 150,000,000 reals vellon. The imports of wool into the United Kingdom from Spain for the years 1831–1840 were:*

YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds.
1831	3,474,823	1836	2,818,137
1832	2,626,624	1837	2,244,817
1833	3,339,150	1838	1,814,877
1834	2,343,915	1839	2,409,634
1835	1,602,752	1840	1,266,905

* McGregor's Commercial Statistics, II, 1,034.

SPAIN. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL, 1874–1891.



In 1842 Spain sent to France 3,925,189 kilograms (8,635,416 pounds), and the value constituted more than one-fifth (22.4 per cent) of the value of the entire imports from Spain. Statistics of the export of wools to other countries are wanting, but at this time that commodity must have formed one of the leading staples if not the staple in the Spanish export trade. The tariff of 1841 specifically notices an element of competition for "Saxony wool, called "primas electoralis" was subjected to a duty of 40 reals vellon for every arroba imported, or about 8 cents a pound. In 1859 the exports of wool were returned at 159,917 arrobas* (4,055,493 pounds) showing a marked falling off in quantity. The exports since 1866 are given in the usual table. The destination of the exports of raw wools in the two years 1880 and 1891 are given in the following table. In the earlier years a distinction is made between common wool and fine or merino wool, a distinction not retained in the latter year. As showing the relative importance of the two kinds, I keep separate the earlier returns.

WOOL IN THE GREASE.

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.	1880		1891
	Common.	Fine or merino.	
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Germany	11,419	.....	340
Belgium	10,520	12,604	.....
France	3,385,685	6,166	3,437,059
England	311,737	41,971	206,876
Gibraltar	2,800	.....	.....
Italy	34,658	.....	67,825
Portugal	914,354	1,201,189	3,578,204
Total	4,671,173	1,261,930	7,290,304
Official value per kilogram (pesetas)	1.60	2.60	1.70

WASHED WOOL.

Belgium	17,744	.....	200
France	80,552	.....	155,776
England	183,217	26,587	188
Gibraltar	400	.....	840
Cents	.....	.....	2,284
Germany	.....	.....	9,900
Colombia	.....	.....	92
Italy	.....	.....	102,296
Mexico	.....	.....	576
Portugal	.....	.....	74,592
Total	281,913	26,587	346,741
Official value per kilogram (pesetas)	3.1	5	4

If the returns of exports in 1795 are correct, wool gave more than 31 per cent of the value of all exports. In 1891 the value of raw wool rep-

* Anuario Estadistico de España, 1860, p. 323.

resented only 7,686,000 pesetas out of a total of 932,245,000 pesetas; less than 1 per cent. As already stated, it was in 1818 Spain lost its supremacy in the English wool markets, and this must have been the result of some decay in the Spanish trade, a natural consequence, perhaps, of Napoleon's wars. A decisive blow on the part of England must also have determined the decline of exports in that particular direction. Wool was admitted into England free of duty from 1787 to 1802, when a duty of 5*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. was imposed. In 1813 this duty was raised to 6*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., and in 1819 to 56*s.* per cwt., or about 12 cents a pound. This high rate of duty, 1 cent a pound higher than is collected on unwashed wools of the first class under the United States tariff law of 1890, was intended as a measure of protection, and must have seriously affected the imports of Spanish wool already falling away in the face of German competition.

I am unable to find any estimate of the number of sheep and lambs in Spain.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM SPAIN, 1866 TO 1891.

[One kilogram equals 2·20462 pounds. One peseta equals 19.3 cents.]

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Manufactures of wool.		Wool, raw.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	Kilograms.	*Pesetas.*	*Kilograms.*	*Pesetas.*
1866	664,000	6,338,000	2,997,000	2,390,000
1867	659,000	5,694,000	4,132,000	2,230,000
1868	705,000	5,878,000	2,952,000	1,527,000
1869	718,000	13,001,000	3,028,000	3,329,000
1870	948,000	15,063,000	2,515,000	6,613,000
1871	1,110,000	15,945,000	5,525,000	10,428,000
1872	800,000	11,429,000	4,331,000	8,552,000
1873	582,000	7,799,000	2,672,000	6,182,000
1874	995,000	10,193,000	1,960,000	3,995,000
1875	794,000	9,948,000	4,225,000	8,141,000
1876	1,363,000	18,938,000	1,851,000	3,466,000
1877	1,521,000	18,965,000	4,044,000	7,529,000
1878	1,833,445	26,536,000	3,581,000	5,917,000
1879	1,810,000	22,812,000	3,840,000	6,548,000
1880	1,818,000	23,197,000	6,242,000	11,762,000
1881	2,081,000	26,454,000	3,877,000	6,472,000
1882	2,262,000	29,831,000	2,677,000	5,903,000
1883	2,104,090	27,525,000	3,931,000	8,011,000
1884	2,353,000	30,844,000	3,637,060	6,581,000
1885	2,355,000	28,934,000	2,720,000	4,625,000
1886	2,310,000	27,606,000	9,205,000	16,095,000
1887	2,199,000	24,938,000	8,294,000	14,123,000
1888	2,184,000	24,711,000	9,353,000	15,580,000
1889	2,478,000	29,839,000	8,984,000	15,531,000
1890	2,141,000	22,449,000	5,341,000	8,611,000
1891	2,479,000	26,286,000	4,755,000	7,686,000

SWEDEN.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO SWEDEN, 1873 TO 1891.

[One kilogram equals 2·20462 pounds. One krona equals 26·8 cents.]

YEARS.	WOOL, RAW.		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				Total values.
			Yarns.		Other.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
	Kilograms.	*Kronor.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kronor.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kronor.*	*Kronor.*
1873	1,691,724	5,969,000	490,803	4,303,000	1,672,545	16,858,000	21,161,000
1874	1,579,551	5,573,000	580,118	3,110,000	2,038,938	20,610,000	23,720,000
1875	1,394,515	4,592,000	517,776	3,647,000	1,568,548	15,760,000	19,407,000
1876	1,861,739	6,569,000	607,264	3,942,000	1,750,746	17,539,000	26,481,000
1877	1,848,788	6,876,000	603,196	3,128,000	1,980,543	19,887,000	23,015,000
1878	857,170	2,520,000	489,343	2,597,000	1,360,907	13,655,000	16,252,000
1879	911,053	2,679,000	547,194	2,655,000	1,280,993	12,883,000	15,538,000
1880	1,286,888	3,784,000	551,530	2,836,000	2,046,163	20,653,000	23,489,000
1881	1,620,327	4,861,000	635,582	2,463,000	2,163,024	21,093,000	23,556,000
1882	1,567,946	4,705,000	801,834	3,084,000	2,088,075	20,277,000	23,361,000
1883	1,840,733	5,524,000	918,461	3,423,000	2,383,616	23,196,000	26,619,000
1884	2,111,675	6,339,000	1,004,000	3,661,000	2,308,615	22,400,000	26,061,000
1885	2,073,596	5,711,000	1,312,430	4,762,000	2,277,560	22,053,000	26,815,000
1886	1,837,883	5,801,000	1,293,769	4,619,000	2,101,631	20,390,000	25,009,000
1887	1,965,210	6,202,000	1,210,313	4,267,000	1,930,213	18,730,000	22,997,000
1888	2,108,834	6,654,000	1,504,644	5,075,000	2,231,734	21,610,000	26,685,000
1889	2,608,092	8,221,000	1,793,737	6,412,000	2,684,745	26,046,000	32,458,000
1890	2,375,131	7,492,000	1,549,253	5,525,000	2,582,799	25,067,000	38,104,000
1891	2,103,339	6,326,000	1,410,606	4,818,000	2,461,929	23,936,000	35,080,000

SWITZERLAND.

IMPORTS.

YEARS.	WOOL.					
	Raw and combed.		Manufactures.			
			Yarns.		Other.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	Quintals.	*Francs.*	*Quintals.*	*Francs.*	*Quintals.*	*Francs.*
1885	30,523	7,396,000	5,802	5,630,000	31,044	42,096,000
1886	33,163	11,620,000	6,145	4,885,000	32,484	39,096,000
1887	37,789	10,795,000	5,475	4,159,000	32,528	39,534,000
1888	39,174	11,017,000	6,746	5,373,000	34,891	39,800,000
1889	46,772	14,313,000	6,748	5,580,000	36,423	42,001,000
1890	46,498	13,850,000	6,358	5,045,000	36,966	42,948,000
1891	42,626	11,351,000	6,421	4,635,000	39,446	42,273,000

EXPORTS.

1885	10,891	2,064,000	8,295	7,037,000	2,521	2,417,000
1886	11,498	2,024,000	9,340	7,950,000	2,356	3,587,000
1887	13,152	2,182,000	9,662	8,537,000	2,925	4,466,000
1888	12,710	2,247,000	11,102	9,252,000	3,678	4,556,000
1889	12,736	2,512,000	12,030	10,695,000	4,382	6,356,000
1890	10,808	2,425,000	12,379	10,637,000	4,265	5,660,000
1891	11,454	2,576,000	10,952	8,907,000	4,879	6,601,000

THE LONDON WOOL MARKET, 1887–1893.

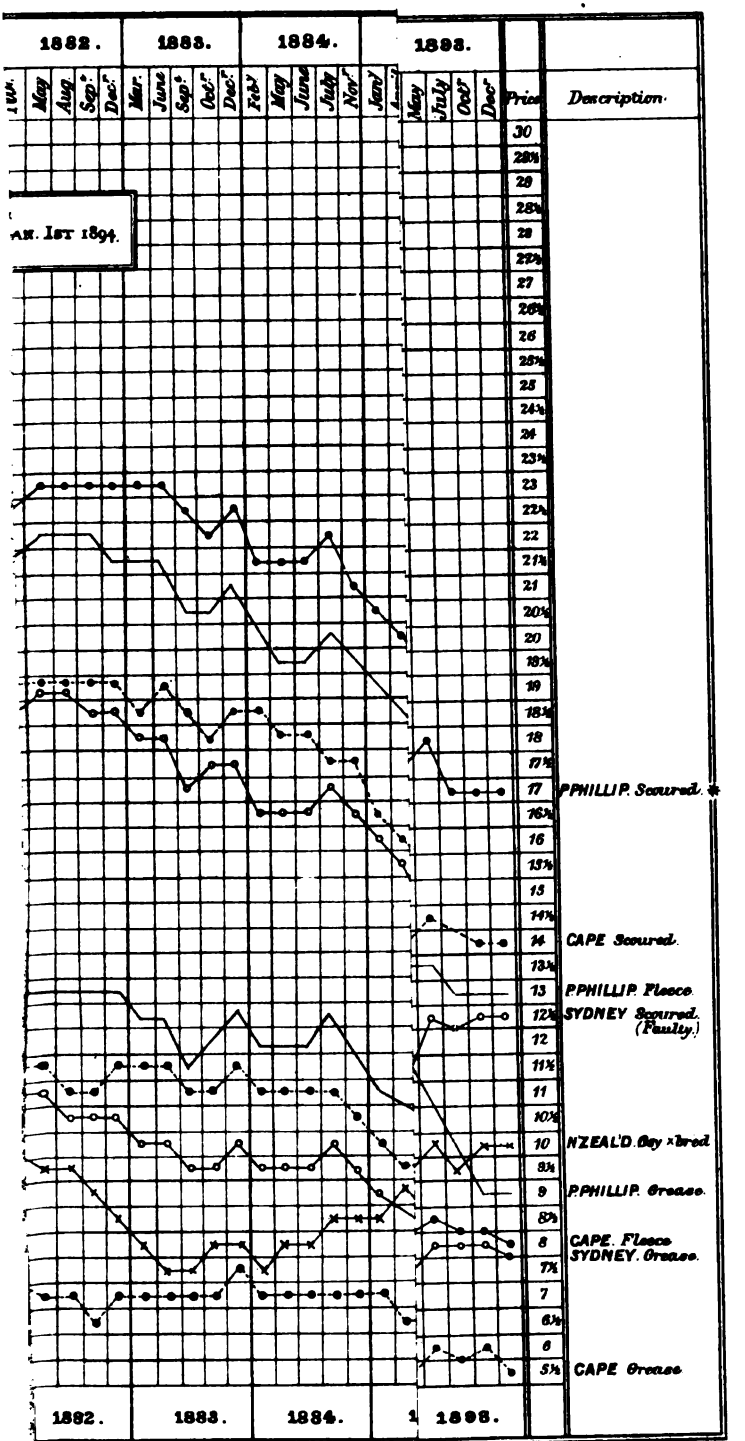
[From the annual circulars of Helmuth Schwartze & Co.]

LONDON, *January 11, 1887.*

The past year has witnessed such sudden, strong and contradictory fluctuations in the prices of wool as to give the course of the market an air of artificiality. Strong upward and downward movements are not foreign to the article, but when they have occurred the cause producing them has lain on the surface. The wave of prosperity that followed the war in 1870, or the excitement in Amercia 1879–'80, adequately explained in the one case the lasting, in the other the temporary rise of wool and of many other commodities. In the present case such an obvious explanation is wanting. It is possible to follow the movements with reasons only for a short way, to argue that the low level of values had stimulated consumption, that the decline had gone too far and rendered a reaction legitimate, that the decrease in the Buenos Ayres clip reported in spring produced a strenthening and the war rumors and unexpectedly large supplies of colonial wool at the end of the year a weakening effect upon the market. But there is nothing in the proportion of supply and demand, which in its entirety was perfectly normal, or in the condition of the industry, which from one end of the year to the other presented the same aspect of full, steady employment, to account for the alternate cold and hot fits to which the market has been subject. So little used was the trade to such transformations that the unexpected and, in its magnitude, unaccountable rise in the spring was in this country for some time regarded as the work of a foreign "ring." This view was not founded on fact, but it contained a germ of truth. There can be no doubt that speculation last year played a more prominent part than is commonly the case, not on the strength of the policy of a few individuals, but from a combination of circumstances which rendered an article, not as a rule lending itself easily to speculative handling, sensitive to even small influences.

Between the day's requirements of the consumption and the visible supplies in the market lie the more immediate supplies represented by the stocks in the hands of the trade; stocks partly absolutely necessary, but partly speculative and elastic, large or small according to the amount of confidence entertained at the time by the owner. Even in individual cases the difference between the "large" and the "small" can be considerable; but where a whole trade is concerned, where it is swayed simultaneously in the same direction and from one extreme to the other, it may represent a rising or sinking of the demand of vast proportions. This is what happened last year. Owing to the continued downward course of the market, the trade in all its branches had come to learn that stocks meant losses, and had consequently reduced them to a minimum. The ordinary and healthy disposition, moreover, to resist

COLONIAL WOOLS DU



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a rise and to see a source of profit in cheapness, had after the interminable falls become completely reversed; it was not cheaper wool that the trade wanted but dearer wool. When, therefore, on the report of a decrease in the River Plate production some houses in France began to buy resolutely, this practical manifestation of confidence proved contagious. The movement was not resisted, but on the contrary hailed with universal satisfaction. Every one helped it on, speculation revived on a large scale, and the general replenishing of stocks which ensued produced apart from the actual consumption a wave of demand which carried all before it. The advance reached lengths which rendered a reaction natural. Yet the extent of the latter, making all due allowance for the unexpectedly heavier supplies of the last series and the influence of the political apprehension, is in the face of an excellent business intelligible only on the ground of a sense of bewilderment. All speculation collapsed, and though the bulk of the wools offered in December was sold, it passed into fewer hands, and the conspicuous abstention of many French buyers, by limiting the number of competitors, depressed the market beyond what seemed requisite.

Though much of what was gained in summer has been lost again, the year must have enriched the trade generally. On a superficial view its results seem to teach that thorough-going confidence on the part of a few may achieve much, and movements to reproduce these experiences are being witnessed at this moment. But it is unlikely that last year's peculiar circumstances will recur, and if an improvement is carried it will probably be less by means of speculative action than on the more solid grounds of large consumption and moderate supplies.

LONDON, *January 11, 1888.*

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.—In strong contrast to the violent fluctuations which had marked the preceding twelve months, the even course of 1887 appears singularly uneventful. The year began under distinctly favorable auspices, and the thought that it might possibly have in store a repetition of the experiences of 1886 was probably present to not a few minds. The position of the article appeared so sound, the raw material had receded to so low a level, and the forthcoming supplies promised to be so well within the bounds of industrial requirements, that a renewed manifestation of elasticity would have had nothing unnatural in it. Any illusion on the point had, however, to be abandoned, for though a rise in the first series seemed temporarily to support sanguine views, the smallness of the improvement and its undecided transient character showed its inherent weakness too clearly to allow of any further expectations being based upon it. Still, and despite the adverse influence of ever-recurrent war apprehensions, a generally favorable opinion managed to maintain itself during the first three or

four months, and this part of the year must have yielded generally favorable results to the trade. After that confidence waned so distinctly that whereas at the beginning of the year no solid ground had appeared why prices should not return to the high rates of the year before, the question which the trade asked itself in autumn was, What should prevent the market from falling to the lowest point of 1886? The moderate supplies of the raw material forbade an approach to that exceptional level, but yarns and goods came near it, rendering the position of manufacturers for a time very difficult. The last month of 1887 witnessed—partly in consequence of a rise in other articles of consumption—a return of confidence, greater activity in the trade and a moderate improvement in the prices of wool and woolen goods, which brought the former back to the opening level of the year, but left the latter still distinctly behind it.

We thus have a twelvemonth of mostly indifferent and halting business, but with a good tone at both ends; the opening tone good as an after effect of the experiences of the previous year, the closing good because of the contagious influence of a rise of articles quite unconnected with wool; at both ends also the same prices of the raw material, with a moderate depression—say of 5 to 10 per cent—in the middle, and a range of values low throughout. Considering the favorable conditions in which the trade was placed, and the evident signs of strength the article had revealed in the preceding year, the result seems disappointing; the more as the grounds on which better expectations had been built have proved sound in the main. As had been assumed, the stocks have shown themselves low, the rate of consumption large, the supply stationary. Whence, then, the indifferent result? The answer must, we believe, be partly sought in the injurious influence of politics. Again and again have war rumors destroyed the reviving confidence, stifled all healthy speculation, and prevented the trade from stocking itself to a legitimate extent. But it must also probably be admitted that, as we pointed out in our last annual circular, a permanent return of the value of wool to former levels can not yet be expected, and that however low present prices may appear as compared with ten or fifteen years ago, they are but in harmony with the reduced value of most large articles of consumption.

LONDON, *January 10, 1889.*

The past year has been fairly satisfactory to both growers and manufacturers. Its main feature is the absorption of a rather large increase in the supplies without difficulty, without accumulation of stocks and with no more than a very moderate, one may say legitimate, pressure upon prices. Throughout the year machinery has been well employed. A partial reduction of working hours was indeed reported from France, where the condition of the industry has given ground for complaint for

some time past. But taken as a whole the rate of consumption has been very large; the trade has been much less disturbed by political apprehensions than in 1887 and has for the most part, we believe, worked at fairly remunerative rates.

The increase in the colonies amounted to 10 per cent, and though the clip in the River Plate States differed but little from that of 1887, the supplies that actually reached the hands of the trade were also about 10 per cent larger. This is a considerable surplus in one year. Yet it is easy to exaggerate its importance. A large expansion of the production is no longer the standing feature which it was in former years when the forward strides made annually were indeed incomparably greater and their lowering effect upon the value of wool unmistakable. In recent times there has been no appreciable lowering of prices from this cause. The production still goes ahead, of course, but the increase is much smaller, less general, and more intermittent than formerly, a rapid growth in one season and one country being partly neutralized by a stationary or even receding supply in another season and another country. Hence the comparatively small pressure exercised upon values. The rate of consumption is fully abreast of the supplies, and an occasional strong increase is, as in the past year, cleared with ease.

The low state of stocks in the hands of the trade is a feature which has been observed for some time, but which during the past year or two has come into view with increasing clearness. It is a fruit partly of a long period of declining prices which taught the trade to avoid stocks as an almost invariable source of losses, partly the result of the accelerated means of transport and the quicker transmission of intelligence, which render large provisions practically unnecessary. The amount of the latter still varies, of course, in accordance with the more or less sanguine views held at the time, but, given the same degree of confidence, there is little doubt but that the industry is now stocked less than in former years. This is a new factor, which has to be borne in mind in every estimate of the market and its chances. In some measure it will cause prices to follow the changing conditions of supply and demand more closely and immediately; but it may also in times of revival produce precipitate action and undue excitement, as was the case in the summer of 1886.

The present range of prices is often called low, and appears so on a comparison with former years; but the comparison is misleading. If the fall of wool to an altogether different level had been brought about by causes peculiar to itself, it might be treated as a fluctuation. But there has been no overproduction—if not only the supplies from beyond the seas, but the equally important European clips be considered—and there certainly has been no limitation in the range of purposes to which wool is applied. The causes which have lowered the value of wool are the same which have reduced the price of most large articles of con-

sumption, and, whatever they be, their nature is not that of a passing influence, but bears a permanent character which nothing short of a complete revolution in the whole scale of values could change. It is a mistake, consequently, to use a standard of comparison which no longer exists. We think that in estimating the present position of prices we should go no further back than the year 1885, when the lowering influences of which we have spoken may be said to have expended their force. Considerable fluctuations have taken place since 1885, so considerable as to probably mark the extreme of any likely changes both in an upward and in a downward direction. The present prices are equidistant from both the very low and the very high rates of 1886, and, judged thus, stand at a fair average point.

LONDON, *January 9, 1890.*

A review of the past year leaves an impression of great prosperity in all branches of the wool trade. Rarely has there been a period marked by such an entire absence of complaints, or in which the satisfactory and profitable nature of the business has been so freely and generally acknowledged. While to the grower the range of prices has been such as to recall old times, the dealer has been favored by the continuous upward tendency of the market which in its turn again has in its advancing steps been generally so steady, circumspect, and moderate as to never impede the industry. Of the returning prosperity, visible in many commercial pursuits, the wool trade and all concerned in it have in fact had a full share.

It is satisfactory to record that there is not the usual reverse of the medal to this favorable account, but that the condition of the industry is no less fundamentally sound than its activity is profitable. The year has not been wanting in tests on this point, the chief one being the increased supply from the colonies and the River Plate States. It will be remembered that at both these sources the production in 1888 had shown a considerable surplus, no less in fact than 192,000 bales. 1889 brought a fresh increase of 138,000 bales, making 330,000 bales, or nearly 20 per cent, in the course of two years. With a less robust market the effect of this rapid growth would scarcely have failed to have shown itself, but as a matter of fact no feeling of pressure was experienced at any time of the year, and instead of weakness we have had, concurrent with increasing supplies, ascending prices. The truth is, the industry has lately grown quite as fast as the production, manufacturers working to the full measure of their capacity and continually adding to their plant. The creation of new and the enlargement of old establishments on the Continent has been a conspicuous feature of the year. It is still going on, and the full effects of the demand it creates have still to be felt.

Another point in favor of the soundness of business is the very mod-

erate part played by speculation. Throughout the year the situation never looked other than promising, yet, with everything to stimulate them, speculators could never bring themselves to take any prominent share in the purchases, and the prices may be said to have always been determined in the most legitimate way by the bona fide consumer.

In the November sales a wrong estimate of the requirements of the industry led to a temporary exaggerated rise which as soon as its unjustifiable nature was perceived was lost again. But the relapse which under more precarious circumstances would certainly have disconcerted the market for some time had no lasting effect. Confidence was nowhere seriously shaken, and the situation was considered as healthy as before. In whatever way, in fact, the soundness of matters has been tried the test has always returned the true ring.

The value of wool has gradually risen; it stands now nearly on a level with September, 1886—a period looked upon as exceptionally high in these later years—and it bears comparison with former times. No special reason can be assigned for this recovery from among the circumstances surrounding the article. Neither has there been any new departure in the demand nor a falling off in the supplies. The improvement seems rather the outcome of an amelioration of trade in general. After long years of depression there is a reaction for the better. The times are more peaceful, there is more confidence, and while the necessaries of life remain cheap the consuming power of the masses has risen. Add to this the effects felt and still to come of last year's good harvests in this country, and the elements for a prosperous trade are given. What is noticeable in wool is that, without, as we have shown, any special reasons of its own, it has benefited by the general improvement more than other great articles of consumption. Its value, relatively, is high. This is worth bearing in mind, the sound position of the article notwithstanding.

LONDON, *January 8, 1891.*

The past year has completely belied the favorable anticipations under which it opened, and its history is a record of disappointment and of losses quite exceptional in their magnitude, and presenting a striking contrast to the unbounded prosperity of the preceding twelve months. No particular flaw can be discovered in the reasoning which a year ago led the trade generally to forecast very different results. On the most important point, viz, the heavy decrease in the River Plate clip, the predictions of producers, often so misleading, proved for once absolutely correct. The full estimated deficit—100,000 bales—was realized, and not only was this the case, but the Cape production, too, fell off by 20,000 bales, while the greater part of an increase in Australia was neutralized by the delay which the Australian strikes caused in the autumn shipments. Nor can it be said that the strength which the

market should have derived from these circumstances was in any way counterbalanced by unexpected adverse circumstances from without. The financial crisis appeared too late in the year to affect prices, the vast bulk of supplies having been sold; and though it added to the depression in the small December sales, it can hardly be said to have caused it. The effects of the McKinley bill might seem more serious, but here, too, on a balance of facts, it is doubtful whether much injury was done. For the tariff increased the American demand for raw wool, and if it checked the European export trade in goods, it was the cause also of much anticipatory buying for the United States during the summer months. All remaining general external influences—undisturbed peace, plentiful harvests—should have told in favor of a strong, not a weak, market.

The fact, however, is that the history of 1890, with its downward course of prices and its severe losses in the face of an unparalleled decrease in the supplies and of generally favorable circumstances, is intelligible only if viewed in the light of a reaction; a reaction from an undue expansion of trade in 1889, from the day and night activity of the industry which absorbed the largely increased supplies of that year not only without any lowering of values, but with constantly rising prices and which at the end left all markets absolutely bare of stocks and in apparently the soundest condition. Certainly, the supplies had been well cleared and there were never lighter stocks of wool than at the close of 1889; but at the cost, as events have since shown, of heavy stocks of the the manufactured article, yarns and goods. No factor so completely defies accurate measurement as this question of the stocks of goods, and it is natural that at a period of great prosperity, such as existed at the close of 1889, it should have been entirely hidden from the trade. But facts assert themselves in the long run, and in the light of last year's events it is clear that many more goods were manufactured in 1889, than the actual consumption required, and that with the losses of 1890 the trade has paid the penalty of this overproduction.

The industrial activity of last year has been on a more restricted scale, partly in consequence of the 1889 legacy of stocks of goods, partly of the necessity imposed by the supply. Goods to the extent of 100,000 bales River Plate wool have been manufactured less, and this does not exhaust the case. There are short receipts from Russia and a heavy falling off in the imports of foreign, Mediterranean, etc., low wools. It is not too much to say that the decrease in the quantity worked up by the European industry is equivalent to 300,000 bales colonial wool; and not only has there been this enormous reduction in manufacturing, but the lessened quantity has passed into consumption at lower prices. Unquestionably a more normal state of things has thereby been brought about and though the situation looks nothing like so hopeful as a year ago, the probability is that it is in reality much sounder.

LONDON, *January 9, 1892.*

The past year has been one of great difficulty to the woolen industry, which has had to deal with enormously increased supplies under most unfavorable conditions. A heavy surplus in the colonial and River Plate clips was indeed foreseen from the outset, and few probably entertained very sanguine views as to what the year had in store for them. But it was hoped that the general absence of all stocks both of wools and woolen goods might prove an efficient counterpoise to the increased supplies, and that with a consumption stimulated by a severe winter the market might succeed in maintaining its level. For the first six months of the year this was indeed what happened, and it is not impossible that the trade might have managed to "pull through" had the industry been in a normal and uncramped condition. But such was by no means the case, and when therefore in September the increase appeared upon the market in proportions surpassing the highest estimates, the result was a strong fall and the reduction of the value of wool to a very low level.

Put in round numbers the augmentation in the colonial and River Plate productions amounted to 306,000 and 63,000 bales respectively, or to about 18 per cent, an increase, which, taken in the aggregate, has never been equaled before quantitively, though proportionately it has been surpassed. To meet it the wool trade should have had its activity free and unfettered in every direction instead of being, as was the case, embarrassed at several points by serious difficulties. Of these the most conspicuous and direct in its effect was the American tariff. Its importance may be measured by the fact that the exports of woolen goods from England to the United States fell from £4,800,000 to £3,000,000. We have not as yet the annual statistics from France and Germany; but if, as is probable, their exports show a proportionate reduction, the cramping influence of such a vast dislocation of trade, the difficulty and time required to find fresh outlets, and the losses involved can readily be judged. In some of the most important industrial centers of Germany a third of the looms were last summer reported as standing still, mainly from this cause. And while thus limiting on the one side the field for exports, the American tariff on the other stimulated the American demand for wool, thereby depressing the value of goods and increasing that of the raw material at the same time.

Another circumstance with which the trade has had to contend was the superabundance of machinery which under the influence of the good years 1888–'89 was set up on the continent and mainly in Germany. The trade was familiar with similar conditions in 1873, when it took some years to adjust the anomaly. The difficulty which an overgrown industry creates lies in the excessive and artificial competition it causes between manufacturers, both in the buying of the raw material and the selling of their goods, artificial in the sense that its end is not the

natural one to feed actual demand, but simply to employ machinery. Of course the raw material profits by such a state of things and there can be little doubt that, had it not existed, the prices of wool would have fallen still lower than they did, but the unsatisfactory position in which it places the manufacturer is obvious.

We will finally mention—last but not least—the one cause of depression which on a review of the year must present itself to all observers; we mean the influence of the enormous losses which the large depreciation of securities must have inflicted, in one shape or another, upon a large portion of the community. Not enterprise but retrenchment has been the order of the day, and the wool trade has suffered from it in common with all others.

LONDON, *January 9, 1893.*

In the history of the fluctuations of value the past year establishes a record in two respects; it marks the lowest point to which Australian merino wool has fallen, ever since it played a leading part in the supplies of the world and—what is more significant—it is also the year of the lowest average level of values ever known for colonial wool. Twenty years ago wool was about double the value of what it is at present, but it is not necessary to go back so far for a comparison, which would indeed be misleading as the general circumstances at that time were different. The contrast with quite recent years is sufficiently striking. In 1891 the average value of a bale of colonial wool was 13 per cent higher than last year; in 1890 the difference was 23 per cent, and in 1889 very nearly 30 per cent. The weight of these comparisons lies in the fact that they do not deal with temporary and isolated extremes of price fluctuations, but are broad yearly averages. Australian wool has on several occasions been for a short time nearly as low before—Cape and River Plate wool have even been lower—but there have never been such low yearly averages. And this not only applies to colonial, but to River Plate, to English, to low foreign, in fact to almost every description of wool produced.

In looking for the causes of this depreciation we will pass by the fact that wool does not stand alone on a low level, but that its fate is shared by the majority of large articles of consumption, for many of which the year 1892 also marks the lowest ebb in prices. That is a circumstance of which we will only say that it seems to stamp, not indeed the depression in its extreme, but a generally moderate range of value with a certain character of permanency. Of the more immediate causes of last year's very unfavorable results, several, such as failures and a deficient harvest at home, cholera on the Continent and the tariff legislation and its present uncertainties in America, suggest themselves; but the truest and also plainest explanation lies probably in the fact that the production of wool is still in the ascendant and that it forces the pace of the consumption at the cost of prices. In every transaction the bargain is with the buyer, and the seller in the abundance of supplies never has

a real chance of permanently asserting himself. There is indeed machinery enough and to spare to deal with all supplies, for in the keenness of competition the tendency of the industry has been to expand in order to make up in a large turnover for the smallness of profits. But this is only substituting an abundance of goods for an abundance of wool and does not touch the ultimate demand which it seems can at present be stimulated only by lower prices. We have had then, last year, an industry not supplied beyond its capacity and on the whole well employed, but securing, at best, very moderate and in many cases inadequate results, because constantly working against a falling market. The expectation of a turn for the better, which the very low range of values naturally keeps alive, off and on leads to a small rise being mistaken for a serious movement, and the modern practice of buying from hand to mouth emphasizes such a rise for a time, the absence of stocks compelling many to join who would otherwise wait. But the ground gained is almost invariably lost again. This has been characteristic of the market last year and indeed for some time: A low range of prices interrupted occasionally by spasmodic efforts at a rise, not resting on genuine demand, chiefly speculative and never outlasting in their integrity a series or even half a series of sales.

It need hardly be said how seriously the growers in the colonies are affected by the great depreciation of their produce, and how difficult it must be for them to adjust their costs of production and management to these low values. But it is not easy to see what, in the present condition of trade, could bring about an improvement except one of two things—either a great increase in the general spending power or a decided and unmistakable check to the growth of production. Of the former alternative there are at present few signs, but the latter is, we believe, in sight. There are indications that the expanding power of the great centers of production is reaching its limits. The home clips in Europe have long been stationary, and the same may now be said of the production in the United States. The River Plate clip rather fluctuates than advances, the average production of the past five years being but 5 per cent higher than that of the five preceding years. At the Cape, too, little progress has been made since 1888. But in Australia the production, aided by a succession of good seasons, has risen in a striking manner, the increase in the number of sheep being no less than 50 per cent in the short space of six years; and it is here that a check seems to be impending. The colonies of Victoria and New South Wales are reported to be fully stocked—in many cases overstocked. It is the same in such parts of Queensland as are used for sheep-growing, and though pastoral country in that colony is still unoccupied, there is very small likelihood of its being taken up in the present state of prices. With the increase in Australia arrested, the production of wool generally becomes practically stationary, and as soon as that fact is realized, some rise in the present exceptionally low value of wool can scarcely fail to follow.

LONDON, *January 9, 1894.*

A review of the past year shows on the whole unsatisfactory and disappointing results. The fine-wool industry has not prospered, nor has the year in its course brought the improvement in values which had been more or less confidently looked forward to on many sides, and which, it may truly be said, would at no time have been more welcome in the colonies than in this trying period of financial difficulties.

The year began under distinctly favorable conditions; prices were so low as to be practically safe, the industry was everywhere well employed, there were no stocks either of the raw material or of goods, and, better than all, no prospects of a serious increase in the supplies. A good forecast was therefore not without justification, nor can it be said that subsequent events have in any way belied the assumptions on which it rested. The supplies of the raw material have not only not exceeded but have actually fallen short of those of 1892, and as for the industry, however unsatisfactory the pecuniary results in many branches may be, its activity has on the whole been well maintained. If, nevertheless, the results have failed to come up to expectations, it is owing to factors which were certainly not apprehended a twelvemonth ago, namely, the financial disasters which the year had in store.

For the first four or five months the market took a course in accord with anticipation; it slowly gained ground and moved in fact in the right direction. But with the advent of summer, when the greatest pressure of supplies which the colonial sales now tend to concentrate upon the early part of the year was removed, when the coast seemed clear and everything led to the belief that matters would consolidate, the very reverse took place; business received a distinct check, and though the subsequent price fluctuations were not of a material kind, they yet all tended to weakness.

The causes for this are not far to seek. We will cite the American crisis first. It meant to the wool trade the almost complete cessation during the last six months of all American demand for both wool and woolen goods. The annual statistics from the United States are not yet to hand, and what quantity or sum this failure of demand represented to the Eurepean industry can not be given with accuracy. Possibly it is not extraordinarily large, as the first six months of the year were unaffected; but even if it is less than is generally imagined there can be no doubt about its being sufficient to seriously affect the general tone of the market. The tariff war between Russia and Germany, which also broke out in the summer, worked in the same direction. It considerably hampered the German industry by closing to it an important outlet and reduced the volume of its competition for the raw material. And while the export demand thus became contracted and increasing quantities of goods were thrown on the home markets, the consuming power of the latter was impaired by labor disputes—here in England, notably the coal strike—and by enormous losses in investments.

We will shortly allude to two other circumstances which, each in its way, has had a hampering influence. The first is the disproportion between the prices of wool and of tops. While wool has remained unchanged tops have in the course of the year experienced marked declines. The matter is complicated owing to the speculative character of the top trade and the absence of reliable data as to stocks, but there can be little question that the anomaly, however brought about, has been a very disturbing factor to spinners. The other point is the fashion which has favored the coarser classes of material at the expense of the finer ones. The manufacturers of the former have, of course, derived advantage from this, but for merino wool—and the preponderating colonial interest lies in fine wool—it has been an appreciable drawback.

The development of business has thus been impeded by various causes—some minor ones appertaining to the trade itself, but mostly and mainly extraneous—economical and financial. There is little doubt that but for them the year would have fulfilled its early promise and that some rise in values would have to be chronicled among its results.

For the past two or three months the new season in Australia has been in full swing and a considerable portion of the clip has passed into consumers' hands. The prices paid have been the same low prices which have been ruling here lately, and, except that the general tone is firm, nothing in these colonial transactions, nor in the state of the industry in Europe or America, shows so far any indication of a clear turn for the better.

The following gives the highest and lowest quotations during the last eight years of some leading descriptions of wool, the mean points, and the value in pence per pound as it stood on December 31:

DESCRIPTION.	Highest point.		Lowest point.		Mean point.
	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	
		Pence.		*Pence.*	*Pence.*
Australian P. P., good average greasy	1889	13	1886	8	10½
Australian P. P., good average scoured combing	1889	22½	1886	15	18½
Australian Sydney, average greasy (short)	1889	11	1886	6½	8½
Australian Adelaide, average greasy	1889	9½	1886	5½	7½
Australian New Zealand, super greasy	1889	13	1886	8½	10½
Australian crossbred, super greasy (fine)	1889	15	1886	10	12½
Australian crossbred, average greasy (medium)	1889	11½	1886	8½	10
Cape, Eastern, extra super snow white	1889	22	1886	14	18
Cape, Eastern, average fleece	1889	11½	1886	7	9½
Buenos Ayres, good average greasy combing (35 per cent)	1889	8½	1886	5	6½
Buenos Ayres, average greasy (30 per cent)	1889	6½	1886	4	5½
Peru, middling	1886	9½	1886	6½	8½
Donskoi, average white carding	1886	8½	1892	6½	7½
East India, Pac Pathan yellow	1889	8½	1886	6½	7½
Lincoln hogs	1889	14½	1892	8½	11½
Alpaca, Islay super fleece	1889	26	1886	11	18½
Mohair, Turkish, fair average	1889	21	1892	12	16½

DESCRIPTION.	Value on December 31—							
	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
Australian P. P., good average greasy	8½	8½	9	10	12	10½	10	10
Australian P. P., good average scoured combing	15½	15½	16½	18	21	19	18	18
Australian Sydney, average greasy (short)	7	7	7½	8½	10	8½	8	8
Australian Adelaide, average greasy	5½	6	6½	7½	9	7½	6½	6½
Australian New Zealand, super greasy	5½	9	9	11	12½	11½	11	10½
Australian crossbred, super greasy (fine)	11½	12	12½	13	14½	12½	12½	12
Australian crossbred, average greasy (medium)	9½	9½	9½	10	11	9½	9½	9½
Cape, Eastern, extra super snow white	15½	15½	16½	18	21	17½	17½	18
Cape, Eastern, average fleece	7½	7½	8	8½	11	9	8½	9½
Buenos Ayres, good average greasy combing (35 per cent)	5½	5½	6	7	8½	7½	6½	7
Buenos Ayres, average greasy (30 per cent)	4½	4½	5	5½	6½	6	5½	5½
Peru, middling	7	7½	7½	8½	8½	8	8	8
Donskoi, average white carding	7	6½	7	7½	7½	7	7	8½
East India, Pac Pathan yellow	6½	7	7½	8½	8½	8	7½	6½
Lincoln hogs	10½	9½	9½	10½	14	10½	10½	11½
Alpaca, Islay super fleece	14½	14½	12½	15	22	11½	12½	12½
Mohair, Turkish, fair average	15½	14½	12½	14	19	12½	13½	14

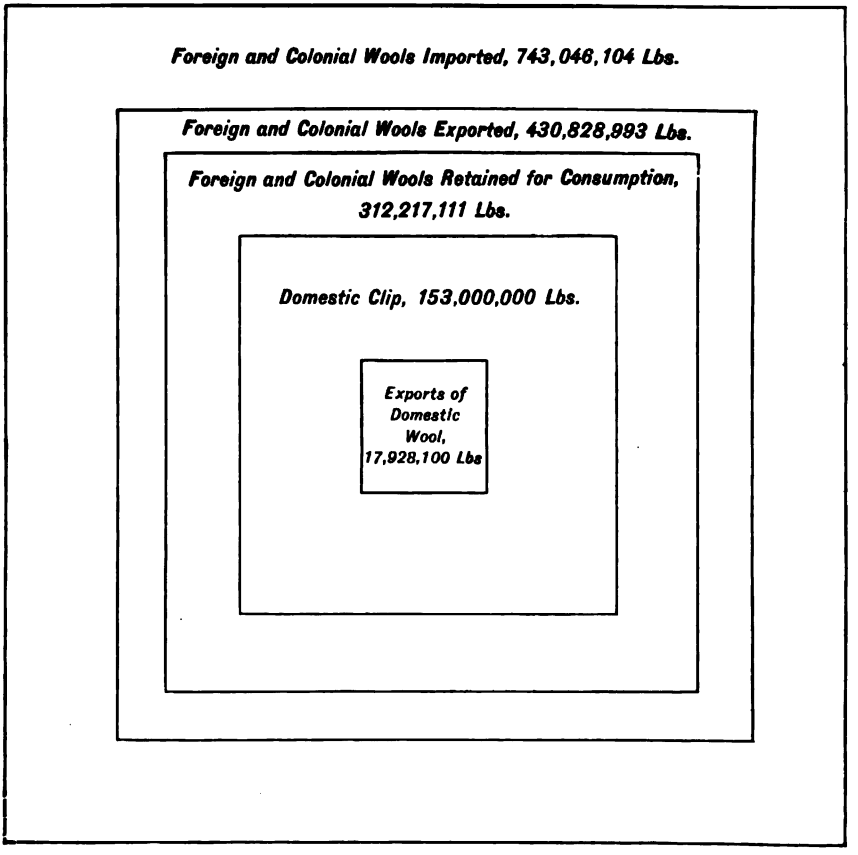
IMPORTATION OF COLONIAL WOOL INTO EUROPE AND AMERICA FROM 1860 TO 1893 WITH APPROXIMATE AVERAGE VALUE PER BALE. (*a*)

IMPORTS PER SEASON.

YEARS.	Australasian bales.	Cape bales.	Total colonial bales.	Average value per bale.	Total value.	
				£	£	
1860	187,000	79,000	266,000	25¾	6,850,000	
1861	212,000	84,000	296,000	23½	6,882,000	£7,000,000 period.
1862	227,000	82,000	309,000	22⅝	7,030,000	
1863	242,000	94,000	336,000	22¾	7,644,000	
1864	302,000	113,000	415,000	24¾	10,271,000	
1865	334,000	109,000	443,000	23½	10,521,000	
1866	351,000	128,000	479,000	24½	11,735,000	
1867	414,000	135,000	549,000	20¾	11,392,000	£11,000,000 period.
1868	483,000	156,000	639,000	18½	11,822,000	
1869	504,000	153,000	657,000	15¾	10,348,000	
1870	546,000	152,000	698,000	16¾	11,691,000	
1871	573,000	186,000	759,000	20½	15,560,000	Year of transition.
1872	554,000	189,000	743,000	26½	19,690,000	
1873	571,000	176,000	747,000	24½	18,115,000	
1874	659,000	170,000	829,000	23½	19,274,000	
1875	720,000	197,000	917,000	22¼	20,403,000	
1876	769,000	167,000	936,000	18¾	17,550,000	£20,000,000 period.
1877	835,000	186,000	1,021,000	18¾	19,144,000	
1878	801,000	169,000	970,000	18½	18,187,000	
1879	826,000	189,000	1,015,000	16½	16,748,000	
1880	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20½	22,032,000	

a Helmuth, Schwartze & Co., wool brokers.

WOOL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1892.



IMPORTATION OF COLONIAL WOOL INTO EUROPE AND AMERICA FROM 1860 TO 1893 WITH APPROXIMATE AVERAGE VALUE PER BALE (*a*)—Continued.

IMPORTS PER SEASON—Continued.

YEARS.	Australasian bales.	Cape bales.	Total colonial bales.	Average value per bale.	Total value.	
				£	£	
1881	957,000	204,000	1,161,000	17½	20,027,000	
1882	993,000	197,000	1,190,000	17½	20,825,000	
1883	1,054,000	199,000	1,253,000	16¾	20,988,000	
1884	1,112,000	191,000	1,303,000	16	20,848,000	
1885	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14	17,948,000	£20,000,000 period.
1886	1,196,000	236,000	1,432,000	13½	19,332,000	
1887	1,207,000	237,000	1,444,000	14	20,216,000	
1888	1,315,000	289,000	1,604,000	13½	21,654,000	
1889	1,385,000	310,000	1,695,000	15½	26,272,000	
1890	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14¾	25,060,000	
1891	1,683,000	322,000	2,005,000	13½	27,067,000	£26,000,000 period.
1892	1,835,000	291,000	2,126,000	12	25,512,000	
1893	1,775,000	299,000	2,074,000	12½	25,925,000	

a Helmuth Schwartze & Co., wool brokers.

IMPORT PRICES, UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	Goats' hair or wool.	Sheep, lamb, alpaca, and the Llama tribe.	Woolen rags.	Woolen and worsted yarn, Berlin wool, and yarn for fancy purposes.	Yarn for weaving.
	d.	*d. the pound.*	*£. the ton.*	*d. the pound.*	*d. the pound.*
1878	25.59	13.90	22.83	40.70	28.89
1879	17.72	13.56	19.82	45.37	29.54
1880	21.83	13.66	19.88	40.87	28.98
1881	17.79	13.87	21.60	42.32	29.48
1882	20.41	12.27	21.88	42.53	29.89
1883	18.89	12.08	21.17	43.04	30.18
1884	18.45	12.09	21.87	43.95	30.13
1885	15.91	10.05	20.89	42.33	29.10
1886	14.08	9.08	20.91	44.58	28.73
1887	10.99	10.15	20.97	43.18	28.43
1888	10.22	9.77	20.80	42.10	27.12
1889	11.37	9.80	21.36	42.27	27.77
1890	10.53	10.30	20.67	42.64	27.19
1891	10.83	9.36	20.78	43.03	26.65
1892	10.79	8.74	19.89	40.80	26.50
Decrease, per cent	57.8	37.1	12.9	.....	8.2

EXPORT PRICES, UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	Wool, sheep and lamb.	Woolen and worsted yarns.	Cloths, etc.	Flannels.	Stuffs, etc.	Carpets, etc.	Yarn, alpaca, and mohair, hair or wool.
	d. the pound.	*d. the pound.*	*d. the yard.*	*d. the yard.*	*d. the yard.*	*d. the yard.*	*d. the pound.*
1878.....	19.87	36.07	34.53	11.66	9.28	30.44	.....
1879.....	14.39	26.71	31,89	11.11	8.90	28.83	.....
1880.....	16.57	30.33	32.34	11.13	9.15	29.16	.....
1881.....	15.26	26.04	32.55	10.37	9.04	28.78	.....
1882.....	15.20	25.62	34.18	10.34	9.65	28.14	25.45
1883.....	12.71	23.41	38.30	10.41	9.94	28.24	28.41
1884.....	10.94	23.78	41.42	10.15	9.64	26.16	24.82
1885.....	9.55	24.19	40.23	9.47	9.35	25.74	23.58
1886.....	10.07	23.19	39.56	9.18	9.25	25.41	23.04
1887.....	11.25	23.73	40.04	9.14	8.57	24.26	21.29
1888.....	10.34	22.81	39.56	8.28	8.63	24.76	20.42
1889.....	10.70	22.97	40.55	8.73	8.82	25.24	21.21
1890.....	*a*9.91	23.87	(*b*)	8.76	(*b*)	24.92	21.75
1891.....	10.11	22.65	(*b*)	8.54	(*b*)	24.84	20.06
1892.....	9.13	21.74	(*b*)	8.47	(*b*)	24.50	19.91

a The classification of wool was slightly altered in 1890.
b See next table.

ARTICLE.	1890	1891	1892
Woolen tissues—	*d. the yard.*	*d. the yard.*	*d. the yard.*
Heavy, broad, all wool.....	58.25	55.99	55.43
mixed	23.59	23.03	23.15
Heavy, narrow, all wool	35.78	37.04	38.16
mixed	19.61	19.17	19.61
Light, broad, all wool.....	32.28	32.08	31.38
mixed	14.48	14.50	14.81
Light, narrow, all wool	16.93	17.32	17.82
mixed.....	8.72	8.18	8.90
Worsted tissues—			
Coatings, broad, all wool.....	52.62	49.70	43.83
mixed	36.12	34.31	32.40
Coatings, narrow.....	30.31	31.24	29.81
Worsted stuffs—			
All wool.....	10.67	11.72	11.67
Mixed	8.45	8.20	8.29

PRICES OF LINCOLN WOOL, HALF HOG, FROM 1812.

[Bradford Observer.]

Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	Pence.		*Pence.*		*Pence.*		*Pence.*		*Pence.*		*Pence.*
1812....	12½	1826...	13	1840...	14	1854...	15½	1868...	17½	1881...	12⅜
1813....	14	1827...	11½	1841...	12½	1855...	13	1869...	18½	1882...	11⅛
1814....	19	1828...	11	1842...	11	1856...	16	1870...	16⅝	1883...	10
1815....	22	1829...	10	1843...	10	1857...	20½	1871...	21⅜	1884...	10
1816....	16	1830...	9	1844...	11	1858...	15⅝	1872...	25⅝	1885...	9⅞
1817....	15	1831...	12	1845...	13	1859...	18⅝	1873...	24½	1886...	10
1818....	22	1832...	13	1846...	13	1860...	20½	1874...	20⅜	1887...	10½
1819....	16½	1833...	14	1847...	12	1861...	19½	1875...	19⅜	1888...	10⅜
1820....	16½	1834...	15½	1848...	11	1862...	20½	1876...	17½	1889...	11
1821....	14	1835...	15⅜	1849...	10	1863...	22⅜	1877...	16½	1890...	11
1822....	12	1836...	16	1850...	11	1864...	27⅜	1878...	15	1891...	9⅜
1823....	11½	1837...	13½	1851...	12½	1865...	25½	1879...	12½	1892...	8⅜
1824....	12	1838...	14	1852...	13⅜	1866...	23½	1880...	15⅜	1893...	10⅜
1825....	17⅜	1839...	17	1853...	16	1867...	18⅜				

PRICES OF ALPACA AND MOHAIR, FROM 1856.

[Bradford Observer.]

DATE.		Average price of alpaca. (Arequipa).		Highest and lowest prices of mohair.		DATE.		Average price of alpaca (Arequipa).		Highest and lowest prices of mohair.	
Year.	Month.					Year.	Month.				
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1856....	Nov	2 6	to 2 9	2 0	to 2 2	1872...	Jan.....		2 11		3 9
	Dec.....	2 9	2 10	2 2	2 4		July		2 6		3 5
1857....	Feb.....	2 9	2 10	2 4	2 6	1873...	Jan.....		2 7		3 6
	June....	3 0	3 3				July		2 9		3 0
	Dec.....	3 0	3 1½	2 7	2 9	1874...	Jan.....		2 9		2 11
1858....	.....		2 3	2 6	3 0		July		2 11		3 9
1859....	.....		2 3		3 0	1875...	Jan.....		2 9		3 5
1860....	.....		2 3		3 2		July		2 8		3 10
1861....	.....		2 3		3 2	1876...	Jan.....		2 6		3 7
1862....	Jan.....		2 6		3 3	1877...	.....	2 2½	to 2 4½	2-9 2-11	2-6
	July		2 9½		3 0	1878...	.....	1 3½	1 4½	2 6	to 2 9
1863....	Jan.....		3 4		3 9	1879...	.....	1 4	1 7	20	21
	July		2 6		3 4					18 2	3
1864....	.....		2 7		3 3	1880...	.....		13	15½	2 3 to 2 11
1865....	.....		2 10		2 11						down to 1 9
1866....	Jan.....		3 4		3 8	1881...	.....		15	17	21 19
	July		3 4		3 8	1882...	.....		13	15	19 22½
1867....	Jan.....		3 4½		3 9	1883...	.....		15½	17	20 21½
	Aug ...		2 8		2 9	1884...	.....		14	16½	18½ 22½
	Sept ...					1885...	.....		12½	14½	14 19
1868....	Jan.....		3 4		2 5	1886...	.....		11	14	11½ 16
	July		3 0		3 2	1887...	.....		11	13½	12½ 14½
1869....	Jan.....	2 5	2 7		3 7	1888...	.....		10	11½	12 14
	July	2 4	2 5		3 8	1889...	.....		10⅝	24	12½ 21
1870....	Jan.....		2 4	3 10	3 11	1890...	.....		22	14½	18 13½
	July		2 8		4 1	1891...	.....		14⅜	12⅜	14 12
1871....	Jan.....		2 8		3 3	1892...	.....		11½	15½	12 14½
	June....		2 9½		3 6	1893...	.....		13½	16½	12 18½

Quantities of Wool (Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca) Imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries, 1844 to 1860.

[From McCullough's Commercial Dictionary.]

Years.	Spain.	Germany, viz, Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Hanse Towns.	Other countries of Europe.	British Possessions in South Africa.	British Possessions in the East Indies.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1844	918, 853	21, 847, 684	15, 313, 087	2, 197, 143	2, 765, 853
1845	1, 074, 540	18, 484, 786	17, 606, 515	3, 512, 924	3, 975, 866
1846	1, 020, 476	15, 888, 705	11, 733, 601	2, 958, 457	4, 570, 581
1847	424, 408	12, 673, 814	7, 935, 697	3, 477, 392	3, 063, 142
1848	106, 638	14, 429, 161	7, 024, 098	3, 497, 250	5, 997, 433
1849	127, 559	12, 750, 011	11, 432, 354	5, 377, 495	4, 182, 853
1850	440, 757	9, 166, 731	8, 703, 252	5, 709, 529	3, 473, 252
1851	383, 150	8, 219, 236	14, 263, 156	5, 816, 591	4, 549, 520
1852	233, 413	12, 765, 253	13, 382, 140	6, 388, 796	7, 880, 784
1853	154, 146	11, 584, 800	26, 861, 166	7, 221, 448	12, 400, 869
1854	424, 300	11, 448, 518	14, 481, 483	8, 223, 598	14, 965, 191
1855	68, 750	6, 128, 626	8, 119, 408	11, 075, 965	14, 283, 535
1856	55, 090	8, 687, 781	14, 480, 869	14, 305, 188	15, 386, 578
1857	897, 238	6, 088, 002	23, 802, 520	14, 287, 828	19, 370, 741
1858	110, 510	10, 595, 186	17, 926, 859	16, 597, 504	17, 333, 507
1859	153, 874	19, 820, 557	18, 659, 275	14, 269, 343	14, 363, 403
1860	1, 000, 227	18, 438, 488	17, 454, 604	16, 574, 345	20, 214, 173

Years.	British settlements in Australia.	South America.	Other countries.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1844	17, 602, 247	3, 760, 063	1, 308, 831	65, 713, 761
1845	24, 177, 317	6, 468, 338	1, 513, 619	76, 813, 855
1846	21, 789, 346	4, 890, 273	2, 404, 023	65, 255, 462
1847	26, 056, 815	7, 295, 550	1, 665, 780	62, 592, 598
1848	30, 034, 567	8, 851, 211	924, 487	70, 864, 847
1849	35, 879, 171	6, 014, 525	1, 004, 679	76, 768, 647
1850	39. 018, 221	5, 296, 648	2, 518, 394	74, 326, 778
1851	41, 810, 117	4, 850, 048	3, 420, 157	83, 311, 975
1852	43, 197, 301	6, 252, 689	3, 661, 082	98, 761, 458
1853	47, 076, 010	9, 740, 032	4, 357, 978	119, 396, 449
1854	47, 489, 650	6, 184, 334	2, 954, 921	106, 121, 996
1855	49, 142, 306	7, 106, 708	3, 375, 148	99, 300, 446
1856	52, 052, 139	8, 076, 317	3, 167, 480	116, 211, 392
1857	49, 209, 655	9, 306, 886	7, 287, 028	129, 749, 898
1858	51, 104, 560	10, 046, 381	3, 024, 216	126, 738, 723
1859	53, 700, 481	9, 711, 172	2, 606, 531	133, 284, 634
1860	59, 165, 939	8, 890, 940	6, 657, 861	148, 396, 577

QUANTITIES, BY COUNTRIES, AND TOTAL VALUES, OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND THE TOTAL QUANTITIES OF FOREIGN WOOL EXPORTED AND OF THE NET IMPORTS FROM 1861 TO 1892.

[The wool included in this table is that of the sheep, lamb, alpaca, and the llama tribe. One pound sterling equals $4.8665.]

YEARS.	IMPORTED FROM—							
	Russia.	Germany.	France.	Holland and Belgium.	Turkey in Europe and Asia.	Egypt.	British possessions in South Africa.	British East Indies.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1861	20,790,004	3,617,983	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,676,286	19,161,004
1862	34,776,271	8,753,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,930,886	17,959,404
1863	25,530,838	8,801,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,166,617	20,670,111
1864	32,352,762	9,755,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,880,805	20,425,355
1865	27,529,814	7,138,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,220,623	17,105,617
1866	31,208,180	11,402,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,249,000	25,679,969
1867	17,288,086	4,197,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,126,750	15,234,620
1868	16,455,714	5,811,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,993,572	17,602,442
1869	17,090,863	7,308,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,307,882	18,796,579
1870	19,305,704	4,405,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,785,271	11,143,148
1871	15,381,831	8,132,120	6,603,689	4,800,456	16,322,734	7,048,677	32,972,735	18,217,948
1872	12,723,656	5,759,062	5,240,016	3,623,407	11,038,144	5,645,379	35,619,568	18,493,860
1873	11,168,563	8,294,628	1,557,165	2,240,858	8,234,491	4,588,323	42,057,187	19,362,908
1874	11,930,451	7,163,695	2,291,470	5,036,272	4,802,486	1,900,072	42,232,672	19,127,534
1875	15,084,644	7,320,760	1,548,206	3,915,254	5,564,094	2,247,769	44,112,213	22,819,289
1876	12,948,451	8,371,549	1,675,527	6,060,206	6,959,146	3,569,808	42,158,317	24,453,847
1877	12,920,038	9,517,450	2,355,810	4,305,246	7,213,624	4,438,143	41,607,778	21,566,074
1878	8,626,750	4,560,485	2,054,159	4,970,063	11,245,867	2,589,859	40,955,948	27,039,725
1879	15,924,829	4,323,054	5,586,605	6,345,501	6,436,515	2,725,596	45,926,294	22,202,554
1880	20,082,340	7,173,932	9,057,016	7,838,971	12,431,611	2,817,342	51,385,839	29,100,049
1881	15,794,697	2,263,651	3,011,134	5,133,227	6,718,782	1,986,796	49,530,875	22,215,223
1882	17,537,760	2,727,703	4,830,383	5,919,727	9,399,575	1,486,819	53,876,065	26,923,704
1883	28,148,121	4,335,436	5,337,996	5,716,132	8,689,970	2,698,842	48,870,981	24,822,130
1884	22,999,967	1,690,331	5,585,672	4,664,701	10,377,542	2,087,369	51,334,652	24,799,268
1885	29,649,386	1,886,954	7,621,322	5,268,013	11,112,489	2,375,614	47,013,467	25,697,174
1886	29,721,582	3,287,788	11,464,460	6,196,977	17,965,124	3,838,228	61,257,406	34,596,693
1887	27,754,188	3,766,550	10,234,513	5,778,891	20,130,920	5,174,973	65,312,497	33,783,574
1888	24,626,644	3,887,736	14,098,202	5,953,845	17,700,718	3,601,420	83,647,956	34,438,026
1889	44,242,452	5,190,682	24,531,311	14,105,482	21,312,123	3,456,350	90,189,138	35,598,921
1890	24,785,500	6,733,552	10,873,788	6,697,466	17,458,657	2,298,243	87,221,926	34,238,586
1891	38,382,854	4,751,067	12,270,828	6,013,549	17,817,973	1,515,298	96,662,069	36,503,864
1892	24,403,157	5,570,729	17,060,677	6,298,436	22,774,764	1,570,915	82,071,283	37,608,257

QUANTITIES OF WOOL, BY COUNTRIES, WITH THEIR TOTAL VALUES, ETC.—Continued.

YEARS.	IMPORTED FROM—			TOTAL IMPORTED.		Total exported (foreign and colonial).	Net imports.
	Australasia.	South America.	All other countries.	Quantities.	Values.		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*$*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1861.....	68, 506, 222	12, 351, 777	4, 069, 565	147, 173, 841	9, 717, 686	54, 377, 184	92, 795, 737
1862.....	71, 339, 842	12, 664, 946	7, 518, 974	174, 943, 472	11, 773, 943	48, 076, 499	123, 866, 973
1863.....	77, 173, 446	18, 248, 181	6, 787, 809	177, 877, 664	11, 884, 572	63, 932, 929	113, 444, 735
1864.....	99, 037, 459	19, 302, 932	5, 718, 122	206, 473, 045	15, 503, 483	55, 933, 739	150, 539, 306
1865.....	109, 734, 261	17, 867, 853	3, 610, 209	212, 206, 747	14, 930, 430	82, 444, 930	129, 761, 817
1866.....	113, 773, 694	21, 152, 277	6, 898, 089	239, 358, 689	17, 550, 871	66, 573, 488	172, 785, 201
1867.....	133, 108, 176	21, 381, 281	6, 366, 494	233, 703, 184	16, 178, 034	90, 832, 584	142, 870, 600
1868.....	155, 745, 499	15, 025, 719	6, 109, 286	252, 744, 155	15, 120, 498	105, 070, 311	147, 673, 844
1869.....	158, 477, 960	16, 117, 951	5, 561, 652	258, 461, 689	14, 696, 746	116, 608, 305	141, 853, 384
1870.....	175, 081, 427	12, 693, 777	7, 835, 275	263, 250, 499	15, 812, 598	92, 542, 384	170, 708, 115
1871.....	182, 710, 567	19, 229, 406	11, 616, 136	323, 036, 299	17, 926, 639	134, 866, 304	188, 169, 995
1872.....	173, 201, 712	22, 918, 868	12, 115, 992	306, 379, 664	18, 523, 350	137, 511, 247	168, 868, 417
1873.....	186, 664, 946	21, 099, 262	12, 768, 448	318, 036, 779	19, 541, 678	123, 246, 172	194, 790, 607
1874.....	225, 383, 631	14, 878, 918	9, 723, 696	344, 470, 897	21, 116, 184	144, 294, 663	200, 176, 234
1875.....	238, 631, 716	11, 954, 327	11, 867, 306	365, 065, 578	23, 437, 413	172, 075, 439	192, 990, 139
1876.....	263, 869, 157	11, 543, 559	8, 446, 222	390, 055, 759	23, 637, 809	173, 030, 372	217, 035, 387
1877.....	281, 247, 190	15, 352, 301	9, 425, 544	409, 949, 198	24, 567, 312	187, 418, 627	222, 530, 571
1878.....	276, 172, 193	11, 259, 754	9, 974, 632	399, 449, 435	23, 128, 234	199, 286, 544	200, 162, 891
1879.....	287, 331, 804	12, 867, 657	6, 939, 691	417, 110, 099	23, 564, 064	243, 386, 008	173, 724, 091
1880.....	300, 626, 654	10, 282, 206	12, 623, 003	463, 508, 963	26, 375, 407	237, 408, 589	226, 100, 374
1881.....	329, 665, 855	5, 873, 192	7, 948, 303	450, 141, 735	26, 011, 024	265, 583, 927	184, 557, 808
1882.....	345, 783, 786	10 872, 521	9, 627, 014	488, 985, 057	24, 995, 674	263, 965, 744	225, 019, 313
1883.....	351, 685, 606	7, 064, 219	8, 577, 346	495, 946, 779	24, 953, 132	277, 234, 084	218, 712, 695
1884.....	381, 403, 669	15, 362, 870	6, 220, 620	526, 526, 661	26, 517, 920	276, 919, 073	249, 607, 588
1885.....	356, 055, 791	12, 868, 622	6, 138, 758	505, 687, 590	21, 177, 688	267, 501, 675	238, 185, 915
1886.....	401, 425, 430	16, 976, 066	9, 741, 241	596, 470, 995	22, 565, 040	312, 006, 380	284, 464, 615
1887.....	383, 506, 395	13, 288, 801	9, 193, 359	577, 924, 661	24, 452. 021	319, 202, 968	258, 721, 693
1888.....	427, 974, 038	13, 611, 178	9, 728, 212	639, 267, 975	26, 030, 131	339, 075, 483	300, 192, 492
1889.....	431, 303, 391	16, 343, 005	14, 630, 802	700, 903, 057	28, 614, 737	363, 647, 360	337, 255, 697
1890.....	418, 771, 604	11, 173, 692	12, 775, 117	633, 028, 131	27, 158, 762	340, 712, 303	292, 315, 828
1891.....	477, 727, 486	12, 858, 985	15, 510, 097	720, 014, 070	28, 078, 042	384, 224, 656	335, 789, 414
1892.....	513, 405, 793	17, 566, 967	14, 715, 130	743, 046, 104	27, 059, 379	430, 828, 993	312, 217, 111

TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 1861 TO 1892.

[One pound sterling equals $4.8665.]

YEARS.	Woolen rags.		WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				All other manufactures of wool.	Total value of the imports of manufactures of wool.
			Berlin wool and yarn used for fancy purposes.		For weaving.			
	Tons.	£	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£	£	£
1861	10,653	336,107	214,217	58,910	1,362,874	306,648	1,419,336	2,121,001
1862	13,109	437,056	193,098	53,103	2,051,603	461,611	1,574,281	2,526,051
1863	15,417	551,824	213,528	58,723	4,312,857	970,394	1,813,894	3,394,835
1864	15,642	642,907	174,653	48,031	4,479,984	1,008,004	1,849,550	3,548,492
1865	14,585	565,861	211,244	58,092	4,180,846	940,692	1,891,104	3,455,749
1866	15,797	530,947	287,367	79,028	6,997,889	1,574,527	2,036,671	4,221,173
1867	14,542	395,801	303,918	73,902	5,514,947	1,089,350	2,405,600	3,964,653
1868	15,922	370,412	387,255	87,133	8,950,692	1,566,371	2,373,366	4,397,282
1869	16,699	373,322	434,897	97,855	9,587,631	1,677,834	2,534,523	4,683,534
1870	17,210	400,326	611,013	123,984	9,683,402	1,511,170	3,362,656	5,398,136
1871	24,219	498,754	464,058	81,883	11,665,465	1,097,289	4,637,625	6,315,551
1872	29,302	534,329	423,563	83,010	11,706,427	1,382,084	4,038,666	6,038,089
1873	24,827	468,586	325,259	59,194	13,169,662	1,496,463	3,846,662	5,876,875
1874	25,581	547,399	533,320	107,471	13,131,850	1,494,945	3,973,811	6,123,626
1875	25,415	599,402	727,214	145,049	11,700,928	1,327,887	4,308,357	6,380,695
1876	28,847	660,260	841,878	162,337	12,909,902	1,538,496	4,920,711	7,281,854
1877	33,408	760,256	976,044	190,369	12,948,662	1,540,239	5,235,948	7,726,812
1878	32,376	739,137	1,028,550	204,428	11,343,339	1,365,431	5,934,748	8,243,744
1879	33,309	660,046	887,233	167,719	10,022,139	1,233,402	5,637,675	7,698,842
1880	41,266	820,366	752,700	128,176	14,194,979	1,713,959	7,649,778	10,312,279
1881	35,265	761,591	663,922	117,680	10,068,926	1,236,737	5,985,863	8,101,271
1882	37,511	820,616	938,819	166,373	12,731,339	1,585,325	5,982,449	8,554,763
1883	35,767	757,277	951,221	170,593	14,558,567	1,831,010	6,251,281	9,010,161
1884	31,022	678,525	1,094,620	200,440	13,341,685	1,675,019	6,831,737	9,385,721
1885	32,642	681,995	1,255,425	221,412	14,632,653	1,774,399	7,374,808	10,052,614
1886	30,526	638,274	1,420,393	263,820	18,620,957	2,228,715	8,067,776	11,198,585
1887	31,670	664,122	1,188,556	213,842	16,088,197	1,905,566	7,711.227	10,494,757
1888	31,643	658,229	1,176,067	206,313	16,517,044	1,866,534	8,803.348	11,534,424
1889	31,335	669,438	1,244,985	219,287	19,051,354	2,204,156	9,784,068	12,876,949
1890	34,659	716,379	1,235,931	219,567	15,144,054	1,715,494	9,321,930	11,973,370
1891	37,037	769,734	1,308.854	234,677	14,712,167	1,633,901	9,669,179	12,307,491
1892	25,232	501,807	1,397,143	237,515	15,293,809	1,688,790	9,839,524	12,267,636

Imports of Wools and Hair into the United Kingdom.

QUANTITIES.

ICLES AND COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
ol:					
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama—	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	.....	.....	112, 980	102, 640	191, 616
France	30, 888	.....	.....	.....	6, 160
Peru	3, 962, 611	4, 515, 096	3, 114, 336	3, 997, 422	4, 059. 246
Chile	327, 219	347, 322	564, 606	428, 200	537, 879
Other foreign countries	3, 572	29, 212	.....	15, 100	.....
Total	4, 324, 290	4, 891, 570	3, 791, 922	4, 543, 362	4, 794, 901
Goat's hair or wool:					
Russia	847, 592	334, 800	270, 462	47, 600	121, 813
Germany	58, 220	30, 091	47, 230	36, 477	42, 760
Belgium	235, 749	232, 040	236, 247	118, 694	139, 888
France	468, 551	138, 522	303, 225	192, 024	114, 715
Roumania	51, 670	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	3, 019, 060	3, 911, 894	4, 120, 222	6, 496, 115	7, 774, 541
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	32, 970	23, 960
Persia	.....	.....	.....	.....	55, 000
China	685, 956	875, 671	906, 822	1, 040, 119	504, 901
United States	70, 300	44, 720	.....	97, 410	79, 072
Other foreign	96, 401	206, 719	93, 124	39, 346	9, 252
Total from foreign	10,524, 499	10, 774, 457	5, 977, 332	8, 100, 755	8, 885, 901
British Possessions in South Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope	10, 289, 278	8, 969, 108	8, 928, 531	9, 415, 782	9, 020, 932
Natal				767, 970	602. 588
British East Indies—					
Bombay				1, 221, 552	1, 198, 140
Bengal	1, 148, 158	1, 191, 352	968, 860	.....	750
Madras				4, 810	.....
Other British Possessions	19, 603	56, 656	10, 591	9, 678	4, 952
Total British Possessions	11, 457, 039	10, 217, 116	9, 902, 982	11, 419. 792	10, 917, 362
Total	21, 981. 538	20, 991. 573	15, 880, 314	19, 520, 547	19, 783, 263
Sheep or lamb's:					
Russia	24, 626, 644	44, 242, 452	24, 785, 500	38, 382, 854	24, 403, 157
Denmark	1, 344, 986	1, 268, 484	1, 459, 355	1, 710, 991	2, 182, 318
Germany	3, 884, 712	5, 185, 582	6, 620, 572	4, 648, 427	5, 379, 104
Netherlands	2, 102, 543	1, 682, 685	609, 103	735, 029	926, 659
Belgium	3, 851, 090	12, 422, 797	6, 088, 368	5, 278, 520	5, 371, 777
France	14, 067, 314	24, 531, 311	10, 878, 788	12, 270, 338	17, 054, 517
Portugal	2, 548, 951	2, 193, 695	1, 556, 813	1, 414, 862	1, 716, 534
Spain	1, 210, 235	1, 754, 350	983, 598	262, 458	561, 298
Italy	188, 923	767, 789	570, 330	557, 921	369, 900
Austrian territories	53, 724	121, 900	32, 040	200, 485	.....
Turkey	17, 700, 718	21, 312, 123	17, 458, 657	17, 805, 113	32, 774, 764
Egypt	3, 601, 420	3, 456, 350	2, 298, 243	1, 515, 298	1, 570, 915
Morocco	2, 071, 607	2, 552, 596	2, 654, 110	2. 279, 143	2, 333, 810
Persia	218, 912	1, 127, 734	92, 136	283, 289	1, 194, 795
China	721, 618	2, 194, 763	2, 370, 603	4, 018, 957	2, 907, 146
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	170, 240
United States	456, 888	849, 880	716, 827	558, 073	463, 344
Central America	.....	.....	.....	196, 230	175, 000

IMPORTS OF WOOLS AND HAIR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool:					
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama—	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	.....	.....	6,601	5,441	8,488
France	1,959	.....	.....	.....	308
Peru	166,808	236,732	190,703	193,864	187,275
Chile	11,285	15,430	30,694	21,429	23,989
Other foreign countries	161	705	.....	762	.....
Total	180,213	252,867	227,998	221,496	220,060
Goat's hair or wool:					
Russia	15,434	8,370	8,918	1,576	3,495
Germany	2,094	438	1,059	1,509	1,651
Belgium	3,474	4,263	3,885	2,755	2,101
France	6,592	3,357	9,187	7,011	2,157
Roumania	2,859	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	413,875	488,960	230,229	360,243	411,178
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	1,966	1,372
Persia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,460
China	23,373	29,240	31,517	36,820	17,813
United States	3,786	1,420	.....	2,238	3,789
Other foreign	2,357	6,803	2,842	935	249
Total from foreign	473,844	542,851	287,637	415,053	445,265
British Possessions in South Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope	454,353	438,305	402,344	426,624	406,876
Natal				32,822	30,076
British East Indies—					
Bombay	6,903	11,293	5,747	6,025	6,840
Bengal				.....	15
Madras				160	.....
Other British Possessions	824	1,847	510	474	214
Total British Possessions	462,080	451,545	409,101	466,105	444,021
Total	935,924	994,396	696,738	881,158	889,286
Sheep or lamb's:					
Russia	817,205	1,437,870	817,551	1,240,613	724,910
Denmark	48,271	47,647	57,160	61,480	75,006
Germany	167,772	209,544	262,381	167,549	191,475
Netherlands	94,248	82,210	25,443	28,863	40,412
Belgium	177,042	564,622	284,008	243,030	262,858
France	516,157	983,648	414,505	440,888	582,192
Portugal	107,391	103,249	76,939	65,283	75,177
Spain	32,836	54,543	27,174	6,758	15,393
Italy	5,737	24,262	17,890	15,431	10,978
Austrian territories	2,075	4,692	1,126	7,108	.....
Turkey	517,325	628,025	504,940	511,406	609,652
Egypt	113,419	101,268	67,884	48,611	51,911
Morocco	76,747	90,405	98,883	84,592	88,138
Persia	20,665	29,531	3,450	8,823	33,701
China	19,821	66,859	75,018	123,715	93,168
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,965
United States	14,569	34,878	22,186	19,059	13,219
Central America	.....	.....	.....	5,600	5,250

IMPORTS OF WOOLS AND HAIR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool—Continued.					
Sheep or lamb's—Cont'd.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Peru	1,703,280	2,509,454	2,139,000	2,627,055	2,378,100
Chile	1,757,112	1,235,897	2,208,084	1,571,980	2,694,280
Brasil	.....	127,443	167,600	.....	185,632
Uruguay	2,115,648	889,386	573,099	302,426	533,240
Argentine Republic	1,326,067	4,717,653	2,347,626	2,716,074	6,014,490
Other foreign	127,875	227,478	325,986	554,314	39,201
Total foreign	85,680,267	135,371,702	86,931,433	100,890,577	102,409,221
British Possessions in South Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope	83,647,956	90,189,128	87,221,926	96,662,069	83,026,792
Natal					19,042,496
Aden	129,400	88,870	.....	60,168	.....
British East Indies—					
Bombay	34,438,026	35,598,921	34,288,586	32,823,788	34,335,181
Bengal				.....	1,104,511
Straits Settlements				2,699,773	1,845,647
Other				980,303	322,918
Australasia—					
West Australia	7,141,109	7,973,479	11,328,780	8,015,000	8,420,336
South Australia	40,122,813	42,814,230	35,625,583	49,221,000	44,625,340
Victoria	106,581,056	91,367,360	98,300,002	92,653,966	99,785,836
New South Wales	149,539,681	152,267,520	127,402,559	165,465,000	181,836,921
Queensland	35,725,427	38,050,268	44,141,456	50,592,000	69,863,100
Tasmania	4,625,800	6,432,000	6,271,131	6,932,520	6,135,360
New Zealand	84,238,152	92,059,544	95,632,596	104,848,000	104,738,400
British North America	398,447	735,935	.....	.....	.....
Falkland Islands	2,353,059	1,991,702	1,977,400	3,553,972	2,696,729
Other	322,542	1,070,828	164,750	72,572	57,915
Total British Possessions	549,263,418	560,639,785	542,304,776	614,580,131	635,841,963
Total	634,943,685	696,011,487	629,236,209	715,470,708	738,251,203
Other kinds and flocks:					
Germany	431,726	196,232	272,859	285,986	543,147
Netherlands	104,290	77,032	95,109	68,976	63,681
Belgium	981,207	1,020,360	529,212	200,495	311,336
France	1,098,551	856,362	1,105,428	932,061	799,636
China	191,000	9,883	49,941	218,320	.....
United States	103,577	104,350	126,009	95,792	126,210
Other	13,140	617,778	100,963	112,278	42,662
Total	2,923,491	2,881,995	2,278,581	1,909,908	1,886,672
British Possessions	50,822	55,461	33,448	25,313	33,294
Total	2,974,313	2,937,456	2,311,979	1,935,216	1,919,496

IMPORTS OF WOOLS AND HAIR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool—Continued.					
Sheep or lamb's—Cont'd.	£	£	£	£	£
Peru	55,374	88,479	81,530	88,727	72,526
Chile	48,317	37,008	71,479	47,402	114,275
Brasil	.....	2,933	4,476	.....	4,606
Uruguay	62,908	28,765	14,568	11,822	15,341
Argentine Republic	50,214	175,772	69,813	130,281	172,799
Other foreign	4,625	8,597	10,864	12,765	1,366
Total foreign	2,952,713	4,804,796	3,009,283	3,369,826	3,259,318
British Possessions in South Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope	3,481,232	3,875,794	3,745,666	3,916,452	2,552,337
Natal					662,308
Aden	5,267	3,682	.....	2,220	.....
British East Indies—					
Bombay				960,102	984,109
Bengal				.....	29,852
Straits Settlements	979,291	1,025,372	1,010,108	93,942	57,560
Other				25,819	4,905
Australasia—					
West Australia	265,180	309,578	449,756	282,791	189,107
South Australia	1,442,202	1,624,293	1,410,728	1,751,989	1,427,925
Victoria	4,971,504	4,418,382	4,930,739	4,181,763	4,218,627
New South Wales	6,434,987	6,425,056	5,796,529	6,612,294	6,574,896
Queensland	1,447,840	1,575,029	1,947,163	2,016,277	2,537,363
Tasmania	201,431	280,048	296,478	290,740	237,683
New Zealand	3,579,440	3,910,492	4,275,086	4,244,772	4,026,577
British North America	7,353	22,371	.....	.....	.....
Falkland Islands	69,446	59,628	53,878	104,933	75,119
Other	11,532	27,349	5,350	2,696	1,633
Total British Possessions	22,897,205	23,557,074	23,921,481	24,486,720	23,580,001
Total	25,849,918	28,361,870	26,930,764	27,856,546	26,839,319
Other kinds and flocks:					
Germany	10,102	6,811	10,754	11,550	10,690
Netherlands	6,986	8,219	8,169	7,520	7,430
Belgium	38,662	41,994	40,761	19,279	30,910
France	87,303	56,237	84,084	60,812	62,551
China	6,300	285	1,170	7,582	.....
United States	4,069	3,115	2,563	1,924	1,871
Other	67	15,152	2,508	4,231	810
Total	153,509	131,813	149,979	112,898	104,252
British Possessions	650	1,026	567	544	169
Total	154,159	132,839	150,546	113,442	104,421

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND HAIR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Yarn:					
For fancy purposes—	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	922,512	863,636	930,662	1,045,843	1,013,657
Netherlands	178,370	125,269	135,805	157,274	236,901
Belgium	40,624	127,015	161,872	69,583	120,203
France	34,561	128,615	7,578	36,154	26,102
Other	.....	450	14	.....	280
Total	1,176,067	1,244,985	1,235,931	1,308,854	1,397,143
For weaving—					
Germany	301,323	357,694	585,797	680,978	787,702
Netherlands	197,276	157,366	147,079	123,022	117,751
Belgium	13,210,053	14,604,209	11,709,887	11,955,861	11,933,222
France	2,775,370	3,932,025	2,694,811	1,952,015	2,453,272
Other foreign	33,022	60	6,480	291	1,762
Total	16,517,044	19,051,354	15,144,054	14,712,167	15,293,809
Unenumerated—					
Germany	231,309	173,479	126,349	96,232	5,772
Netherlands	307	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	13,608	.....	39,200	17,787	.....
France	27,730	15,212	.....	.....	2,578
United States	130	2,594	.....	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....	928	2,664	3,084
Total foreign	273,084	191,285	166,477	116,683	11,434
British possessions	424	.....	.....	560	220
Total	273,508	191,285	166,477	117,243	11,654
Woolen manufactures—					
Of goats' wool or hair—					
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British possessions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloths—	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Germany	382,661	340,044	273,107	375,299	194,081
Netherlands	1,275,942	1,405,685	1,511,432	1,493,660	1,662,542
Belgium	611,310	520,166	464,882	646,278	313,229
France	57,015	25,484	9,138	19,668	16,272
Other foreign	4,186	1,595	7,416	1,797	8,116
Total foreign	2,331,114	2,292,974	2,265,975	2,536,702	2,194,240
British possessions	4,996	579	2,540	2,706	22,569
Total	2,336,110	2,293,553	2,268,515	2,539,408	2,216,809
Stuffs—					
Germany	1,725,393	1,267,014	1,916,754	2,382,275	2,421,130
Netherlands	4,759,820	5,969,647	4,812,028	6,062,897	5,921,864
Belgium	2,051,324	1,905,737	1,860,255	2,803,640	2,947,129

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND HAIR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Yarn:					
For fancy purposes—	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	165,657	166,262	177,547	191,718	181,895
Netherlands	28,230	18,960	19,230	24,455	31,664
Belgium	7,664	15,963	21,755	13,062	20,602
France	4,762	18,052	930	5,447	3,330
Other	.....	30	5	.....	24
Total	206,313	219,287	219,567	234,677	237,515
For weaving—					
Germany	30,296	33,107	58,260	66,893	73,562
Netherlands	18,597	14,129	14,423	11,797	11,308
Belgium	1,383,124	1,581,795	1,242,399	1,254,881	1,236,894
France	431,328	625,109	399,952	300,303	366,865
Other foreign	3,189	16	460	27	161
Total	1,856,534	2,204,156	1,715,494	1,633,901	1,688,790
Unenumerated—					
Germany	25,866	19,189	15,455	10,957	660
Netherlands	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	739	.....	2,000	1,426	.....
France	2,705	1,035	.....	.....	170
United States	14	129	.....	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....	79	204	101
Total foreign	29,341	20,353	17,534	12,587	931
British possessions	35	.....	.....	48	20
Total	29,376	20,353	17,534	12,635	951
Woolen manufactures:					
Of goats' wool or hair—					
Netherlands	104,691	125,916	135,396	123,356	115,609
Other foreign	6,245	193	193	532	8,696
Total foreign	110,936	126,109	135,589	123,888	124,305
British possessions	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
British East Indies	11,024	13,651	5,068	4,224	4,541
Total British	11,024	13,724	5,068	4,224	4,541
Total	121,960	139,833	140,657	128,112	128,846
Cloths—					
Germany	67,688	58,747	43,465	45,829	28,506
Netherlands	209,081	231,007	241,416	243,995	281,845
Belgium	108,911	94,733	79,323	100,230	56,476
France	5,962	4,041	1,017	3,618	1,906
Other foreign	382	395	901	365	875
Total foreign	392,024	388,923	366,122	394,037	369,608
British possessions	218	144	305	323	878
Total	392,242	389,067	366,427	394,360	370,486
Stuffs—					
Germany	179,022	113,940	158,272	204,710	211,308
Netherlands	432,355	552,427	444,153	557,099	549,665
Belgium	174,080	164,419	157,740	227,997	251,056

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND HAIR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen manufactures—Cont'd.					
Stuffs—Continued.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
France	55,721,126	67,022,426	59,674,990	69,356,914	38,821,585
United States	50,479	36,100	326,722	44,067	.....
Other foreign	4,566	212	2,679	.....	17,540
Total foreign	64,812,702	76,201,138	68,593,422	71,669,793	70,129,248
British possessions	6,926	1,780	7,100	12,379	4,257
Total	64,319,628	76,202,918	68,600,522	71,682,172	70,133,505
Unenumerated—					
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Channel Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British possessions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total British possessions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND HAIR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen manufactures—Cont'd.					
Stuffs—Continued.	£	£	£	£	£
France	4,874,308	5,867,420	5,303,598	5,174,104	5,003,164
United States	2,190	1,414	7,699	999	.....
Other foreign	100	16	202	.....	697
Total foreign	5,662,005	6,699,636	6,071,663	6,164,945	6,015,890
British possessions	495	141	1,081	1,041	142
Total	5,662,500	6,699,777	6,072,744	6,165,986	6,016,032
Unenumerated—					
Germany	444,658	401,785	468,684	516,665	534,669
Netherlands	1,139,642	1,233,043	1,290,598	1,462,872	1,925,080
Belgium	193,698	218,612	206,734	255,944	180,153
France	708,329	546,824	720,793	653,970	596,758
Turkey	178,654	214,262	180,735	157,331	152,763
Persia	1,939	3,412	4,907	.....	.....
United States	8,964	4,452	3,100	6,040	2,813
Other foreign	10,329	4,783	4,606	8,038	9,266
Total foreign	2,686,217	2,627,173	2,820,247	3,060,860	3,401,502
Channel Island	.....	2,374	1,912	2,030	1,820
British East Indies	60,545	64,478	59,664	43,985	48,920
Other British possessions	1,844	1,199	936	1,958	764
Total British possessions	62,389	68,651	62,512	47,973	51,504
Total	2,748,606	2,695,224	2,882,759	3,108,833	3,453,006

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF DOMESTIC WOOL AND MANUFACTURES

[One pound ster-

YEARS.	Wool (sheep's and lambs').		MANUFACTURES			
			Yarns, woolen and worsted.		Cloths, coatings, etc., unmixed and mixed.	
	Pounds.	$	*Pounds.*	$	*Yards.*	$
1861	15,715,288	1,143,358	26,492,256	3,325,668	24,371,340	2,998,465
1862	10,200,544	756,310	27,067,837	3,662,555	34,972,006	4,425,122
1863	8,230,214	688,300	31,660,220	4,870,393	27,762,256	3,964,910
1864	7,320,299	673,446	30,866,795	5,183,229	29,615,556	4,533,519
1865	9,056,942	901,660	30,425,784	5,110,474	25,615,689	4,023,954
1866	9,732,683	895,356	26,577,694	4,547,043	32,514,358	5,303,602
1867	8,862,197	775,834	36,952,474	5,739,340	31,189,209	5,327,375
1868	9,510,881	736,085	42,799,410	6,203,174	24,622,230	3,760,961
1869	12,410,225	922,159	37,185,740	5,538,295	28,218,489	4,275,858
1870	9,101,405	580,570	35,536,848	4,994,249	32,404,719	4,749,165
1871	11,957,282	828,799	43,725,577	6,100,727	35,583,697	5,563,037
1872	7,605,146	629,275	39,734,924	6,110,138	40,734,224	6,991,718
1873	7,034,735	620,848	34,744,507	5,393,493	38,633,833	6,599,635
1874	10,077,619	920,415	34,981,008	5,558,560	40,331,686	6,642,222
1875	10,536,523	928,264	31,723,627	5,099,307	42,058,354	6,850,203
1876	9,817,249	757,832	30,854,160	4,417,241	40,479,373	6,451,410
1877	9,548,999	705,610	26,972,536	3,609,456	44,125,206	6,567,806
1878	6,618,200	547,823	31,189,600	3,908,322	43,529,800	6,263,107
1879	15,703,900	941,278	33,378,500	3,714,230	46,258,900	6,145,773
1880	17,197,300	1,187,113	26,464,800	3,344,740	50,000,200	6,736,721
1881	14,068,900	894,366	29,731,400	3,225,696	55,679,400	7,552,654
1882	13,846,400	876,944	31,832,700	3,398,645	54,129,600	7,706,798
1883	19,443,100	1,029,999	33,488,500	3,266,488	46,068,500	7,351,483
1884	18,128,800	826,185	39,272,100	3,890,425	45,959,100	7,931,839
1885	23,459,500	933,612	43,491,600	4,382,898	45,954,500	7,702,485
1886	22,225,200	932,704	45,650,000	4,410,826	51,241,000	8,445,837
1887	19,557,700	916,782	40,153,100	3,969,616	56,158,000	9,369,825
1888	23,588,200	1,016,070	42,630,500	4,051,980	58,567,900	9,653,336
1889	21,768,400	970,750	45,380,000	4,341,514	62,767,000	10,604,249
1890	19,495,100	805,296	41,062,800	4,086,458	84,042,000	11,126,062
1891	16,727,800	704,860	41,438,800	3,910,651	80,978,500	10,452,393
1892	17,928,100	681,720	44,820,200	4,059,778	.....	.....

OF WOOL EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1861 TO 1892.

ling equals $4.8665.]

OF WOOL.								
Flannels, blankets, carpeting, and baizes.		Stuffs, unmixed and mixed.		Carpets and druggets.		All other.	Total value of the exports of manufactures of wool.	Total value of the exports of wool and manufactures of wool.
Yards.	£	*Yards.*	£	*Yards.*	£	£	£	£
13,403,882	1,031,455	122,555,608	6,121,616	4,067,351	508,652	458,898	14,444,774	15,588,132
17,874,264	1,388,592	108,775,408	5,881,789	5,378,562	671,215	805,228	16,834,501	17,590,811
17,311,400	1,413,399	165,835,142	8,336,957	6,257,992	810,783	993,998	20,390,440	21,078,740
18,128,421	1,504,384	187,305,448	10,800,521	5,992,832	861,499	869,166	23,752,318	24,425,764
14,769,397	1,203,127	233,078,142	13,360,527	5,743,090	861,453	692,354	25,251,889	26,153,549
14,488,240	1,161,615	227,275,414	13,294,059	7,600,511	1,217,682	853,223	26,377,224	27,272,580
11,126,055	859,519	200,469,996	12,144,998	6,673,951	1,101,986	723,039	25,896,257	26,672,091
12,727,805	963,866	224,367,464	13,075,773	7,417,009	1,099,882	680,906	25,784,562	26,520,597
14,925,716	1,099,299	250,062,934	15,130,340	9,656,404	1,466,758	606,978	28,207,528	29,129,687
14,985,389	1,078,983	235,936,604	13,788,798	9,374,173	1,393,279	654,728	26,659,202	27,239,772
14,091,282	1,030,302	307,235,042	17,953,209	10,957,453	1,648,411	987,426	33,283,112	34,111,911
15,022,122	1,104,835	344,968,689	20,905,163	11,815,900	1,916,774	1,464,783	38,493,411	39,122,666
14,447,313	1,089,864	282,884,692	14,277,382	9,921,100	1,597,383	1,785,614	30,743,371	31,864,219
16,004,436	1,318,097	261,135,081	11,888,072	9,208,271	1,480,892	1,471,759	28,359,512	29,279,927
16,109,787	1,239,637	251,845,549	11,159,914	7,522,660	1,159,979	1,249,592	26,758,632	27,686,896
13,902,304	1,014,886	221,561,999	9,141,605	6,298,479	911,873	1,083,704	23,020,719	23,778,551
16,058,604	1,176,377	194,777,034	7,725,414	6,454,449	847,763	1,025,843	20,952,659	21,658,269
15,237,700	1,070,209	192,482,800	7,443,203	6,626,200	840,419	1,110,267	20,635,587	21,183,410
11,663,700	806,093	186,646,100	6,921,532	6,666,000	803,233	1,184,535	19,575,396	20,516,674
13,086,500	897,088	189,940,700	7,241,156	9,328,300	1,133,545	1,256,667	20,609,917	21,797,030
15,378,200	972,459	192,106,100	7,237,504	9,711,200	1,164,438	1,201,701	21,354,452	22,248,818
17,317,700	1,091,718	182,444,500	7,332,099	11,318,700	1,326,975	1,309,044	22,167,279	23,044,223
13,572,000	837,824	185,565,400	7,687,834	10,699,300	1,258,892	1,179,542	21,582,063	22,612,062
15,653,600	911,711	217,121,200	8,718,326	11,540,800	1,258,109	1,316,576	24,026,986	24,853,171
17,182,300	936,653	198,764,100	7,741,145	11,082,500	1,188,482	1,278,288	23,229,951	24,163,563
18,112,300	942,453	198,601,800	7,652,183	11,646,600	1,232,950	1,464,922	24,149,171	25,081,875
18,856,600	963,815	200,983,500	7,424,515	12,946,700	1,308,767	1,528,040	24,564,578	25,481,360
24,210,000	1,093,825	176,880,000	6,358,866	11,900,600	1,227,523	1,659,122	24,044,652	25,060,722
23,379,400	1,134,932	178,041,700	6,546,636	12,090,000	1,271,506	1,767,569	25,666,406	26,637,156
21,333,000	1,097,124	145,078,700	5,250,650	10,787,100	1,115,091	1,829,535	24,504,940	25,310,236
18,669,500	965,905	119,692,700	4,323,529	10,537,800	1,090,705	1,614,108	22,357,291	23,062,151
				9,366,600	956,142			

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANU

QUANTITIES.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool:					
Sheep and lambs' (British, raw or undressed)—	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Russia	742, 600	199, 400	124, 700	711, 600	874, 600
Sweden and Norway	461, 900	539, 900	145, 000	206, 300	296, 900
Germany	4, 504, 200	4, 426, 800	3, 315, 600	2, 704, 000	2, 922, 100
Netherlands	480, 000	828, 500	1, 308, 600	1, 758, 400	1, 825, 000
Belgium	568, 100	454, 700	297, 300	184, 700	350, 300
France	2, 228, 200	2, 079, 600	2, 130, 300	1, 851, 600	1, 925, 100
United States	14, 311, 400	12, 307, 200	11, 481, 500	8, 596, 900	9, 058, 700
Other foreign	85, 200	206, 900	154, 600	155, 500	242, 400
Total foreign	23, 376, 600	21, 142, 400	19, 007, 000	16, 169, 000	17, 495, 100
British East Indies	.....	.....	.....	46, 400	.....
British North America	211, 600	626, 000	488, 100	512, 400	433, 000
Total	23, 588, 200	21, 768, 400	19, 495, 100	16, 727, 800	17, 928, 100
Foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom—					
Russia	1, 518, 800	1, 497, 500	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	694, 000	724, 300	.....	.....	.....
Germany	4, 965, 100	6, 344, 000	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	854, 400	1, 167, 300	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	2, 357, 500	2, 738, 300	.....	.....	.....
France	321, 300	553, 300	.....	.....	.....
Spain	219, 600	444, 000	.....	.....	.....
Italy	382, 100	382, 600	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	168, 800	137, 000	.....	.....	.....
United States	4, 025, 300	5, 960, 000	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	103, 500	85, 900	.....	.....	.....
Other foreign	120, 100	141, 300	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign	15, 730, 000	20, 175, 500	.....	.....	.....
Dominion of Canada	53, 000	253, 000	.....	.....	.....
Total	15, 783, 000	20, 428, 500	.....	.....	.....
Flocks and rag wool—					
Russia	1, 892, 500	1, 265, 700	719, 800	565, 000	378, 900
Sweden and Norway	2, 321, 300	2, 858, 800	2, 535, 400	2, 334, 600	2, 026, 900
Denmark	313, 400	558, 300	407, 200	368, 900	324, 800
Germany	9, 607, 800	12, 483, 300	8, 940, 900	8, 261, 600	9, 091, 000
Netherlands	510, 200	679, 900	558, 200	314, 400	344, 500
Belgium	1, 768, 900	2, 054, 400	834, 500	618, 100	819, 000
France	2, 156, 400	1, 834, 400	1, 408, 000	803, 100	659, 200
Portugal	194, 400	294, 600	396, 200	263, 900	311, 700
Italy	118, 900	65, 400	.....	.....	.....
United States	145, 300	147, 900	55, 900	.....	.....
Other foreign	40, 600	126, 100	83, 300	145, 900	225, 900
Total foreign	18, 569, 600	22, 368, 800	15, 934, 400	13, 674, 500	14, 181, 900
British North America	259, 200	139, 900	106, 300	64, 000	40, 700
Other British possessions	14, 600	22, 000	29, 700	25, 600	16, 200
Total	18, 843, 400	22, 530, 700	16, 070, 400	13, 764, 100	14, 238, 800

FACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

VALUES.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool:					
Sheep and lambs' (British, raw or undressed)—	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	45,373	12,963	7,296	43,457	54,527
Sweden and Norway	25,578	30,791	8,781	11,747	15,912
Germany	250,054	254,931	169,474	136,556	126,288
Netherlands	23,318	40,334	63,629	84,065	72,334
Belgium	26,674	20,873	15,686	9,536	15,183
France	100,194	95,197	103,701	90,547	89,278
United States	525,825	470,104	405,330	291,753	272,958
Other foreign	5,901	18,623	7,226	9,998	13,617
Total foreign	1,005,917	943,836	781,123	677,659	660,097
British East Indies	.....	.....	.....	2,166	.....
British North America	10,153	26,914	24,173	25,035	21,623
Total	1,016,070	970,750	805,296	704,860	681,720
Foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom—					
Russia	102,551	106,328	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	48,079	54,878	.....	.....	.....
Germany	314,282	415,672	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	52,879	80,320	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	149,790	182,360	.....	.....	.....
France	20,042	37,838	.....	.....	.....
Spain	20,428	37,993	.....	.....	.....
Italy	24,051	26,973	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	13,723	12,113	.....	.....	.....
United States	246,805	383,917	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	11,128	10,814	.....	.....	.....
Other foreign	9,402	11,158	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign	1,013,160	1,360,364	.....	.....	.....
Dominion of Canada	2,518	12,370	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,015,678	1,372,734	.....	.....	.....
Flocks and rag wool—					
Russia	17,805	18,426	15,976	12,032	7,971
Sweden and Norway	58,068	74,605	66,724	64,257	51,967
Denmark	5,893	11,640	9,280	9,139	7,805
Germany	224,341	299,673	234,485	213,065	225,017
Netherlands	12,501	16,073	14,220	8,686	8,083
Belgium	29,416	40,594	16,986	14,442	15,981
France	33,139	31,505	28,752	17,567	11,809
Portugal	4,915	7,948	11,313	7,725	9,197
Italy	3,388	2,001	.....	.....	.....
United States	2,964	7,486	1,675	.....	.....
Other foreign	1,215	3,518	3,067	4,655	5,707
Total foreign	393,645	513,469	402,478	351,568	343,537
British North America	4,560	2,563	3,537	1,573	1,114
Other British possessions	273	426	502	560	267
Total	398,478	516,458	406,517	353,701	344,918

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool—Continued.					
Noils—	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Russia	.....	.....	1,338,400	1,036,600	725,500
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	892,900	1,006,400	817,100
Denmark	.....	.....	62,700	71,400	64,800
Germany	.....	.....	3,735,800	4,520,900	6,045,300
Netherlands	.....	.....	697,000	860,700	845,900
Belgium	.....	.....	1,330,000	1,729,300	1,790,000
France	.....	.....	334,700	501,200	304,500
Italy	.....	.....	344,000	481,600	356,700
United States	.....	.....	1,426,200	.....	.....
Other foreign	.....	.....	54,900	79,800	147,400
Total foreign	.....	.....	10,176,600	10,587,900	11,097,100
British possessions (Canada)	.....	.....	58,100	20,500	15,100
Total	.....	.....	10,234,700	10,608,400	11,112,200
Waste—					
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	427,800	270,400	219,300
Germany	.....	.....	304,000	573,500	471,500
Netherlands	.....	.....	87,000	145,200	153,600
Belgium	.....	.....	565,000	687,200	1,290,200
France	.....	.....	82,200	237,100	685,600
Portugal	.....	.....	18,800	.....	32,500
Spain	.....	.....	66,900	114,600	72,900
Italy	.....	.....	.....	271,900	374,600
United States	.....	.....	789,800	56,600	.....
Other foreign	.....	.....	80,300	46,100	53,800
Total foreign	.....	.....	2,371,800	2,402,600	3,354,000
British possessions (Canada)	.....	.....	25,800	81,200	73,200
Total	.....	.....	2,397,600	2,483,800	3,427,200
Combed or carded and tops—					
Russia	.....	.....	58,400	38,700	67,400
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	188,900	176,800	488,600
Denmark	.....	.....	115,700	239,000	287,200
Germany	.....	.....	4,537,700	3,714,500	5,436,200
Netherlands	.....	.....	285,000	180,700	235,700
Belgium	.....	.....	717,300	690,900	972,800
France	.....	.....	370,300	275,400	288,900
Spain	.....	.....	514,200	723,300	1,106,600
Italy	.....	.....	124,800	132,200	246,200
United States	.....	.....	1,645,800	.....	132,000
Brazil	.....	.....	91,000	107,700	119,800
Other foreign	.....	.....	166,500	152,200	110,300
Total foreign	.....	.....	8,815,600	6,431,400	9,491,700
British possessions	.....	.....	200,400	15,800	82,600
Total	.....	.....	9,016,000	6,447,200	9,574,300

TURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wool—Continued.					
Noils—	£	£	£	£	£
Russia			97,277	74,502	46,938
Sweden and Norway			60,213	72,694	51,505
Denmark			4,456	5,003	4,012
Germany			242,536	303,855	337,747
Netherlands			43,139	55,005	49,723
Belgium			88,571	108,256	99,924
France			24,669	24,738	13,836
Italy			28,692	31,926	21,933
United States			54,967		
Other foreign			4,564	6,218	9,950
Total foreign			644,084	682,197	635,568
British possessions (Canada)			2,229	1,260	772
Total			646,313	683,457	636,340
Waste—					
Sweden and Norway			14,449	13,206	10,456
Germany			14,350	31,053	19,776
Netherlands			4,391	8,606	7,419
Belgium			13,781	18,913	29,962
France			3,413	8,989	18,593
Portugal			1,025		2,004
Spain			3,640	6,408	4,202
Italy				16,949	22,613
United States			60,361	1,866	
Other foreign			1,306	2,430	2,214
Total foreign			116,716	108,420	117,239
British possessions (Canada)			1,458	3,691	3,041
Total			118,174	112,111	120,280
Combed or carded and tops—					
Russia			4,547	3,499	5,125
Sweden and Norway			15,825	13,632	33,999
Denmark			7,570	14,536	16,475
Germany			321,411	249,906	338,671
Netherlands			22,441	11,831	14,352
Belgium			55,171	50,662	63,772
France			31,078	22,428	16,824
Spain			41,542	57,604	88,815
Italy			9,255	9,891	16,220
United States			75,628		5,598
Brazil			10,558	11,326	11,993
Other foreign			16,321	12,390	9,175
Total foreign			611,347	457,705	621,019
British possessions			14,231	846	6,245
Total			625,578	458,551	627,264

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures:					
Woolen yarn (carded)—	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Russia	43,600	123,000	89,900	75,100	.....
Sweden and Norway	41,800	70,000	71,500	67,600	59,500
Denmark	85,400	126,500	64,000	26,500	19,700
Germany	433,800	569,800	446,200	351,100	320,000
Netherlands	177,000	148,800	62,900	31,200	11,200
Belgium	189,000	91,200	72,600	93,800	106,200
France	153,800	73,500	258,800	371,800	241,300
United States	225,000	251,500	84,200	32,100	11,200
Other foreign	124,600	200,000	267,100	204,800	234,000
Total foreign	1,474,000	1,644,900	1,417,200	1,254,000	1,003,100
Australasia	74,400	84,000	94,200	77,200	63,000
British North America	53,800	71,100	42,500	65,800	64,200
Other British Possessions	31,700	12,600	18,800	27,800	14,400
Total	1,633,900	1,762,600	1,572,700	1,424,800	1,144,700
Worsted yarn (combed)—					
Russia	1,479,400	1,453,200	1,220,800	1,019,700	1,125,100
Sweden and Norway	2,779,000	3,234,100	2,718,900	2,720,300	2,737,700
Denmark	1,435,900	1,415,000	1,438,900	1,523,800	1,572,500
Germany	19,841,800	22,270,800	19,642,600	19,590,500	22,630,200
Netherlands	8,578,100	8,584,100	7,542,900	7,491,300	7,035,700
Belgium	1,436,100	1,383 000	1,593,900	2,132,600	3,015,000
France	2,755,200	2,479,400	2,385,500	3,018,500	3,052,000
Italy	445,500	650,600	694,200	731,900	794,000
Austria-Hungary	326,000	445,400	676,200	568,800	667,300
United States	803,700	810,700	805,500	275,500	217,400
Other foreign	255,400	228,200	276,000	226,200	352,700
Total foreign	40,136,100	42,954,500	38,995,400	39,299,100	43,199,600
Hongkong	209,500	97,600	92,300	205,900	96,100
Australasia	444,900	383,000	234,700	381,100	225,000
British North America	166,200	121,600	53,900	94,400	122,600
Other British possessions	39,900	40,700	33,800	33,500	32,200
Total	40,996,600	43,597,400	39,510,100	40,014,000	43,675,500
Yarn, alpaca, and mohair—					
Russia	144,600	119,900	275,900	331,500	344,900
Germany	2,815,400	4,009,600	3,085,400	4,055,900	5,306,000
Netherlands	5,301,200	5,339,600	1,997,400	1,740,400	1,746,300
Belgium	1,205,800	919,900	328,000	533,800	494,200
France	1,270,200	1,490,200	1,185,100	1,128,500	1,391,000
Spain	56,300	187,900	324,500	284,100	295,800
Italy	154,700	189,700	196,500	234,800	217,700
Austria-Hungary	105,100	88,900	108,700	97,700	96,300
United States	189,900	406,400	239,700	115,100	122,200
Other foreign	68,200	78,700	48,600	49,100	97,300
Total foreign	11,311,400	13,330,800	7,789,800	8,570,900	10,111,700
British Possessions	8,500	12,700	4,200	5,100	5,100
Total	11,319,900	13,343,500	7,794,000	8,576,000	10,116,800

TURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM) FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures:					
Woolen yarn (carded)—	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	5,369	14,365	11,043	9,623	.....
Sweden and Norway	3,587	5,902	5,935	5,675	5,117
Denmark	7,852	10,738	5,880	2,553	2,078
Germany	51,378	66,875	55,719	43,249	35,529
Netherlands	18,773	18,529	8,815	4,151	1,683
Belgium	19,811	11,168	8,615	9,651	11,705
France	20,592	10,901	44,490	69,538	45,419
United States	24,509	23,406	9,527	4,171	1,472
Other foreign	12,723	20,676	27,962	21,313	21,167
Total foreign	164,594	182,560	177,986	169,924	124,170
Australasia	8,369	3,597	12,579	10,124	7,200
British North America	6,575	8,974	5,227	7,752	8,263
Other British possessions	3,095	1,301	1,941	2,669	1,636
Total	182,633	196,432	197,733	190,469	141,269
Worsted yarn (combed)—					
Russia	147,888	153,411	136,786	106,890	113,484
Sweden and Norway	236,672	280,214	247,614	236,431	234,155
Denmark	129,373	127,012	134,353	137,115	136,638
Germany	1,885,933	2,105,230	1,895,119	1,788,542	1,985,593
Netherlands	792,673	808,266	730,920	693,287	633,707
Belgium	131,821	134,725	161,539	199,839	280,057
France	254,629	236,449	245,946	290,771	285,446
Italy	39,492	59,879	68,736	68,496	74,107
Austria-Hungary	29,314	40,906	65,311	51,096	57,127
United States	93,064	95,671	104,891	33,693	13,329
Other foreign	27,979	25,039	31,717	24,535	47,638
Total foreign	3,768,838	4,066,802	3,822,932	3,630,695	3,861,281
Hongkong	19,905	8,947	9,381	20,275	8,781
Australasia	56,378	50,017	45,002	52,548	29,889
British North America	19,453	15,166	7,718	12,917	15,116
Other British possessions	4,773	4,150	3,692	3,747	3,442
Total	3,869,347	4,145,082	3,888,725	3,720,182	3,918,509
Yarn, alpaca, and mohair—					
Russia	18,450	14,509	37,291	43,728	41,645
Germany	252,430	314,957	347,648	399,530	519,175
Netherlands	362,006	39,604	310,756	251,684	224,754
Belgium	56,552	56,619	53,910	78,724	66,877
France	205,528	243,246	205,974	163,073	177,655
Spain	6,908	20,105	34,830	27,890	28,976
Italy	16,374	18,956	22,027	23,089	19,312
Austria-Hungary	11,356	10,447	62,842	11,300	11,037
United States	27,210	53,702	32,958	17,181	16,994
Other foreign	5,668	6,261	6,846	6,147	8,365
Total foreign	962,482	1,178,406	1,065,042	1,022,346	1,114,790
British Possessions	528	991	797	1,118	763
Total	963,010	1,179,397	1,065,839	1,023,464	1,115,553

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Yarn, hair or wool not otherwise enumerated—	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	41,200	62,600	72,600
Germany	.....	.....	1,090,900	982,900	796,300
Netherlands	.....	.....	3,566,800	3,582,600	3,288,600
Belgium	.....	.....	373,900	308,500	232,700
France	.....	.....	18,800	38,400	8,800
Other foreign	.....	.....	52,700	17,000	47,000
Total foreign	.....	.....	5,144,300	4,992,000	4,548,000
British Possessions	.....	.....	21,300	17,700	1,500
Total	.....	.....	5,165,600	5,009,700	4,549,500
Coatings, duffels, etc., all wool—	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Russia	27,800	69,400	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	74,800	91,500	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	76,200	76,900	.....	.....	.....
Germany	1,360,700	1,038,200	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	309,600	240,500	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	754,800	673,800	.....	.....	.....
France	3,586,400	1,495,600	.....	.....	.....
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	116,900	102,900	.....	.....	.....
Spain and Canaries	264,900	216,900	.....	.....	.....
Italy	531,700	739,500	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	63,800	46,800	.....	.....	.....
Greece	21,300	34,300	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	60,800	103,000	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	21,900	31,400	.....	.....	.....
Morocco	25,100	28,100	.....	.....	.....
China	527,300	517,900	.....	.....	.....
Japan	301,500	314,500	.....	.....	.....
United States	2,069,600	1,990,900	.....	.....	.....
West Indies (other than British)	38,200	23,200	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	25,700	78,400	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	42,000	40,900	.....	.....	.....
Peru	41,300	32,700	.....	.....	.....
Chile	200,800	217,400	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	117,700	104,200	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	106,600	164,600	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	565,100	743,800	.....	.....	.....
Other foreign	94,400	124,400	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign	11,426,400	9,341,700	.....	.....	.....
British South Africa	177,900	244,800	.....	.....	.....
British India	616,700	564,700	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	365,200	136,600	.....	.....	.....
Australasia	1,869,700	1,639,900	.....	.....	.....
British North America	755,700	690,900	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies and British Guiana	144,800	116,400	.....	.....	.....
Other British Possessions	125,400	128,100	.....	.....	.....
Total British Possessions	4,015,400	3,521,400	.....	.....	.....
Total	15,441,800	12,863,100	.....	.....	.....

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Yarn, hair, or wool, not otherwise enumerated—	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	1,197	1,379	1,637
Germany	.....	.....	23,448	26,067	23,111
Netherlands	.....	.....	72,275	73,535	66,412
Belgium	.....	.....	7,652	6,471	7,235
France	.....	.....	1,330	3,115	1,023
Other foreign	.....	.....	1,678	556	1,683
Total foreign	.....	.....	107,580	111,123	101,101
British Possessions	.....	.....	1,058	758	77
Total	.....	.....	108,638	111,881	101,178
Coatings, duffels, etc., all wool—					
Russia	9,959	19,574	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	20,447	25,760	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	17,870	19,262	.....	.....	.....
Germany	388,933	294,933	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	83,964	60,331	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	195,546	162,705	.....	.....	.....
France	813,224	411,076	.....	.....	.....
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	37,189	32,429	.....	.....	.....
Spain and Canaries	82,014	68,731	.....	.....	.....
Italy	131,796	179,053	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	17,162	13,196	.....	.....	.....
Greece	5,669	9,475	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	12,711	19,142	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	7,519	6,947	.....	.....	.....
Morocco	5,229	5,555	.....	.....	.....
China	49,429	44,744	.....	.....	.....
Japan	50,081	48,351	.....	.....	.....
United States	535,028	515,510	.....	.....	.....
West Indies (other than British)	8,041	5,668	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	8,520	21,039	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	7,860	7,295	.....	.....	.....
Peru	8,496	6,682	.....	.....	.....
Chile	56,407	59,137	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	30,330	27,168	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	33,118	49,062	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	174,850	225,517	.....	.....	.....
Other foreign	18,484	20,895	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign	2,809,876	2,359,237	.....	.....	.....
British South Africa	29,492	40,766	.....	.....	.....
British India	94,243	79,867	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	33,702	14,235	.....	.....	.....
Australasia	320,694	278,255	.....	.....	.....
British North America	150,307	140,185	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies and British Guiana	15,377	16,613	.....	.....	.....
Other British Possessions	20,765	23,603	.....	.....	.....
Total British Possessions	664,580	593,524	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,474,456	2,952,761	.....	.....	.....

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Coatings, duffels, etc., of wool mixed with other materials—	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Sweden and Norway	245,300	318,100			
Denmark	288,800	321,900			
Germany	1,089,500	537,900			
Netherlands	1,186,200	965,700			
Belgium	2,291,900	1,303,000			
France	6,663,100	5,612,800			
Spain and Canaries	206,300	159,600			
Italy	668,300	651,100			
Austria-Hungary	103,300	111,900			
Greece	152,100	153,800			
Roumania	135,000	150,900			
Turkey	868,000	1,061,100			
China	84,700	81,200			
Japan	235,300	246,900			
United States	3,197,100	1,046,200			
West Indies (other than British)	101,100	103,100			
Colombia	82,700	103,400			
Peru	74,800	130,900			
Chile	289,900	315,000			
Brazil	484,600	384,700			
Uruguay	508,000	380,000			
Argentine Republic	915,600	1,129,800			
Other foreign	309,900	418,600			
Total foreign	19,981,500	15,687,600			
British South Africa	113,600	87,100			
British India	1,265,800	973,400			
Straits Settlements	89,900	34,500			
Hongkong	92,800	49,000			
Australasia	868,400	551,700			
British North America	1,639,100	1,381,000			
British West Indies and British Guiana	251,000	221,200			
Other British Possessions	188,800	180,200			
Total British Possessions	4,509,400	3,478,100			
Total	24,490,900	19,165,700			
Stuffs:					
Sweden and Norway	450,400	504,200			
Denmark	154,500	139,100			
Germany	2,006,700	1,458,500			
Netherlands	796,700	601,900			
Belgium	2,238,200	1,677,900			
France	951,800	1,172,100			
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	103,600	207,000			
Spain and Canaries	304,000	346,800			
Italy	862,200	1,318,200			
Greece	596,800	411,000			
Roumania	200,500	570,900			

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Coatings, duffels, etc., of wool mixed with other materials—	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden and Norway	29,668	35,301			
Denmark	29,820	35,259			
Germany	130,750	58,293			
Netherlands	128,768	98,342			
Belgium	226,954	111,082			
France	653,204	490,950			
Spain and Canaries	30,838	22,714			
Italy	76,706	67,170			
Austria-Hungary	13,667	12,571			
Greece	19,869	17,903			
Roumania	12,140	14,972			
Turkey	72,258	105,599			
China	8,772	8,602			
Japan	16,614	14,228			
United States	566,311	174,481			
West Indies (other than British)	11,737	8,824			
Colombia	10,489	11,086			
Peru	8,159	14,331			
Chile	35,302	35,021			
Brazil	49,739	36,535			
Uruguay	61,140	42,313			
Argentine Republic	125,784	130,259			
Other foreign	40,186	44,890			
Total foreign	8,358,875	1,590,786			
British South Africa	13,565	7,955			
British India	86,642	60,434			
Straits Settlements	5,675	2,304			
Hongkong	7,338	3,920			
Australasia	79,124	51,593			
British North America	215,336	186,413			
British West Indies and British Guiana	21,504	18,662			
Other British Possessions	18,602	14,327			
Total British Possessions	447,786	345,613			
Total	2,806,661	1,936,399			
Stuffs—					
Sweden and Norway	21,219	24,788			
Denmark	6,311	6,237			
Germany	71,109	52,574			
Netherlands	30,676	21,140			
Belgium	97,394	73,247			
France	60,636	66,291			
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	7,162	8,119			
Spain and Canaries	14,061	14,010			
Italy	38,342	56,562			
Greece	25,524	15,416			
Roumania	6,237	17,784			

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Coatings, duffels, etc., of wool mixed with other materials—	*Yards.*	*Yards.*			
Sweden and Norway	245,300				
Denmark	288,800				
Germany	1,069,5				
Netherlands	1,186				
Belgium	2,2				
France					
Spain and Canaries					
Italy					
Austria-Hungary					
Greece					
Roumania					
Turkey					
China		1,547,900			
Japan	520,600	299,300			
United States	1,371,200	1,169,300			
West Indies (ot[illegible]os	442,600	351,600			
Colombia					
Peru [illegible] foreign countries	24,657,700	21,084,000			
Chile [illegible] South Africa	1,941,300	1,344,900			
Brazil [illegible] India	2,103,500	1,481,900			
Urug[illegible] Straits Settlements	241,700	142,500			
Ar[illegible] Hongkong	979,000	610,400			
C[illegible] Australasia	11,483,800	6,361,400			
British North America	4,829,500	4,930,200			
British West Indies and British Guiana	596,700	692,500			
Other British Possessions	495,500	478,300			
Total to British Possessions	22,671,000	16,042,100			
Total	47,328,700	37,126,100			
Woolen tissues:					
Heavy, broad, all wool—					
Russia			25,300	40,000	16,900
Sweden and Norway			76,300	81,200	78,700
Denmark			68,500	83,900	104,800
Germany			1,035,500	1,065,900	1,155,200
Netherlands			293,900	259,300	224,200
Belgium			967,100	1,316,600	1,204,500
France			1,069,800	1,197,700	1,001,900
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira			54,300	43,000	13,900
Spain and Canaries			126,300	102,600	139,000
Italy			709,900	670,100	469,400
Austria-Hungary			115,100	61,400	55,000
Greece			37,300	64,500	54,500
Turkey			169,100	145,200	115,100
Morocco			28,900	64,900	41,300
Japan			124,300	101,500	121,100
United States			1,319,900	1,336,200	1,336,100

THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH PORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
manufactures—					
	£	£	£	£	£
.....	46,450	60,965	.....	.....	.....
(gn)	4,515	5,322	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,310	8,058	.....	.....	.....
.....	47,140	27,938	.....	.....	.....
...	30,817	19,478	.....	.....	.....
..	172,158	106,257	.....	.....	.....
	18,355	12,846	.....	.....	.....
	29,522	22,781	.....	.....	.....
	8,929	5,381	.....	.....	.....
	18,275	25,398	.....	.....	.....
	133	23,051	.....	.....	.....
	786	22,919	.....	.....	.....
	91,846	59,038	.....	.....	.....
	49,577	86,892	.....	.....	.....
.....	93,712	69,168	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	30,679	15,723	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	61,456	48,013	.....	.....	.....
Other foreign countries.....	24,973	14,532	.....	.....	.....
Total to foreign countries	1,158,254	988,928	.....	.....	.....
British South Africa	69,530	53,009	.....	.....	.....
British India	92,598	69,477	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	10,104	5,959	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	53,025	30,712	.....	.....	.....
Australasia.....	412,226	263,384	.....	.....	.....
British North America.....	173,864	170,473	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies and British Guiana	26,065	31,829	.....	.....	.....
Other British Possessions	23,558	20,991	.....	.....	.....
Total to British Possessions	860,970	645,834	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,019,224	1,634,762	.....	.....	.....
Woolen tissues:					
Heavy, broad, all wool:					
Russia.....	.....	.....	10,384	17,312	7,159
Sweden and Norway.....	.....	.....	19,877	21,024	21,166
Denmark	.....	.....	16,431	18,822	24,332
Germany	.....	.....	301,599	299,053	317,573
Netherlands	.....	.....	82,579	71,365	59,468
Belgium	.....	.....	243,569	329,541	290,775
France.....	.....	.....	270,792	313,684	269,300
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	.....	.....	14,916	12,796	4,134
Spain and Canaries.....	.....	.....	43,455	35,327	46,599
Italy	.....	.....	170,506	154,448	101,305
Austria-Hungary.....	.....	.....	37,332	21,202	18,456
Greece.....	.....	.....	9,714	16,019	11,752
Turkey.....	.....	.....	29,072	25,726	21,095
Morocco.....	.....	.....	6,029	10,270	8,742
Japan	.....	.....	21,099	18,585	17,219
United States.....	.....	.....	375,455	347,229	349,962

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC
QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Woolen tissues—Continued.					
Heavy, broad, all wool—Cont'd.					
West Indies (other than	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
British)	.....	.....	49,300	32,800	21,600
Mexico	.....	.....	59,400	57,900	45,600
Colombia	.....	.....	49,600	51,800	44,900
Venezuela	.....	.....	59,400	58,600	13,200
Ecuador	.....	.....	77,100	82,500	69,100
Peru	.....	.....	232,900	275,000	249,500
Chile	.....	.....	435,900	509,700	829,400
Brazil	.....	.....	178,800	214,600	175,400
Uruguay	.....	.....	89,000	39,000	48,400
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	253,600	190,200	428,900
Other foreign	.....	.....	82,700	146,400	130,900
Total foreign	.....	.....	7,789,200	8,292,500	8,189,000
British South Africa	.....	.....	47,700	36,300	40,900
British India	.....	.....	326,400	407,300	256,900
Australasia	.....	.....	456,600	379,700	284,100
British North America	.....	.....	337,600	308,600	382,900
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	40,000	32,200	32,000
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	57,400	63,300	54,600
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	1,265,700	1,227,400	1,051,400
Total	.....	.....	9,054,900	9,519,900	9,240,400
Heavy, broad, mixed—					
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	376,100	328,700	275,400
Denmark	.....	.....	272,300	303,200	340,900
Germany	.....	.....	415,100	636,600	679,400
Netherlands	.....	.....	393,600	539,300	641,000
Belgium	.....	.....	1,198,900	1,526,800	1,494,900
France	.....	.....	3,333,500	3,510,800	2,990,700
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	70,200	71,100	63,400
Italy	.....	.....	317,700	258,800	185,100
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	131,900	99,500	82,900
Greece	.....	.....	223,480	276,600	171,300
Roumania	.....	.....	168,600	419,300	242,900
Turkey	.....	.....	1,539,000	1,376,300	951,700
Japan	.....	.....	294,600	86,400	200,700
United States	.....	.....	733,300	418,400	275,200
West Indies (other than British)	.....	.....	123,500	113,000	93,500
Mexico	.....	.....	57,600	121,300	76,000
Central America	.....	.....	38,400	55,000	35,600
Colombia	.....	.....	85,000	75,700	69,300
Peru	.....	.....	187,500	201,100	81,300
Chile	.....	.....	419,900	233,400	639,400
Brazil	.....	.....	682,600	753,200	897,500
Uruguay	.....	.....	342,700	219,200	329,900
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	926,700	689,400	991,30
Other foreign	.....	.....	258,600	290,500	264,3000
Total foreign	.....	.....	13,090,700	12,603,600	12,073,600

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.
VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Woolen tissues—Continued.					
Heavy, broad, all wool—Cont'd.					
West Indies (other than British)	£	£	£ 8,457	£ 6,447	£ 3,765
Mexico			15,079	14,029	11,704
Colombia			8,482	8,990	8,583
Venezuela			8,183	9,961	1,898
Ecuador			10,941	10,642	9,128
Peru			31,484	33,330	28,556
Chile			73,165	69,699	124,491
Brazil			26,041	38,416	27,131
Uruguay			25,057	7,930	10,293
Argentine Republic			63,940	40,606	92,817
Other foreign			16,656	35,525	30,049
Total foreign			1,940,324	1,987,998	1,917,472
British South Africa			10,024	7,915	8,231
British India			50,136	55,761	33,989
Australasia			92,544	73,635	56,325
British North America			85,186	76,467	94,656
British West Indies and British Guiana			6,805	5,159	5,884
Other British Possessions			12,740	13,946	12,759
Total British Possessions			257,435	232,883	216,844
Total			2,197,759	2,220,881	2,134,316
Heavy, broad, mixed—					
Sweden and Norway			39,688	34,156	26,994
Denmark			29,214	30,280	31,659
Germany			45,508	64,142	76,434
Netherlands			37,447	52,587	65,341
Belgium			112,717	147,103	148,691
France			361,127	340,449	291,194
Spain and Canaries			10,163	8,746	10,784
Italy			32,722	28,362	19,198
Austria-Hungary			15,171	10,430	8,751
Greece			21,102	28,011	17,087
Roumania			15,157	37,304	23,104
Turkey			148,065	133,365	89,341
Japan			24,330	9,039	15,194
United States			109,465	62,250	33,623
West Indies (other than British)			9,945	10,700	7,647
Mexico			5,049	8,912	5,543
Central America			4,173	5,431	4,307
Colombia			9,644	8,742	6,785
Peru			18,822	19,438	7,836
Chile			40,238	21,575	52,538
Brazil			55,226	61,855	68,635
Uruguay			36,674	20,621	31,467
Argentine Republic			91,178	55,605	87,467
Other foreign			24,355	27,009	25,891
Total foreign			1,297,175	1,226,113	1,155,511

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Woolen tissues—Continued.					
Heavy, broad, mixed—Cont'd.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
British South Africa	.....	.....	51,800	27,500	23,900
British India	.....	.....	1,067,100	1,066,900	685,600
Australasia	.....	.....	210,600	189,700	181,300
British North America	.....	.....	735,900	816,700	992,500
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	184,100	102,600	67,500
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	110,500	127,200	68,700
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	2,360,000	2,330,600	2,019,500
Total	.....	.....	15,450,700	14,934,200	14,093,100
Heavy, narrow, all wool—					
Germany	.....	.....	77,900	88,100	42,200
Netherlands	.....	.....	33,900	22,700	18,200
Belgium	.....	.....	96,600	46,500	27,900
France	.....	.....	73,300	31,300	23,900
Italy	.....	.....	20,500	27,100	18,200
Turkey	.....	.....	12,800	10,000	15,700
United States	.....	.....	223,400	243,300	214,800
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	11,800	10,700	9,200
Other foreign	.....	.....	248,100	139,900	147,300
Total foreign	.....	.....	798,300	583,600	517,400
British Africa	.....	.....	101,900	102,700	106,700
British East Indies	.....	.....	62,800	88,000	37,200
Australasia	.....	.....	504,600	562,700	337,400
British North America	.....	.....	137,300	107,000	155,100
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	58,200	28,800	23,900
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	864,800	889,200	659,300
Total	.....	.....	1,663,100	1,472,800	1,176,700
Heavy, narrow, mixed—					
Netherlands	.....	.....	65,300	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	37,700	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	101,400	.....	12,900
Turkey	.....	.....	46,600	64,900	57,600
United States	.....	.....	59,100	64,300	.....
Chile	.....	.....	61,700	29,200	29,960
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	52,100	.....	.....
Other foreign	.....	.....	201,100	182,100	120,100
Total foreign	.....	.....	625,000	340,500	220,500
British South Africa	.....	.....	76,900	43,300	36,900
British East Indies	.....	.....	105,400	66,600	30,900
Australasia	.....	.....	234,300	335,100	185,100
British North America	.....	.....	96,700	104,000	84,500
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	38,100	10,100	9,000
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	551,400	559,100	346,400
Total	.....	.....	1,176,400	899,600	566,900

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Woolen tissues—Continued.					
Heavy, broad, mixed—Cont'd.	£	£	£	£	£
British South Africa	.....	.....	3,803	3,303	3,182
British India	.....	.....	69,559	66,827	46,403
Australasia	.....	.....	24,745	19,921	19,389
British North America	.....	.....	96,533	99,259	124,719
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	14,468	8,758	5,092
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	8,800	8,777	4,915
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	217,908	206,845	203,700
Total	.....	.....	1,515,083	1,432,967	1,359,211
Heavy, narrow, all wool—					
Germany	.....	.....	15,560	10,260	7,881
Netherlands	.....	.....	6,159	3,558	2,330
Belgium	.....	.....	14,310	7,835	4,247
France	.....	.....	12,443	4,816	5,357
Italy	.....	.....	3,550	5,427	3,486
Turkey	.....	.....	2,279	1,654	2,419
United States	.....	.....	45,238	46,964	43,027
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	2,369	2,569	2,343
Other foreign	.....	.....	32,739	27,786	24,485
Total foreign	.....	.....	134,647	110,869	96,075
British Africa	.....	.....	14,555	13,898	13,718
British East Indies	.....	.....	6,962	9,852	4,108
Australasia	.....	.....	64,091	71,981	46,585
British North America	.....	.....	21,462	16,544	23,339
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	6,200	4,131	3,279
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	113,270	116,406	91,029
Total	.....	.....	247,917	227,275	187,104
Heavy, narrow, mixed—					
Netherlands	.....	.....	3,091	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	2,938	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	3,143	.....	1,343
Turkey	.....	.....	3,318	3,166	4,085
United States	.....	.....	6,707	5,439	.....
Chile	.....	.....	5,402	2,551	3,619
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	4,266	.....	.....
Other foreign	.....	.....	15,131	13,264	9,549
Total foreign	.....	.....	43,996	24,420	18,596
British South Africa	.....	.....	5,628	2,945	2,724
British East Indies	.....	.....	6,255	3,787	2,244
Australasia	.....	.....	21,236	29,292	15,278
British North America	.....	.....	11,229	10,587	6,782
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	2,760	808	692
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	47,108	47,419	27,720
Total	.....	.....	96,104	71,839	46,316

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Woolen tissues—Continued.					
Light, broad, all wool—	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	22, 200	27, 200	25, 400
Germany	.....	.....	160, 200	300, 400	426, 000
Netherlands	.....	.....	53, 900	157, 700	98, 300
Belgium	.....	.....	232, 400	411, 600	404, 000
France	.....	.....	245, 400	400, 100	293, 500
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	.....	.....	35, 600	37, 000	11, 200
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	54, 700	78, 600	64, 600
Italy	.....	.....	213, 600	207, 800	195, 600
Turkey	.....	.....	59, 800	40, 700	41, 900
China	.....	.....	801, 300	934, 800	1, 074, 800
Japan	.....	.....	75, 300	29, 700	34, 900
United States	.....	.....	684, 700	793, 600	738, 200
Colombia	.....	.....	85, 000	132, 300	95, 900
Peru	.....	.....	98, 100	96, 000	162, 900
Chile	.....	.....	151, 200	274, 200	693, 400
Brazil	.....	.....	238, 400	619, 500	640, 300
Uruguay	.....	.....	47, 100	23, 000	21, 800
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	115, 500	78, 300	154, 000
Other foreign	.....	.....	277, 300	321, 900	212, 900
Total foreign	.....	.....	3, 651, 700	4, 964, 400	5, 389, 600
British South Africa	.....	.....	125, 500	186, 200	157, 300
British East Indies	.....	.....	314, 800	324, 500	297, 100
Hongkong	.....	.....	461, 800	451, 500	300, 900
Australasia	.....	.....	633, 300	766, 100	716, 000
British North America	.....	.....	153, 300	295, 300	336, 300
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	31, 200	37, 300	42, 400
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	83, 700	56, 300	32, 900
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	1, 813, 600	2, 117, 200	1, 883, 900
Total	.....	.....	5, 465, 300	7, 081, 600	7, 272, 500
Light, broad, mixed—					
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	120, 000	64, 200	77, 700
Germany	.....	.....	181, 700	228, 600	317, 900
Netherlands	.....	.....	172, 100	141, 300	249, 000
Belgium	.....	.....	1, 000, 200	937, 300	778, 500
France	.....	.....	1, 325, 100	1, 430, 400	1, 265, 000
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	59, 300	52, 200	56, 100
Italy	.....	.....	289, 200	163, 800	92, 300
Greece	.....	.....	251, 900	196, 500	86, 400
Turkey	.....	.....	411, 100	334, 900	277, 300
Java	.....	.....	229, 600	148, 000	159, 300
China	.....	.....	85, 200	110, 900	88, 000
United States	.....	.....	584, 500	810, 300	276, 400
West Indies (other than British)	.....	.....	123, 000	69, 700	93, 300
Colombia	.....	.....	129, 100	179, 200	107, 500
Peru	.....	.....	117, 600	111, 700	58, 700

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Woolen tissues—Continued.					
Light, broad, all wool—	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	4,085	5,696	5,566
Germany	.....	.....	39,575	66,991	85,734
Netherlands	.....	.....	12,981	30,447	17,795
Belgium	.....	.....	34,183	65,194	66,853
France	.....	.....	45,095	69,862	66,616
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	.....	.....	8,356	8,730	3,020
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	17,043	23,557	18,464
Italy	.....	.....	41,003	43,696	40,433
Turkey	.....	.....	9,145	8,441	6,644
China	.....	.....	66,178	79,123	88,077
Japan	.....	.....	13,756	4,650	4,088
United States	.....	.....	133,877	141,498	124,268
Colombia	.....	.....	9,064	15,411	10,676
Peru	.....	.....	13,463	12,406	17,593
Chile	.....	.....	21,477	37,649	90,268
Brazil	.....	.....	25,411	66,321	56,786
Uruguay	.....	.....	10,847	4,770	3,797
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	25,715	17,584	30,888
Other foreign	.....	.....	42,385	55,149	44,379
Total foreign	.....	.....	573,839	757,175	781,945
British South Africa	.....	.....	11,042	12,243	10,946
British East Indies	.....	.....	30,215	32,704	29,488
Hongkong	.....	.....	37,852	36,497	22,489
Australasia	.....	.....	48,869	63,856	58,434
British North America	.....	.....	18,768	31,587	37,824
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	4,039	4,877	5,186
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	10,522	7,745	4,536
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	161,307	189,509	168,903
Total	.....	.....	735,146	946,684	950,848
Light, broad, mixed—					
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	7,820	4,428	5,161
Germany	.....	.....	16,013	16,385	23,304
Netherlands	.....	.....	8,267	10,029	17,898
Belgium	.....	.....	48,761	47,965	48,776
France	.....	.....	81,972	86,880	78,757
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	4,520	3,316	5,209
Italy	.....	.....	13,589	9,740	4,839
Greece	.....	.....	10,508	10,236	5,979
Turkey	.....	.....	21,054	17,933	16,682
Java	.....	.....	10,177	6,867	7,590
China	.....	.....	6,246	9,115	4,490
United States	.....	.....	45,418	25,541	20,468
West Indies (other than British)	.....	.....	8,722	4,807	5,907
Colombia	.....	.....	8,546	12,729	8,110
Peru	.....	.....	9,392	8,885	4,512

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Coatings, duffels, etc., of wool mixed with other materials—	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Sweden and Norway	245,300	318,100			
Denmark	288,800	321,900			
Germany	1,089,500	537,900			
Netherlands	1,186,200	965,700			
Belgium	2,291,900	1,303,000			
France	6,663,100	5,612,800			
Spain and Canaries	206,300	159,600			
Italy	668,300	651,100			
Austria-Hungary	103,300	111,900			
Greece	152,100	153,800			
Roumania	135,000	150,900			
Turkey	668,000	1,061,100			
China	84,700	81,200			
Japan	235,300	246,900			
United States	3,197,100	1,046,200			
West Indies (other than British)	101,100	103,100			
Colombia	82,700	103,400			
Peru	74,800	130,900			
Chile	289,900	315,000			
Brasil	484,600	384,700			
Uruguay	508,000	380,000			
Argentine Republic	915,600	1,129,800			
Other foreign	309,900	418,600			
Total foreign	19,981,500	15,687,600			
British South Africa	113,600	87,100			
British India	1,265,800	973,400			
Straits Settlements	89,900	34,500			
Hongkong	92,800	49,000			
Australasia	868,400	551,700			
British North America	1,639,100	1,381,000			
British West Indies and British Guiana	251,000	221,200			
Other British Possessions	188,800	180,200			
Total British Possessions	4,509,400	3,478,100			
Total	24,490,900	19,165,700			
Stuffs:					
Sweden and Norway	450,400	504,200			
Denmark	154,500	139,100			
Germany	2,006,700	1,458,500			
Netherlands	796,700	601,900			
Belgium	2,238,200	1,677,900			
France	951,800	1,172,100			
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	168,600	207,000			
Spain and Canaries	304,000	346,800			
Italy	862,200	1,318,200			
Greece	596,900	411,000			
Roumania	200,500	570,900			

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Coatings, duffels, etc., of wool mixed with other materials—	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden and Norway	29,668	35,301			
Denmark	29,820	35,259			
Germany	130,750	58,293			
Netherlands	128,768	98,342			
Belgium	226,954	111,082			
France	653,204	490,950			
Spain and Canaries	30,838	22,714			
Italy	76,706	67,170			
Austria-Hungary	13,667	12,571			
Greece	19,869	17,903			
Roumania	12,140	14,972			
Turkey	72,258	105,599			
China	8,772	8,602			
Japan	16,614	14,228			
United States	566,311	174,481			
West Indies (other than British)	11,737	8,824			
Colombia	10,489	11,086			
Peru	8,159	14,331			
Chile	35,302	35,021			
Brazil	49,739	36,535			
Uruguay	61,140	42,313			
Argentine Republic	125,784	130,259			
Other foreign	40,186	44,890			
Total foreign	8,358,875	1,590,786			
British South Africa	13,565	7,955			
British India	86,642	60,434			
Straits Settlements	5,675	2,304			
Hongkong	7,338	3,920			
Australasia	79,124	51,598			
British North America	215,336	186,413			
British West Indies and British Guiana	21,504	18,662			
Other British Possessions	18,602	14,327			
Total British Possessions	447,786	345,613			
Total	2,806,661	1,936,399			
Stuffs—					
Sweden and Norway	21,219	24,788			
Denmark	6,311	6,237			
Germany	71,109	52,574			
Netherlands	30,676	21,140			
Belgium	97,394	73,247			
France	60,636	66,291			
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	7,162	8,119			
Spain and Canaries	14,061	14,010			
Italy	38,342	56,562			
Greece	25,524	15,416			
Roumania	6,237	17,784			

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Stuffs—Continued.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Turkey	1,019,400	1,573,000	.....	.....	.....
Western Africa (foreign)	131,600	154,700	.....	.....	.....
Java	209 300	245,900	.....	.....	.....
China	1,033,900	682,600	.....	.....	.....
Japan	797,200	463,500	.....	.....	.....
United States	3,284,700	2,137,300	.....	.....	.....
Foreign West Indies	392,300	267,300	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	1,501,200	1,047,300	.....	.....	.....
Central America	236,800	136,600	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	355,100	339,800	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	244,400	282,800	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador	292,200	176,600	.....	.....	.....
Peru	898,100	602,000	.....	.....	.....
Chile	1,113,000	1,198,900	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	2,083,700	1,547,900	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	520,600	299,300	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	1,371,200	1,169,300	.....	.....	.....
Other foreign countries	442,600	351,600	.....	.....	.....
Total to foreign countries	24,657,700	21,084,000	.....	.....	.....
British South Africa	1,941,300	1,344,900	.....	.....	.....
British India	2,103,500	1,481,900	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	241,700	142,500	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	979,000	610,400	.....	.....	.....
Australasia	11,483,800	6,361,400	.....	.....	.....
British North America	4,829,500	4,930,200	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies and British Guiana	596,700	692,500	.....	.....	.....
Other British Possessions	495,500	478,300	.....	.....	.....
Total to British Possessions	22,671,000	16,042,100	.....	.....	.....
Total	47,328,700	37,126,100	.....	.....	.....
Woolen tissues:					
Heavy, broad, all wool—					
Russia	.....	.....	25,300	40,000	16,900
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	76,300	81,200	78,700
Denmark	.....	.....	68,500	83,900	104,800
Germany	.....	.....	1,035,500	1,065,900	1,155,200
Netherlands	.....	.....	293,900	259,300	224,200
Belgium	.....	.....	967,100	1,316,600	1,204,500
France	.....	.....	1,069,800	1,197,700	1,001,900
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	.....	.....	54,300	43,000	13,900
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	126,300	102,600	139,000
Italy	.....	.....	709,900	670,100	469,400
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	115,100	61,400	55,000
Greece	.....	.....	37,300	64,500	54,500
Turkey	.....	.....	169,100	145,200	115,100
Morocco	.....	.....	28,900	64,900	41,800
Japan	.....	.....	124,300	101,500	121,100
United States	.....	.....	1,319,900	1,336,300	1,336,100

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Stuffs—Continued.	£	£	£	£	£
Turkey	46,450	60,965			
Western Africa (foreign)	4,515	5,322			
Java	7,310	8,058			
China	47,140	27,938			
Japan	30,817	19,478			
United States	172,158	106,257			
Foreign West Indies	18,355	12,846			
Mexico	29,522	22,781			
Central America	8,929	5,381			
Colombia	18,275	25,398			
Venezuela	18,132	22,051			
Ecuador	25,736	22,919			
Peru	91,846	59,038			
Chile	49,577	86,892			
Brazil	93,712	69,168			
Uruguay	30,679	15,723			
Argentine Republic	61,456	43,013			
Other foreign countries	24,973	14,532			
Total to foreign countries	1,158,254	988,928			
British South Africa	69,530	53,009			
British India	92,598	69,477			
Straits Settlements	10,104	5,959			
Hongkong	53,025	30,712			
Australasia	412,226	263,384			
British North America	173,864	170,473			
British West Indies and British Guiana	26,065	31,829			
Other British Possessions	23,558	20,991			
Total to British Possessions	860,970	645,834			
Total	2,019,224	1,634,762			
Woolen tissues:					
Heavy, broad, all wool:					
Russia			10,384	17,312	7,159
Sweden and Norway			19,877	21,024	21,166
Denmark			16,431	18,822	24,332
Germany			301,599	299,053	317,573
Netherlands			82,579	71,365	59,468
Belgium			243,569	329,541	290,775
France			270,792	313,684	269,300
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira			14,916	12,796	4,134
Spain and Canaries			43,455	35,327	46,599
Italy			170,506	154,448	101,305
Austria-Hungary			37,332	21,202	18,456
Greece			9,714	16,019	11,752
Turkey			29,072	25,726	21,095
Morocco			6,029	10,270	8,742
Japan			21,099	18,585	17,219
United States			375,455	347,229	349,962

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC
QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Worsted fabrics—Continued.					
Coatings, duffels, etc.—Cont'd.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
British South Africa	41,200	99,400			
British East Indies	185,000	200,100			
Australasia	1,675,500	1,566,400			
British North America	1,422,800	2,165,100			
British West Indies and British Guiana	47,100	114,900			
Other British Possessions	75,500	58,100			
Total British Possessions	3,457,100	4,204,000			
Total	18,635,200	30,738,200			
Stuffs—					
Sweden and Norway	1,380,800	1,644,400			
Denmark	458,000	386,400			
Germany	1,247,000	1,437,800			
Netherlands	6,695,000	6,417,600			
Belgium	5,316,500	5,323,700			
France	10,409,800	11,040,100			
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,389,100	1,613,400			
Spain and Canaries	1,845,400	2,039,800			
Italy	3,473,800	7,713,200			
Austria-Hungary	228,500	246,800			
Greece	883,700	610,000			
Roumania	512,400	676,200			
Turkey	2,807,700	3,177,700			
Java	844,400	559,200			
China	13,182,000	11,647,900			
Japan	5,990,900	7,127,300			
United States	34,280,000	43,551,500			
West Indies (other than British)	360,500	485,900			
Mexico	833,200	1,032,800			
Ecuador	278,500	146,900			
Peru	971,300	970,200			
Chile	3,677,200	2,981,000			
Brazil	2,307,200	1,931,200			
Uruguay	1,153,900	1,174,900			
Argentine Republic	2,564,400	2,687,000			
Other foreign	1,575,800	2,007,800			
Total foreign	104,667,000	118,630,200			
Malta	228,300	151,300			
British South Africa	534,600	1,158,500			
British India	961,000	1,113,100			
Straits Settlements	599,700	452,500			
Hongkong	5,787,700	3,409,700			
Australasia	6,775,100	4,932,800			
British North America	9,516,000	10,364,400			
British West Indies and British Guiana	377,500	513,600			
Other British Possessions	104,400	129,500			
Total British Possessions	24,884,300	22,285,400			
Total	129,551,300	140,915,600			

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Worsted fabrics—Continued.					
Coatings, duffels, etc.—Cont'd.	£	£	£	£	£
British South Africa	6,917	16,306			
British East Indies	22,496	24,280			
Australasia	306,801	279,578			
British North America	219,049	335,312			
British West Indies and British Guiana	5,763	16,459			
Other British Possessions	7,355	7,119			
Total British Possessions	568,381	679,054			
Total	3,372,219	5,715,089			
Stuffs—					
Sweden and Norway	44,034	55,691			
Denmark	17,146	16,000			
Germany	37,834	55,463			
Netherlands	230,711	233,837			
Belgium	183,431	200,404			
France	390,434	473,648			
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	38,868	44,745			
Spain and Canaries	54,271	73,027			
Italy	93,461	199,567			
Austria-Hungary	9,166	11,792			
Greece	26,863	17,107			
Roumania	12,867	17,787			
Turkey	81,774	90,240			
Java	21,532	14,640			
China	510,334	423,763			
Japan	200,116	256,260			
United States	1,242,797	1,645,212			
West Indies (other than British)	11,547	14,792			
Mexico	15,036	18,165			
Ecuador	8,925	4,737			
Peru	21,227	20,737			
Chile	66,909	64,072			
Brazil	62,160	53,061			
Uruguay	29,180	31,429			
Argentine Republic	68,164	73,533			
Other foreign	41,338	44,081			
Total foreign	3,520,125	4,159,389			
Malta	6,826	4,323			
British South Africa	16,333	41,436			
British India	32,778	43,270			
Straits Settlements	21,645	15,313			
Hongkong	209,533	114,123			
Australasia	245,636	264,780			
British North America	269,588	305,512			
British West Indies and British Guiana	13,739	17,312			
Other British Possessions	3,439	6,416			
Total British Possessions	819,517	752,485			
Total	4,339,642	4,911,874			

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Worsted fabrics—Continued.					
Coatings, broad, all wool—	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Sweden and Norway			28,000	52,800	43,600
Denmark			32,800	36,600	41,400
Germany			641,800	631,400	615,200
Netherlands			191,700	150,000	123,400
Belgium			541,500	451,400	444,800
France			1,520,100	1,260,400	1,146,600
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira			45,400	46,900	
Spain and Canaries			108,100	108,000	115,000
Italy			1,046,400	1,082,600	1,111,000
Austria Hungary			113,800	81,900	80,100
Turkey			67,200	89,400	107,400
Japan			102,400	60,800	110,900
United States			7,462,400	5,579,700	10,180,500
West Indies (other than British)			32,900	22,900	19,600
Peru			39,900	47,300	37,500
Chile			105,300	82,600	280,900
Brazil			214,900	325,200	277,100
Uruguay			53,300	28,300	89,400
Argentine Republic			217,500	274,900	833,000
Other foreign			186,300	311,300	279,900
Total foreign			12,751,700	10,724,400	16,037,300
British South Africa			48,400	57,000	68,000
British East Indies			207,500	249,800	224,600
Australasia			746,400	1,126,800	781,900
British North America			364,400	537,600	589,900
British West Indies and British Guiana			51,500	53,200	62,100
Other British Possessions			33,000	57,200	42,000
Total British Possessions			1,451,200	2,071,600	1,768,500
Total			14,202,900	12,796,000	17,805,800
Coating, broad, mixed—					
Germany			85,400	135,700	86,500
Netherlands			411,500	512,700	345,300
Belgium			274,500	234,000	103,700
France			704,200	559,400	484,300
Spain and Canaries			51,800	53,700	49,100
Italy			186,200	133,800	85,900
Austria-Hungary			44,700	39,800	43,800
Greece			50,100	40,900	83,600
Turkey			97,600	101,400	203,800
Japan			50,000	50,700	72,900
United States			1,016,300	506,600	345,400
Chile			50,000	36,300	94,800
Brazil			109,500	124,100	121,500
Uruguay			201,000	73,600	105,100
Argentine Republic			362,500	273,200	412,400
Other foreign			156,800	191,600	138,300
Total foreign			3,852,100	3,072,500	2,775,800

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Worsted fabrics—Continued.					
Coatings, broad, all wool—	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	6,835	12,400	9,950
Denmark	.....	.....	7,234	7,625	8,915
Germany	.....	.....	158,233	164,448	159,705
Netherlands	.....	.....	45,773	35,036	26,364
Belgium	.....	.....	121,059	93,258	87,915
France	.....	.....	410,404	354,016	311,226
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	.....	.....	11,851	12,270	.....
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	25,848	26,005	27,589
Italy	.....	.....	219,576	209,446	197,151
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	30,881	22,912	21,055
Turkey	.....	.....	11,905	16,495	21,543
Japan	.....	.....	21,566	10,636	15,529
United States	.....	.....	1,518,418	1,014,705	1,609,921
West Indies (other than British)	.....	.....	7,213	5,206	4,338
Peru	.....	.....	8,397	10,509	7,323
Chile	.....	.....	23,335	21,908	30,855
Brazil	.....	.....	47,526	63,337	48,601
Uruguay	.....	.....	16,501	7,032	18,796
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	50,684	56,194	163,697
Other foreign	.....	.....	44,437	70,663	62,551
Total foreign	.....	.....	2,787,676	2,214,101	2,883,024
British South Africa	.....	.....	10,960	12,557	15,236
British East Indies	.....	.....	35,589	40,020	36,060
Australasia	.....	.....	180,563	249,503	179,874
British North America	.....	.....	81,274	113,626	119,084
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	10,136	10,016	11,681
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	7,712	9,927	6,911
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	326,234	435,649	368,846
Total	.....	.....	3,113,910	2,649,750	3,251,870
Coating, broad, mixed—					
Germany	.....	.....	16,152	18,301	12,694
Netherlands	.....	.....	46,139	55,083	37,164
Belgium	.....	.....	31,779	24,204	12,636
France	.....	.....	157,290	134,382	117,231
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	8,348	8,668	7,180
Italy	.....	.....	23,306	21,521	12,366
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	5,784	4,434	4,846
Greece	.....	.....	4,565	4,090	9,327
Turkey	.....	.....	9,818	10,050	21,426
Japan	.....	.....	5,820	4,306	6,906
United States	.....	.....	171,748	76,430	45,153
Chile	.....	.....	6,639	4,062	10,817
Brazil	.....	.....	14,497	14,921	12,733
Uruguay	.....	.....	22,149	7,921	11,499
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	36,833	25,612	33,331
Other foreign	.....	.....	19,058	22,723	16,310
Total foreign	.....	.....	579,925	436,708	371,679

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC
QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Worsted fabrics—Continued.					
Coatings, broad, mixed—Cont'd.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
British South Africa	.....	.....	24,100	33,400	34,900
British East Indies	.....	.....	162,400	223,500	209,500
Australasia	.....	.....	171,000	341,000	367,200
British North America	.....	.....	757,900	737,500	799,900
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	44,500	43,800	46,200
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	34,500	23,800	21,600
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	1,194,400	1,403,000	1,460,300
Total	.....	.....	5,046,500	4,475,500	4,245,100
Coatings, narrow, all wool—					
Germany	.....	.....	82,300	33,000	34,700
Netherlands	.....	.....	16,300	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	33,100	17,500	14,800
France	.....	.....	1,442,400	1,194,700	1,333,200
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	73,500	27,800	30,700
Italy	.....	.....	79,200	44,500	46,400
Japan	.....	.....	23,400	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	574,100	464,600	518,400
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	27,000	.....	28,500
Other foreign	.....	.....	98,400	126,900	97,400
Total foreign	.....	.....	2,449,700	1,909,000	2,164,100
British South Africa	.....	.....	17,400	28,100	37,900
British East Indies	.....	.....	65,600	70,800	109,300
Australasia	.....	.....	396,700	584,000	401,400
British North America	.....	.....	165,400	250,600	301,400
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	41,300	30,200	21,200
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	686,400	963,700	871,200
Total	.....	.....	3,136,100	2,872,700	3,035,300
Coatings, narrow, mixed—					
Germany	.....	.....	97,400	243,500	207,500
France	.....	.....	3,284,400	3,138,000	2,841,200
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	207,900	153,500	46,700
Italy	.....	.....	86,100	61,100	26,800
Japan	.....	.....	45,100	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	263,700	75,200	112,100
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	21,500	.....	.....
Other foreign	.....	.....	223,000	147,100	133,000
Total foreign	.....	.....	4,229,100	3,818,400	3,367,300
British South Africa	.....	.....	20,200	33,900	36,800
British East Indies	.....	.....	80,100	56,000	25,800
Australasia	.....	.....	247,500	469,300	330,300
British North America	.....	.....	318,900	287,500	405,000
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	26,200	23,300	38,600
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	34,300	5,200	8,000
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	727,200	875,200	844,500
Total	.....	.....	4,956,300	4,693,600	4,211,800

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Worsted fabrics—Continued.					
Coatings, broad, mixed—Cont'd.	£	£	£	£	£
British South Africa	.....	.....	3,751	4,273	3,902
British East Indies	.....	.....	14,469	20,033	17,106
Australasia	.....	.....	29,189	56,374	52,850
British North America	.....	.....	123,336	115,461	119,553
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	5,447	4,437	5,404
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	3,361	2,598	2,593
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	179,553	203,176	201,408
Total	.....	.....	759,478	639,884	573,087
Coatings, narrow, all wool—					
Germany	.....	.....	15,824	6,314	5,724
Netherlands	.....	.....	2,912	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	5,390	2,694	2,329
France	.....	.....	289,627	231,498	262,660
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	13,748	5,087	6,006
Italy	.....	.....	13,632	8,998	8,137
Japan	.....	.....	2,911	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	118,436	89,195	92,982
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	3,867	.....	4,145
Other foreign	.....	.....	14,729	17,758	15,439
Total foreign	.....	.....	481,076	361,544	397,422
British South Africa	.....	.....	2,451	3,219	5,109
British East Indies	.....	.....	7,517	7,960	10,929
Australasia	.....	.....	56,039	78,320	53,347
British North America	.....	.....	24,195	32,384	35,931
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	4,973	3,838	2,746
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	95,175	125,721	108,062
Total	.....	.....	576,251	487,265	505,484
Coatings, narrow, mixed—					
Germany	.....	.....	18,473	46,201	40,790
France	.....	.....	433,691	426,237	362,784
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	26,240	19,383	5,676
Italy	.....	.....	10,810	6,694	2,869
Japan	.....	.....	3,738	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	36,646	9,749	12,848
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	2,017	.....	.....
Other foreign	.....	.....	14,465	10,344	11,318
Total foreign	.....	.....	546,080	518,608	436,285
British South Africa	.....	.....	2,309	2,279	3,761
British East Indies	.....	.....	4,641	3,866	2,265
Australasia	.....	.....	27,018	49,836	32,951
British North America	.....	.....	41,742	33,526	43,273
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	2,506	2,411	3,810
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	1,669	457	730
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	79,885	92,375	86,790
Total	.....	.....	625,965	610,983	523,075

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Worsted stuffs, dress goods, linings—					
Lastings, etc., all wool—	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	71,100	85,300	78,700
Denmark	.....	.....	38,000	34,200	25,100
Germany	.....	.....	52,400	38,000	19,000
Netherlands	.....	.....	149,300	122,200	124,200
Belgium	.....	.....	273,200	131,600	142,600
France	.....	.....	764,400	506,800	341,200
Italy	.....	.....	273,300	90,300	107,600
Turkey	.....	.....	104,300	132,900	134,800
China	.....	.....	6,808,100	6,791,200	5,934,300
Japan	.....	.....	553,900	169,800	198,000
United States	.....	.....	948,700	1,349,000	1,543,500
Chile	.....	.....	50,300	53,300	141,300
Brazil	.....	.....	97,300	71,900	106,200
Other foreign	.....	.....	350,000	415,800	507,400
Total foreign	.....	.....	10,534,300	9,992,300	9,412,900
British South Africa	.....	.....	217,700	256,900	275,400
British East Indies	.....	.....	335,100	351,000	333,900
Hongkong	.....	.....	2,141,600	2,394,300	2,334,200
Australasia	.....	.....	1,804,400	2,007,900	1,866,700
British North America	.....	.....	298,100	786,300	1,019,400
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	80,100	81,000	118,200
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	4,877,000	5,877,400	5,947,800
Total	.....	.....	15,411,300	15,869,700	15,361,700
Mixed—					
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	1,430,200	1,369,700	1,422,400
Denmark	.....	.....	273,300	284,900	397,300
Germany	.....	.....	1,956,400	1,885,100	1,492,400
Netherlands	.....	.....	6,616,100	5,705,100	4,382,000
Belgium	.....	.....	5,005,000	4,885,300	4,911,300
France	.....	.....	9,479,400	8,336,600	6,980,600
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	.....	.....	1,095,300	1,109,000	149,000
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	2,293,600	2,405,300	2,185,200
Italy	.....	.....	6,839,600	5,464,400	3,868,000
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	293,200	201,000	93,400
Greece	.....	.....	762,200	933,500	890,100
Roumania	.....	.....	574,300	914,300	699,400
Turkey	.....	.....	3,019,200	3,542,100	3,534,000
Java	.....	.....	785,300	1,370,100	781,300
China	.....	.....	4,935,100	5,334,200	5,371,600
Japan	.....	.....	8,100,400	6,953,500	5,047,900
United States	.....	.....	48,910,500	24,590,500	26,481,300
West Indies (other than British)	.....	.....	355,000	553,200	452,300
Mexico	.....	.....	1,219,200	339,100	368,300
Central America	.....	.....	196,000	237,100	200,200
Colombia	.....	.....	234,900	254,200	210,700
Venezuela	.....	.....	353,000	276,500	.....

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Worsted stuffs, dress goods, linings—					
Lastings, etc., all wool—	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	3,900	4,610	4,566
Denmark	.....	.....	2,197	2,391	2,289
Germany	.....	.....	3,758	3,788	1,472
Netherlands	.....	.....	9,379	8,099	7,768
Belgium	.....	.....	14,687	8,361	9,003
France	.....	.....	35,052	26,599	21,027
Italy	.....	.....	11,293	6,115	6,542
Turkey	.....	.....	4,692	7,679	6,819
China	.....	.....	251,182	263,673	225,206
Japan	.....	.....	28,643	7,175	10,013
United States	.....	.....	62,017	89,720	103,713
Chile	.....	.....	2,495	2,759	7,377
Brazil	.....	.....	4,296	4,226	6,947
Other foreign	.....	.....	16,912	24,225	28,587
Total foreign	.....	.....	445,503	459,420	441,329
British South Africa	.....	.....	11,388	14,420	16,172
British East Indies	.....	.....	17,247	18,012	17,256
Hongkong	.....	.....	79,849	95,701	77,936
Australasia	.....	.....	108,934	131,154	120,282
British North America	.....	.....	17,188	51,050	66,566
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	5,036	5,046	7,560
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	239,642	315,383	305,772
Total	.....	.....	685,145	774,803	747,101
Mixed—					
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	50,547	51,997	48,073
Denmark	.....	.....	10,384	11,797	14,913
Germany	.....	.....	71,647	65,181	54,672
Netherlands	.....	.....	240,725	212,719	188,367
Belgium	.....	.....	185,551	176,427	192,503
France	.....	.....	410,937	366,694	326,791
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	.....	.....	31,323	31,619	3,833
Spain and Canaries	.....	.....	68,203	76,185	71,587
Italy	.....	.....	177,922	147,670	113,103
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	14,256	8,224	6,130
Greece	.....	.....	21,598	26,346	28,735
Roumania	.....	.....	15,562	26,264	19,456
Turkey	.....	.....	86,114	105,056	103,799
Java	.....	.....	20,163	35,899	22,332
China	.....	.....	188,066	217,750	198,951
Japan	.....	.....	307,695	255,383	167,395
United States	.....	.....	1,841,809	857,187	912,441
West Indies (other than British)	.....	.....	23,211	16,949	13,157
Mexico	.....	.....	20,991	17,218	18,192
Central America	.....	.....	5,246	9,453	5,923
Colombia	.....	.....	6,609	7,163	5,765
Venezuela	.....	.....	3,762	6,590	.....

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Worsted stuffs, dress goods, linings—Continued.					
Mixed—Continued.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Ecuador	.....	.....	187,300	191,700	332,500
Peru	.....	.....	791,100	766,400	587,600
Chile	.....	.....	1,784,700	628,600	1,934,800
Brazil	.....	.....	1,958,100	1,486,200	1,797,700
Uruguay	.....	.....	1,031,600	289,000	476,700
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	1,373,000	798,400	1,792,100
Other foreign	.....	.....	724,800	658,700	558,300
Total foreign	.....	.....	113,079,300	82,814,700	78,399,900
British South Africa	.....	.....	929,400	1,004,500	1,061,500
British India	.....	.....	1,273,600	2,133,300	2,465,200
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	203,600	353,700	333,000
Hongkong	.....	.....	1,462,700	2,525,800	2,602,100
Australasia	.....	.....	3,433,000	5,128,600	3,391,400
British North America	.....	.....	8,250,800	9,014,300	8,816,000
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	606,500	453,900	435,600
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	368,000	394,200	425,800
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	16,587,000	21,008,300	19,530,600
Total	.....	.....	129,666,900	103,823,000	97,930,500
Damasks, tapestry and other furniture stuffs—					
Foreign countries	.....	.....	54,900	55,300	22,600
Australasia	.....	.....	28,900	40,100	84,300
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	25,500	30,200	32,200
Total	.....	.....	109,300	125,600	90,100
Wool and mohair plushes—					
United States	.....	.....	68,500	18,100	.....
Other foreign	.....	.....	26,300	53,900	54,500
British Possessions	.....	.....	10,500	23,900	25,500
Total	.....	.....	105,300	95,900	80,000
Flannels—					
Belgium	74,300	50,300	32,400	28,900	34,300
China	82,900	94,000	62,000	65,400	77,400
Japan	251,300	314,500	643,000	149,600	330,400
United States	3,135,600	3,709,900	2,637,100	891,800	225,600
Argentine Republic	63,100	83,200	36,300	.....	111,000
Other foreign	543,200	462,700	594,600	536,400	422,900
Total foreign	4,150,400	4,714,600	4,065,400	1,173,100	1,201,600
British South Africa	730,800	755,400	727,300	661,900	619,500
British East Indies	1,416,700	1,132,000	1,260,700	1,344,500	1,059,560
Hongkong	174,600	144,300	99,300	88,500	66,200
Australasia	8,689,900	6,731,300	5,930,100	6,751,300	4,744,200
British North America	1,039,800	1,186,900	729,200	759,500	920,700
British West Indies and British Guiana	648,600	624,800	626,100	612,500	837,900

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Worsted stuff, dress goods, linings—Continued.					
Mixed—Continued.	£	£	£	£	£
Ecuador	.....	.....	5,842	5,077	7,074
Peru	.....	.....	22,615	20,718	15,031
Chile	.....	.....	42,794	16,656	45,777
Brazil	.....	.....	60,442	46,138	55,447
Uruguay	.....	.....	29,923	9,257	15,015
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	38,198	24,298	55,916
Other foreign	.....	.....	22,818	21,083	17,677
Total foreign	.....	.....	4,029,893	2,872,938	2,728,055
British South Africa	.....	.....	32,304	34,714	38,313
British India	.....	.....	48,979	75,961	85,046
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	10,098	12,168	12,091
Hongkong	.....	.....	53,420	89,430	89,208
Australasia	.....	.....	131,188	193,131	147,770
British North America	.....	.....	230,619	242,756	252,635
British West Indies and British Guiana	.....	.....	17,498	14,923	14,164
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	11,506	12,705	14,176
Total British Possessions	.....	.....	535,612	675,788	653,403
Total	.....	.....	4,565,505	3,548,726	3,381,458
Damasks, tapestry, and other furniture stuffs—					
Foreign countries	.....	.....	5,472	5,918	3,619
Australasia	.....	.....	5,181	5,556	4,794
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	3,083	3,351	2,567
Total	.....	.....	13,736	14,825	10,980
Wool and mohair plushes—					
United States	.....	.....	12,878	4,427	.....
Other foreign	.....	.....	5,693	8,628	8,304
British Possessions	.....	.....	1,856	4,828	4,669
Total	.....	.....	20,427	17,883	12,973
Flannels—					
Belgium	5,643	3,201	1,394	1,707	2,188
China	5,008	5,517	3,507	3,772	3,639
Japan	11,611	13,761	29,306	7,126	14,674
United States	108,646	145,435	104,307	16,259	8,506
Argentine Republic	5,514	3,937	1,442	.....	3,952
Other foreign	23,274	24,612	26,788	25,393	20,330
Total foreign	159,696	196,463	166,744	54,257	53,289
British South Africa	25,525	28,105	25,961	23,625	22,059
British East Indies	45,500	40,779	46,206	52,268	42,809
Hongkong	5,718	4,424	4,206	3,007	2,920
Australasia	290,592	224,629	200,145	228,566	157,593
British North America	34,944	40,923	25,045	24,303	30,970
British West Indies and British Guiana	18,148	19,250	18,690	17,373	23,637

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC
QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Flannels—Continued.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Other British Possessions	187, 600	192. 800	190, 300	309, 300	146, 700
Total British Possessions	12, 888, 000	10, 767, 500	9, 563, 000	10, 527, 500	8, 394, 700
Total	17, 038, 400	15, 482. 100	13, 508, 400	11, 699, 600	9, 596, 300
Carpets, not being rugs—					
Sweden and Norway	199, 100	218, 100	194, 100	149, 900	133, 200
Denmark	106, 400	107, 900	92, 900	80, 400	104, 200
Germany	227, 200	242, 800	263, 400	257, 500	191, 100
Netherlands	447, 300	504, 200	484, 500	446, 700	505, 800
Belgium	426, 500	281, 000	294, 500	299, 300	290, 400
France	1, 610, 100	1, 307, 600	1, 280, 000	1, 333, 700	1, 217, 500
Portugal	128, 800	173, 900	128, 200	116, 300	18, 900
Spain	586, 700	608, 000	649, 300	665, 200	577, 600
Italy	207, 600	237, 700	184, 200	177, 100	137, 600
Roumania	55, 800	56, 800	65, 600	102, 200	68, 900
Turkey	186, 800	192, 400	266, 300	207, 100	243, 600
Egypt	155, 600	114, 100	163, 400	212, 100	192, 200
Japan	106, 300	116, 400	104. 500	113, 500	44, 900
United States	917, 900	990, 700	1, 065, 900	768, 900	752, 300
Mexico	125, 100	123, 800	161, 400	206, 300	114, 000
Peru	103, 300	94, 700	123, 100	104, 100	130, 900
Chile	380, 300	492, 800	398, 200	280, 500	739. 500
Uruguay	152, 500	210, 400	208, 700	34. 500	21, 100
Argentine Republic	686, 600	904, 700	305, 600	204, 800	167, 000
Other foreign	250, 300	275, 600	374, 100	333, 500	296, 300
Total foreign	7, 060, 200	7, 252, 600	6, 807, 900	6, 043, 600	5, 886, 000
British South Africa	102, 900	153, 700	150, 700	139, 300	154, 400
British East Indies	87, 500	96, 600	120, 200	120, 100	108, 200
Australasia	2, 411, 900	1, 943, 200	1, 658, 800	1, 942, 400	1, 042, 200
British North America	2, 172, 600	2, 577, 100	1, 926, 600	2, 216, 200	2, 118, 200
Other British Possessions	65, 500	66, 800	72, 900	76, 200	57, 600
Total British Possessions	4, 840. 400	4, 837, 400	3, 929, 200	4, 494, 200	3, 480, 600
Total	11, 900. 600	12, 090. 000	10, 737, 100	10, 537, 800	9, 366, 600
Blankets—	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*
Spain and Canaries	.....	2, 623	2, 066	2, 610	2, 085
Turkey	.....	6, 302	9, 327	7, 429	3, 833
Egypt	5, 624	3, 207	5, 729	4, 486	8, 435
Western Africa (other than British)	.....	13, 777	7 461	6, 498	6, 273
Java	12, 293	9, 200	3, 605	12, 569	8, 357
China	22, 978	3, 576	15, 056	13, 467	11, 996
Japan	254, 647	381, 396	297. 206	128, 801	279, 661
Central America	39, 254	32, 988	55, 541	80. 425	38, 659
Colombia	17, 123	15, 737	27, 372	37, 468	20, 666
Chile	35, 922	59, 254	34, 711	60, 535	66, 352
Brazil	92, 081	79, 495	62, 081	92, 467	89, 730
Uruguay	18, 242	25, 934	29, 354	11, 118	10, 754
Argentine Republic	42, 712	41, 890	53, 568	29, 857	20, 505
Other foreign	78, 586	67, 094	57, 424	70, 651	43, 056
Total foreign	619, 462	742, 473	660, 561	558, 381	610, 362

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Flannels—Continued.	£	£	£	£	£
Other British Possessions	7,391	8,495	8,459	12,943	5,384
Total British Possessions	427,878	366,605	328,652	362,085	285,372
Total	587,574	563,063	495,396	416,342	338,661
Carpets, not being rugs—					
Sweden and Norway	21,868	24,410	20,817	17,130	15,300
Denmark	14,709	14,608	12,348	11,518	13,781
Germany	36,139	38,267	38,938	37,579	27,291
Netherlands	55,978	62,545	61,786	54,208	61,317
Belgium	48,671	35,054	35,552	32,957	32,078
France	128,498	108,442	99,571	107,614	96,610
Portugal	12,834	16,689	13,464	12,404	2,917
Spain	49,738	51,871	49,289	56,384	49,663
Italy	21,703	23,319	18,291	16,894	13,729
Roumania	4,960	4,916	5,635	9,868	6,687
Turkey	16,197	16,504	21,012	20,054	20,590
Egypt	13,798	10,843	15,442	21,041	16,472
Japan	8,245	8,803	9,213	8,736	3,002
United States	135,445	164,787	160,673	127,141	118,583
Mexico	13,210	10,768	16,374	20,651	12,234
Peru	9,889	9,675	11,499	10,336	11,975
Chile	39,778	51,551	43,996	22,390	69,062
Uruguay	19,261	27,617	23,417	5,057	2,056
Argentine Republic	85,934	111,720	39,308	25,615	18,335
Other foreign	22,582	25,143	35,792	31,872	22,810
Total foreign	759,437	817,532	732,447	649,449	614,492
British South Africa	10,362	16,409	15,938	14,509	16,704
British East Indies	9,566	10,289	13,533	12,325	11,419
Australasia	254,679	199,275	174,525	203,534	106,191
British North America	186,969	221,275	171,860	203,995	201,661
Other British Possessions	6,510	6,726	6,788	6,893	5,675
Total British Possessions	468,086	453,974	382,644	441,256	341,650
Total	1,227,523	1,271,506	1,115,091	1,090,705	956,142
Blankets—					
Spain and Canaries	.....	2,260	2,010	2,735	2,008
Turkey	.....	2,809	3,676	2,053	1,445
Egypt	2,944	1,468	1,985	1,671	2,747
Western Africa (other than British)	.....	2,707	1,710	2,136	1,636
Java	2,481	1,857	945	2,623	1,989
China	5,881	1,732	6,167	5,495	4,157
Japan	67,741	110,698	95,800	44,692	81,034
Central America	13,579	10,988	18,890	26,348	12,974
Colombia	5,224	5,151	8,035	10,300	6,335
Chile	9,417	16,092	9,850	16,441	17,717
Brazil	23,564	23,540	15,231	29,335	26,705
Uruguay	8,373	9,648	10,391	4,298	3,671
Argentine Republic	15,896	15,348	16,096	8,478	5,364
Other foreign	28,139	21,310	18,296	22,525	12,960
Total foreign	183,239	225,668	209,082	179,130	180,742

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Blankets—Continued.	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*
British South Africa	169,753	160,012	216,416	149,992	134,358
British East Indies	72,845	57,521	87,485	74,974	67,665
Straits Settlements	74,297	54,875	65,799	53,562	23,507
Hongkong	63,657	31,528	48,949	45,398	43,463
Australasia	375,997	479,915	414,996	452,792	343,086
British North America	39,485	35,015	30,196	26,342	30,350
British West Indies and British Guiana	9,782	10,229	17,022	18,449	19,967
Other British Possessions	9,048	7,888	11,503	14,062	7,765
Total British Possessions	814,864	836,983	892,366	835,596	670,168
Total	1,434,326	1,579,456	1,552,927	1,393,977	1,280,530
Shawls—	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Russia	.....	.....	19,295	53,908	40,459
France	14,029	12,882	13,697	12,528	5,677
Spain and Canaries	11,213	13,262	11,324	7,056	6,983
Turkey	10,917	23,307	12,274	40,004	27,128
United States	190,366	165,647	124,692	85,417	62,976
Colombia	58,151	65,085	39,019	42,246	27,411
Uruguay	24,018	15,059	22,652	6,613	4,767
Argentine Republic	20,158	25,729	13,039	.....	5,887
Other foreign	101,071	92,960	113,443	119,265	47,592
Total foreign	429,923	413,931	369,435	367,039	228,830
British South Africa	65,399	96,299	123,020	95,315	114,431
British East Indies	476,349	520,068	496,424	279,360	297,844
Australasia	31,131	24,780	33,089	31,585	26,265
British North America	68,027	78,628	45,571	51,820	74,111
Other British Possessions	51,660	83,228	45,963	73,952	26,402
Total British Possessions	692,566	763,003	744,068	532,032	539,053
Total	1,122,489	1,176,934	1,113,493	899,071	767,873
Rugs, coverlets, or wrappers—					
Sweden and Norway	.....	13,909	13,573	14,404	9,381
Denmark	22,119	18,672	23,560	19,831	20,348
Germany	35,606	35,584	43,729	33,957	23,978
Netherlands	34,405	33,575	39,375	38,980	28,003
Belgium	49,818	43,090	55,919	48,653	52,235
France	132,977	149,008	147,848	146,786	132,973
Spain and Canaries	70,824	69,336	49,898	61,390	69,937
Italy	69,944	95,230	79,042	94,544	81,008
Austria-Hungary	9,075	11,308	13,098	9,492	8,115
Portuguese Africa	18,058	36,178	68,472	14,641	17,767
China	15,136	19,063	20,566	31,000	22,065
Japan	22,767	47,635	52,620	29,184	26,922
United States	202,041	68,840	37,630	16,313	21,184
Brazil	134,351	125,427	139,754	191,863	179,876
Uruguay	36,013	27,056	33,994	16,890	12,469
Argentine Republic	59,428	88,548	47,013	15,171	13,256
Other foreign	85,201	100,022	114,464	118,252	91,447
Total foreign	997,763	982,481	980,555	901,351	805,783

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Blankets—Continued.	£	£	£	£	£
British South Africa	72,695	77,064	115,263	81,192	70,807
British East Indies	19,363	14,611	23,309	22,100	17,517
Straits Settlements	23,873	15,832	20,464	18,695	8,163
Hongkong	36,950	18,937	33,660	30,588	25,471
Australasia	148,930	200,257	177,977	196,467	139,792
British North America	15,049	14,113	13,119	12,013	12,512
British West Indies and British Guiana	2,978	2,543	4,626	4,662	5,199
Other British Possessions	3,174	2,839	4,228	4,696	2,625
Total British Possessions	323,012	346,196	392,646	370,433	282,086
Total	506,251	571,864	601,728	549,563	462,828
Shawls—					
Russia	.....	.....	2,712	6,251	4,562
France	3,056	3,099	3,248	2,595	1,024
Spain and Canaries	1,966	2,352	1,963	1,573	1,210
Turkey	1,408	2,545	2,278	4,266	2,806
United States	74,864	71,579	47,555	36,567	27,958
Colombia	7,396	9,718	7,230	3,174	4,771
Uruguay	10,402	6,127	11,322	3,157	1,971
Argentine Republic	7,469	9,991	4,916	.....	1,651
Other foreign	17,905	18,425	22,921	20,254	10,024
Total foreign	124,466	123,836	104,165	82,837	55,977
British South Africa	13,637	19,585	26,952	20,371	22,883
British East Indies	41,257	48,251	34,575	31,169	31,377
Australasia	5,282	6,114	6,558	5,434	4,677
British North America	17,179	20,017	11,161	13,259	16,742
Other British Possessions	5,479	4,426	6,073	7,970	3,179
Total British Possessions	82,834	98,393	85,319	78,203	78,858
Total	207,300	222,229	189,484	161,040	134,835
Rugs, coverlets, or wrappers—					
Sweden and Norway	.....	5,090	4,582	4,920	3,795
Denmark	9,836	8,357	10,641	8,796	8,826
Germany	12,741	14,183	14,863	12,764	7,590
Netherlands	8,342	9,277	10,430	9,681	6,719
Belgium	12,579	12,667	14,228	12,291	11,980
France	54,575	52,016	50,452	44,671	41,471
Spain and Canaries	11,095	10,211	8,686	10,019	11,400
Italy	14,453	16,768	14,435	16,416	12,893
Austria-Hungary	4,187	5,291	6,294	4,802	1,628
Portuguese Africa	3,613	7,334	13,964	3,914	4,303
China	4,612	6,485	7,843	9,932	7,469
Japan	5,495	10,403	14,216	8,284	8,497
United States	39,600	27,390	17,965	8,488	8,673
Brazil	24,195	17,856	22,579	28,577	24,201
Uruguay	9,220	6,143	6,879	3,566	2,435
Argentine Republic	15,802	19,177	10,282	3,317	2,468
Other foreign	24,059	26,420	30,469	32,252	23,740
Total foreign	254,404	255,068	258,758	222,690	188,068

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Rugs, coverlets, or wrappers—Continued.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
British South Africa	575,471	567,508	706,309	475,125	517,123
British East Indies	109,075	147,512	141,113	105,955	118,064
Hongkong	13,478	11,837	11,115	10,343	7,502
Australasia	138,749	132,586	126,154	165,367	123,478
British North America	19,867	14,076	12,977	18,181	19,175
Other British Possessions	5,494	7,060	7,608	13,799	11,109
Total British Possessions	862,134	880,579	1,005,276	788,770	796,451
Total	1,859,897	1,863,060	1,985,831	1,690,121	1,602,234
Hosiery—					
Sweden and Norway					
Denmark					
Germany					
Netherlands					
Belgium					
France					
Spain and Canaries					
Italy					
Greece					
Turkey					
Japan					
United States					
Chile					
Argentine Republic					
Other foreign					
Total foreign					
British South Africa					
British East Indies					
Australasia					
British North America					
British West Indies and Guiana					
Other British Possessions					
Total British Possessions					
Total					
Small wares, and manufactures of wool or worsted, unenumerated—					
Russia					
Sweden and Norway					
Germany					
Netherlands					
Belgium					
France					
Spain and Canaries					
United States					
Other foreign					
Total foreign					

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Rugs, coverlets, or wrappers—Continued.	£	£	£	£	£
British South Africa	140,626	141,979	192,936	130,352	129,410
British East Indies	13,430	21,841	26,482	21,599	23,249
Hongkong	4,715	4,147	3,946	3,590	2,558
Australasia	43,333	39,179	33,371	46,864	32,987
British North America	5,465	4,265	4,637	6,767	5,559
Other British Possessions	1,402	1,680	1,750	3,300	2,446
Total British Possessions	213,971	213,091	268,122	212,472	196,209
Total	468,375	468,159	526,880	435,162	384,297
Hosiery—					
Sweden and Norway	6,745	10,898	9,028	7,808	6,787
Denmark	7,493	7,922	6,856	7,541	8,576
Germany	24,424	25,990	26,057	25,879	19,246
Netherlands	12,765	10,601	8,021	5,043	3,859
Belgium	22,474	19,173	26,851	20,233	11,961
France	11,686	20,460	22,247	20,843	17,642
Spain and Canaries	6,849	10,732	8,438	8,056	7,698
Italy	10,943	8,536	6,800	5,693	5,017
Greece	7,127	6,548	7,903	6,257	3,857
Turkey	15,639	22,429	30,013	24,990	22,143
Japan	6,990	9,548	11,960	7,706	3,985
United States	178,533	219,304	238,084	144,236	109,338
Chile	6,783	9,710	7,515	4,576	10,333
Argentine Republic	13,720	13,274	10,886	8,421	6,035
Other foreign	26,940	34,897	34,749	27,001	22,098
Total foreign	359,111	430,022	455,410	319,283	259,071
British South Africa	27,552	45,936	47,714	39,196	42,881
British East Indies	22,296	22,109	24,402	31,055	31,307
Australasia	179,872	204,959	228,104	278,231	241,026
British North America	152,497	165,174	140,197	138,574	151,440
British West Indies and Guiana	6,585	6,791	5,914	4,666	4,851
Other British Possessions	9,893	10,611	11,939	10,631	9,064
Total British Possessions	398,695	455,580	458,270	502,353	480,569
Total	757,806	885,602	913,680	821,636	739,640
Small wares, and manufactures of wool or worsted, unenumerated—					
Russia	4,598	7,501	9,816	9,569	12,859
Sweden and Norway	10,447	9,593	10,408	10,809	14,734
Germany	11,108	6,751	7,258	9,358	7,166
Netherlands	3,372	2,923	2,517	2,164	2,444
Belgium	4,051	3,573	3,058	3,687	2,907
France	8,685	8,671	11,721	13,021	7,600
Spain and Canaries	4,023	3,983	2,701	3,024	3,805
United States	31,296	24,233	25,649	15,199	16,235
Other foreign	31,700	28,071	25,921	26,292	23,681
Total foreign	109,280	95,299	98,549	93,123	91,431

EXPORTS OF WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (THE PRODUCE AND MANUFAC

QUANTITIES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Small wares, and manufactures of wool, or worsted, unenumerated—Continued.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
British South Africa					
British East Indies					
Hongkong					
Australasia					
British North America					
Other British Possessions					
Total British Possessions					
Total					

TURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM), FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.					
Small wares, and manufactures of wool, or worsted, unenumerated—Continued.	£	£	£	£	£
British South Africa	3,792	3,461	5,009	2,867	2,249
British East Indies	39,088	30,914	39,700	37,344	23,590
Hongkong	7,530	4,696	8,147	9,964	6,412
Australasia	20,095	18,042	15,586	19,621	17,992
British North America	40,443	34,356	26,824	25,897	25,529
Other British Possessions	5,413	4,811	5,676	7,454	5,690
Total British Possessions	116,361	96,280	100,942	103,147	81,462
Total	225,641	191,579	199,491	196,270	172,893

THE EAST.

It is in dealing with the statistics of Eastern countries the greatest difficulty is encountered of securing even an approximation to a correct estimate of the number of sheep and their product in wool. From the English consular reports I have prepared a statement of exports so far as they are given. No attempt has been made to reduce the weights to a common unit, as there is no guide for so doing, no common denominator for bales, packages, and bundles, all of which terms are employed. This compilation will be found in the appended tables. I have supplemented it by a summary of certain reports, submitted to the Department of State by U. S. consular representatives in Eastern countries in the year 1891. The subject is of interest from the standpoint of the wool manufacturers of this country, because of the important contributions of wools of the third class, derived from these countries. In 1893 more than one-fourth of the total importations of that class were obtained from the two countries, China and Turkey in Asia, and it is very probable the imports assigned to other countries were in reality produced in these or neighboring lands. I shall begin with the largest of the contributors, China.

CHINA.

Consul-General Leonard reported February 1, 1891, that the bulk of what is commercially known as China wool comes from Mongolia. The flocks vary in size from 500 to 2,000 head, and the wool comes to the market as ball, loose, rope and lamb's wool. Generally the wool is gathered by shearing; but in ball wool, which comes from Chi-li, the wool is combed with wide combs from the backs of the sheep and afterwards twisted up into balls. Rope wool is so called because it is made up in coils in the interior for transportation to seaboard. A bale weighs about 150 pounds avoirdupois. Until within a few years the exportation of wool from China was trifling. The following table shows

the amount exported in piculs of 133⅓ pounds avoirdupois each from Shanghai during the years 1880 to 1890:

YEARS.	Piculs.	Pounds.
1880	5,923·43	789,790
1881	7,277·51	970,334
1882	8,699·17	1,159,889
1883	13,742·54	1,832,005
1884	19,889·63	2,651,950
1885	24,344·83	3,245,984
1886	26,065·81	3,475,441
1887	38,570·14	5,142,685
1888	49,950·19	6,660,025
1889	73,906·49	9,854,199
1890	80,143·41	10,685,855

From the British Statistical Abstract I take the following figures, showing the imports from all China, exclusive of Hongkong.

CHINA, EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG.

YEARS.	Exports raw wool.		Imports manufactures of wool.	Average value of Haikwan tael.
	Quantity.	Value.		
	Piculs.	*H. taels.*	*H. taels.*	*s. d.*
1881	5,986	39,000	5,854,000	5 6½
1882	22,755	199,000	4,496,000	5 8½
1883	33,825	275,000	3,893,000	5 7½
1884	34,799	269,000	3,710,000	5 7
1885	43,005	328,000	4,824,000	5 8½
1886	48,360	454,000	5,631,000	5 0½
1887	56,261	460,000	5,425,000	4 10½
1888	81,789	654,000	5,098,000	4 8½
1889	102,183	934,000	3,975,000	4 8½
1890	98,789	853,000	3,643,000	5 2½
1891	135,363	1,113,000	4,695,000	4 1½

I should not omit to revert to the great and growing importance of the trade in sheeps' wool from northern China, described above. It is evident that this commerce may well assume huge dimensions and become one of the principal exports of Manchuria and Mongolia.

On this subject Her Majesty's consul at Tientsin says that every year wool is collected from more and more remote regions from Mongolia, the province of Kansuh, and northern Thibet. It is all brought to the town of Kuei Hwa Cheng, the great entrepôt for wool, where it is repacked and dispatched to Tientsin.

The difficulties of transport are great; sometimes, when camels are scarce, wool has to be left at Kuei Hwa Cheng for six months, waiting for the next season, when camels can be obtained.

The natives up-country exercise no care in sorting or packing the wool; dirt and sand are willfully mixed into the strands; and, although the foreign merchants at Tientsin, who buy by weight, deduct for all the dirt thrown out by the cleaning machines, still the practice continues, and a large quantity of sand is transported in the wool from distant localities to Tientsin, at a cost of something like 15*s.* per cwt.

In sorting out the sheeps' and goats' wool a small lump is occasionally found of exceeding fine quality, which would command a high price if it could be obtained in any quantity; but the first hands who collect the wool in the remote west have not yet found it worth their while to separate the different sorts.

Some years ago half a dozen merino rams were sent up to Mongolia. It speaks much for the expertness of the New York customs officials that in due course they detected the improvement in the wool, and made inquiries as to whether merino wool was exported from Tientsin.

It might have been expected that the carpets made locally of sheeps' and camels' wool would be more largely exported than is actually the case. The cheapest quality cost about 4*d.* per square foot.

There are no regular factories, the makers work in their own houses, and it is seldom that more than one carpet is made at once.

Left to themselves the Chinese work in the same groove, and make no attempt to improve, but under foreign supervision much better work could be turned out. With artistic designs, fast colors, and a neater finish, there is little doubt that a very superior article could be produced, and with such cheap materials and labor it seems as if a profitable trade could be developed. (*a*)

JAPAN.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO JAPAN, 1868 TO 1892.

[One catty equals 1,333 pounds. One yen equals 99.7 cents.]

YEARS.	Wool.		Woolen yarn.		Alpacas.		Balzarine.	
	Catties.	*Yen.*	*Catties.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*
1868								
1869								
1870								
1871								
1872								
1873								
1874			427	497.79	44,162	8,931.72		
1875			84	149.48	92,136	15,774.07		
1876			3,892	4,790.25	65,339	11,745.30		
1877			560	878.75	38,321	7,098.41		
1878			1,384	1,448.08	112,913	26,840.56		
1879			1,203	1,231.45	71,857	12,643.61		
1880			5,866	3,639.15	205,002	26,551.18		
1881			1,345	2,022.30	2,374	598.32		
1882			7,531	4,043.06	804	217.00		
1883	273,168	89,845.48	5,212	2,993.94	10,083	1,516.79	68,265	7,384.12
1884	153,691	42,518.58	2,601	2,322.58	11,700	2,531.22	130,942	12,555.22
1885	255,238	75,385.18	16,154	10,218.37	14,553	2,167.68	20,190	1,900.81
1886	500,339	100,001.58	76,575	60,831.11	17,859	2,658.79		
1887	689,267	189,899.02	260,344	255,301.63	18,578	3,198.18		
1888	866,364	300,368.61	145,493	165,294.58	20,923	4,322.05		
1889	658,819	302,085.48	224,151	256,112.31	11,229	3,562.25	2,895	361.87
1890	867,652	369,913.96	443,624	494,316.19	13,247	2,503.97	38,536	5,532.00
1891	490,075	206,547.50	164,547	168,384.60	4,622	980.51		
1892	843,233	302,501.64	453,353	427,992.83	9,855	2,591.07	51,216	6,351.09

a British Consular Report, No. 1280.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO JAPAN, ETC.—Continued.

YEARS.	Blankets.		Buntings.		Camlets.		Camlet cords.	
	Catties.	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*
1868	328,453	172,258.53	.....	1,138.86	1,343,999	403,924.42	.....	.....
1869	837,886	557,858.13	2,376	171.30	1,845,088	546,089.86	.....	.....
1870	225,283	91,447.10	20,445	2,886.00	525,788	151,160.14	.....	.....
1871	251,307	117,560.57	50,800	14,223.06	167,882	55,489.62	.....	.....
1872	636,108	272,679.48	49,012	18,131.55	174,955	48,128.96	.....	.....
1873	672,462	414,149.45	55,720	8,903.52	132,003	46,599.09	.....	.....
1874	183,135	90,392.69	70,282	11,805.76	133,939	34,863.43	.....	.....
1875	740,137	359,004.56	30,177	5,319.17	205,610	56,397.46	146,875	32,636.98
1876	247,701	127,611.86	53,965	6,775.95	52,873	13,719.45	3,586	789.00
1877	960,727	460,206.94	32,776	4,356.53	90,283	24,827.25	19,545	3,238.34
1878	758,152	339,682.69	96,924	10,498.24	101,061	25,942.99	40,352	7,118.06
1879	379,754	175,413.49	19,701	2,089.74	23,217	6,181.06	30,536	4,182.57
1880	593,502	284,775.74	37,096	4,016.77	65,690	18,066.48	.....	.....
1881	523,979	231,861.06	46,740	4,495.05	58,807	13,799.78	23,477	2,994.50
1882	462,436	210,136.92	46,333	4,443.06	36,808	7,790.31	39,701	5,060.07
1883	620,140	278,868.55	33,758	3,262.07	29,768	5,872.25	98,216	11,996.07
1884	633,003	279,824.64	21,881	2,217.65	18,687	3,865.48	7,592	1,189.45
1885	484,337	207,871.42	20,709	1,880.75	18,631	3,637.85	29,102	3,812.32
1886	922,364	362,883.51	27,130	2,924.25	29,663	5,550.52	22,905	2,883.52
1887	1,489,894	581,631.75	164,764	15,037.98	32,165	6,067.07	10,546	2,017.52
1888	1,085,095	543,563.04	46,180	5,482.22	26,682	5,410.41	.....	.....
1889	1,414,589	725,336.54	42,689	5,204.40	52,579	10,139.47	27,100	4,073.19
1890	1,128,396	572,227.45	142,357	15,840.01	12,929	2,682.54	4,454	574.17
1891	500,331	251,743.88	41,098	4,389.17	47,188	8,469.93	6,112	787.44
1892	981,249	528,973.36	35,468	4,175.53	42,168	7,929.24	9,497	1,984.92

YEARS.	China figures.		Flannels.		Italian cloths.		Lastings.	
	Yards.	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*
1868	.....	.....	39,551	10,745.45	13,820	2,785.61	22,062	7,738.62
1869	.....	.....	14,260	5,498.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	.....	.....	28,223	8,098.62	106,542	42,616.65	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	30,163	8,513.66	24,758	17,759.48	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	317,670	105,324.24	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	731,465	224,031.99	585,435	155,598.88	665,714	109,839.28
1874	.....	.....	108,072	30,229.04	205,448	50,615.62	13,720	4,646.99
1875	.....	.....	180,372	45,694.70	818,881	214,694.81	.....	.....
1876	.....	.....	133,315	39,896.11	774,676	188,490.04	303,835	59,684.52
1877	.....	.....	459,897	130,578.04	2,097,966	496,081.29	384,496	90,306.75
1878	.....	.....	622,320	170,962.59	1,520,397	339,813.66	653,832	137,109.63
1879	.....	.....	126,971	34,857.53	3,089,258	651,929.16	527,417	103,024.83
1880	.....	.....	100,489	28,348.03	4,355,706	891,429.02	541,579	89,153.26
1881	.....	.....	216,426	60,316.77	2,671,966	531,827.08	646,681	122,433.74
1882	.....	.....	375,017	105,784.93	2,676,351	573,494.60	201,747	46,949.26
1883	255,694	24,284.05	343,645	94,582.61	4,749,796	995,091.05	220,540	47,732.12
1884	83,013	7,915.91	633,775	172,587.69	2,480,938	450,337.77	56,986	12,336.32
1885	5,930	639.03	1,079,354	287,181.72	4,453,409	828,055.26	9,159	2,557.91
1886	3,000	323.37	1,237,572	318,180.47	4,811,162	857,037.07	105,696	26,623.29
1887	70,058	6,786.42	1,321,946	323,779.50	5,255,875	921,662.10	120,192	28,742.31
1888	99,519	12,049.82	1,814,247	549,356.53	6,783,216	1,485,059.09	66,452	19,305.81
1889	50,471	5,994.50	3,434,115	1,029,985.92	5,943,055	1,378,851.65	144,651	38,021.88
1890	48,570	5,948.07	3,079,465	927,562.46	7,265,466	1,686,641.74	111,199	29,646.68
1891	9,097	1,060.66	1,388,078	406,859.98	8,103,889	1,846,328.42	60,799	15,122.82
1892	33,310	4,851.51	3,380,202	1,073,742.89	4,526,748	1,062,571.75	60,946	16,157.91

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO JAPAN, ETC.—Continued.

YEARS.	Long ells.		Lusters.		Mousseline de Laine.		Orleans.	
	Yards.	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*
1868	54,560	14,880.50	.....	.....	347,460	73,378.40	881,210	142,525.60
1869	55,061	19,176.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	162,707	65,539.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	126,180	46,435.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	172,931	53,262.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,495,344	887,932.05
1873	63,733	20,108.04	705,302	127,671.20	5,053,427	1,076,443.86	224,565	37,774.10
1874	61,576	19,819.61	114,918	19,540.11	4,752,524	981,237.17	1,910,404	338,525.02
1875	53,736	16,116.20	398,029	67,219.28	10,197,172	2,393,157.56	3,988,434	671,925.84
1876	72,138	25,549.71	361,518	55,567.70	10,819,785	2,263,273.43	1,553,662	244,634.14
1877	78,219	27,917.21	444,428	69,326.06	11,901,189	2,373,621.20	1,297,829	196,118.15
1878	63,564	22,872.96	274,339	39,349.66	13,626,117	2,693,766.90	2,086,376	277,062.31
1879	85,599	28,010.86	242,893	30,488.89	17,301,218	3,126,042.55	2,974,302	389,859.45
1880	63,358	21,291.44	176,362	18,884.42	20,946,299	3,478,056.83	1,448,082	173,337.90
1881	82,955	28,946.86	342,885	41,679.19	15,863,192	2,709,341.11	1,382,183	145,671.93
1882	56,495	15,985.78	38,448	3,953.96	8,873,846	1,221,784.80	746,906	75,297.32
1885	36,615	9,604.58	54,352	5,397.60	11,297,560	1,618,072.40	358,952	34,820.13
1884	59,158	15,600.46	101,427	10,271.33	14,607,355	1,839,997.61	338,362	33,658.76
1885	36,951	9,785.61	151,852	14,958.67	7,802,765	906,616.92	341,703	32,650.36
1886	72,986	19,746.29	40,077	3,476.22	7,911,824	830,773.53	255,168	20,451.92
1887	88,275	24,368.08	77,208	8,221.81	9,587,308	1,126,675.23	418,438	39,024.89
1888	62,187	15,830.40	44,204	5,172.69	16,047,310	2,364,092.45	349,853	39,320.39
1889	99,637	25,840.35	50,403	6,367.90	13,918,284	1,979,344.30	294,012	31,919.87
1890	92,309	22,572.96	81,424	8,931.33	19,342,501	2,784,393.26	244,112	27,680.40
1891	59,868	14,035.68	4,905	576.47	14,323,631	1,891,883.87	152,943	15,266.95
1892	60,389	14,761.17	4,627	605.98	18,009,643	2,443,899.78	177,231	20,151.33

YEARS.	Serges.		Spanish stripes.		Traveling rugs.		Woolen cloths.		Woolen cloths, in part of wool.	
	Yards.	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*No.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*
1868	.....	.....	10,657	4,200.88	.....	.....	194,049	235,344.93	.....	.....
1869	.....	.....	3,473	2,778.66	.....	.....	461,156	606,171.25	.....	.....
1870	.....	.....	6,038	18,690.14	.....	.....	437,237	646,306.18	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	10,136	29,660.73	.....	.....	436,574	840,039.02	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	7,036	6,148.14	.....	.....	1,261,868	3,036,480.47	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	3,163	2,467.70	.....	.....	1,038,158	1,320,895.77	.....	.....
1874	.....	13,912.75	9,486	6,622.81	.....	.....	84,102	112,886.79	.....	.....
1875	662	128.70	10,161	7,887.79	.....	.....	1,845,247	530,868.19	.....	.....
1876	1,412	750.49	22,521	1,365.04	.....	.....	1,970,407	594,600.90	.....	.....
1877	31,791	14,830.73	12,287	9,645.60	.....	.....	490,738	684,936.13	.....	.....
1878	64,325	26,388.85	25,694	18,974.74	.....	.....	503,393	702,653.31	.....	.....
1879	66,065	34,007.34	3,112	2,742.35	.....	.....	157,447	212,109.05	.....	.....
1880	52,887	27,036.39	10,459	7,705.18	.....	.....	143,224	188,484.03	.....	.....
1881	32,217	12,825.12	8,807	5,879.22	.....	.....	75,329	89,284.63	.....	.....
1882	34,711	19,291.88	7,248	5,748.99	.....	.....	157,469	181,881.34	.....	.....
1883	85,137	40,176.04	5,625	3,997.70	.....	.....	169,834	192,120.69	197,339	80,577.99
1884	59,047	23,415.12	2,582	1,866.59	.....	.....	377,171	467,641.79	170,131	68,072.03
1885	60,571	26,143.86	6,371	3,814.72	.....	.....	364,763	391,904.64	192,858	82,439.61
1886	57,160	21,869.91	5,007	2,719.30	8,199	11,350.91	620,557	615,573.96	505,955	198,547.20
1887	90,040	38,714.60	4,910	3,212.83	11,548	23,054.35	1,449,089	1,402,809.26	1,075,117	501,927.78
1888	173,870	82,185.43	4,441	2,861.58	7,649	19,611.52	967,509	1,041,539.33	448,198	225,263.56
1889	145,830	86,832.42	10,109	5,527.89	16,517	34,532.23	450,047	606,322.97	521,490	195,824.53
1890	109,541	63,446.56	4,039	2,823.33	43,624	74,563.40	743,648	901,130.25	382,206	155,198.36
1891	80,883	58,922.09	3,319	2,234.48	25,543	45,900.02	401,875	432,000.60	137,471	64,945.85
1892	87,056	62,556.15	5,492	3,215.51	32,959	65,814.86	627,067	640,417.13	413,176	196,618.05

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO JAPAN, ETC.—Continued.

YEARS.	Woolen damasks.		Woolen piece goods, unenumerated.		Woolen and cotton mixtures, unenumerated.		Total wool and manfg. of.
	Yards.	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*Yards.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1868	.....	.....	418,778	127,723.94	4,173,822	923,834.47	2,120,379.60
1869	.....	.....	656,413	478,558.56	2,135,797	696,611.32	2,912,858.73
1870	.....	.....	2,218,176	628,144.48	5,302,766	1,132,707.72	2,787,596.58
1871	.....	.....	3,190,117	952,996.88	6,507,729	1,920,297.28	4,002,976.10
1872	.....	.....	3,992,804	1,768,766.72	5,332,921	1,292,364.99	7,489,218.75
1873	.....	.....	841,192	322,829.67	10,726,032	3,608,041.16	7,475,353.66
1874	.....	.....	791,146	191,513.68	5,145,329	1,304,370.90	3,220,410.89
1875	162	158.57	1,312,759	319,518.71	6,504,681	1,399,857.97	6,136,009.49
1876	78	20.00	633,617	103,061.17	2,179,061	472,490.23	4,228,805.29
1877	.....	.....	318,646	81,553.04	1,907,493	631,923.34	5,307,443.75
1878	20	25.02	134,662	47,587.32	3,084,153	873,484.05	5,761,601.64
1879	72	11.47	284,157	42,643.07	2,486,776	639,550.06	5,476,518.53
1880	198	120.60	239,251	38,231.21	2,789,814	774,639.38	6,060,767.11
1881	153	88.46	378,053	61,071.96	2,493,992	511,225.07	4,576,312.15
1882	1,721	1,132.65	53,435	9,119.58	1,725,486	353,891.01	2,846,026.54
1883	1,113	701.34	31,114	7,287.56	212,925	65,859.99	3,622,045.12
1884	1,452	961.29	15,154	9,765.88	127,306	40,043.15	3,501,016.52
1885	1,339	698.07	29,655	7,955.20	253,513	75,872.78	2,978,147.34
1886	9,398	3,819.56	11,581	3,958.34	184,212	55,037.35	3,577,221.96
1887	22,374	9,158.14	55,778	22,585.24	232,085	53,837.57	5,587,713.86
1888	24,572	8,233.94	117,580	29,326.99	332,949	93,040.73	7,016,791.17
1889	3,533	2,049.45	14,413	5,213.02	131,516	33,795.67	6,773,299.96
1890	7,574	3,401.68	13,888	5,369.87	242,417	74,244.42	8,237,145.06
1891	18,479	9,153.67	5,352	2,269.09	99,862	34,074.41	5,481,938.04
1892	21,725	6,690.84	7,025	3,015.34	235,850	85,595.13	6,968,164.46

TURKEY IN ASIA.

From Turkey in Asia, the United States imported in 1893, 13,316,069 pounds of wools of class three, valued at $1,202,852. In March, 1891, the United States Consul-General, at Constantinople, Mr. Z. P. Sweeney, made a report on sheep and wool in Asiatic Turkey, from which I take the following extracts:

SHEEP DISTRICTS.

The whole of Asiatic Turkey may be considered as a wool-growing country, because every province of Asia Minor produces this article to a great extent. It is interesting to note that the quantity produced in every district seems to depend largely on the habits, character, and civilization of the inhabitants of the respective provinces. Thus the greatest exportation of wool in Turkey in Asia, according to the official statistics, is made from Mesopotamia, where the inhabitants are all nomads and have no other occupation than taking care of very numerous flocks of sheep and migrating during the whole year from one region to another, according to the climate and foraging conditions of the country.

FLOCKS.

Flocks of sheep are not at all as numerous in western and northern Asia Minor as in the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris. This is, of course, due to the fact that

in those parts of Anatolia the inhabitants are much more occupied in cultivating the country than traveling all the year round with their tents and flocks of sheep. A relatively higher degree of civilization and less nomad life doubtlessly prevail among the people of Anatolia than those of the desert regions of Mesopotamia.

WOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Another important point which is generally worth noticing in Asia Minor is that the quality of the wool in each district seems to be influenced by the climatic and topographical conditions of the country. Thus the wool of the flocks of sheep of the plains of Mesopotamia, and which belong to the Arabs (these people inhabit the whole of the valley of the southern Tigris and are divided into *achirets*, or tribes, to whom belong the flocks of sheep), and which pass the winter outside, owing to the mild climate of the country, is of much finer and cleaner quality than the wool of the flocks of the north, viz, of the province of Koordistan, where the severe winter obliges shepherds to keep their sheep under peculiar roofs, which are called *aghel* in Turkish, and are always inadequate to cover the numerous animals, which very often lie in dirt, and thus the wool is deteriorated to a great extent.

WOOL-WASHING.

If we continue our examination by comparing the different samples of wool, we find that it is cleaner wherever there are several small rivers which the animals could cross. Wool is free from dust when the flocks live in mountainous regions. There is, for example, a far greater amount of dust in the goats' wool coming from the plains lying east of Konieh, or Iconium, than in that coming from Angora and other regions which are mountainous.

BREEDS OF SHEEP.

With regard to the different families of sheep in Asia Minor, it must be pointed out that there are actually very few differences among the races of various districts, and these differences can be divided principally into two distinct classes. First, the flocks of Anatolia (excluding Mesopotamia) belong, generally, to the family known in Asia Minor as "Caraman." * * * Second, the other principal family is that of Mesopotamia, but the sheep belonging to the same differ essentially, according to the different regions, and no general name is given to it. "Karadi" or "Karakash," "Awassi," "Mendelli," "Kerkouk," and "Djaff" are the names given to the different qualities of wool produced in Mesopotamia. The fact is that the flocks in Mesopotamia have been crossed with Persian sheep, of which they maintain the principal element in their blood.

EXPORTS.

It is reported that 35,000 bales are exported yearly from the whole district of Mesopotamia, and the greatest proportion of this quantity goes to the United States.

VILAYET OF ANGORA. (*a*)

* * * * * * *

BREEDS.—All the flocks of the Angora vilayet, about 500 in number, belong to the well-known Caraman breed, which in many respects resembles the crossbreed.

EXPORTS.—Out of the total production of 1,835,547 okes (*b*) during 1890, only one-third of the clip of the Angora district and half of the total clip of the districts of Kerchehir and Yoozgat have been forwarded to foreign countries, whilst the remainder, together with the whole production of the district of Cesarea, has

a Comprising the districts of Angora, Kerchehir, and Yoozgat.

b 1 oke=2.8 pounds.

been appropriated for local consumption. On the whole, the exports from this vilayet are decreasing, local consumption increasing every year, especially for the manufacture of carpets.

DOMESTIC USE.—The quantity of the clip retained for local and domestic manufacture is used in making curtains, canvases, carpets, rugs, covers, stockings, bags, and coarse overcoats.

WASHING AND SHEARING.—In this vilayet the wool is never washed on the backs of the sheep, but only after being sheared for the local use, so that it stands about 50 per cent of the original weight.

As regards exportation, we must state that washing is practiced, comparatively, only on a very small scale, because it does not pay the exporters.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.—Nearly all the washed wool for export from this country is forwarded to the United States, the proportion in this case being about 60 per cent of the original weight. * * *

CLIP.—Each male sheep of this vilayetis estimated to give annually 1¼ okes of wool, whilst the females give only 1¼ okes. It is estimated that both males and females exist in equal numbers in the flocks. About 100,000 sheep are sent from this vilayet to Constantinople, Smyrna, and Brusa for consumption, and an equal number are killed for local demand, annually.

SHEARING.—The male sheep are sheared in the province from the 15th to the 30th of April and the females only towards the end of May. During the year 1890, besides the 1,835,547 okes, there were also 100,000 okes of wool sheared from the skins, as well as the autumn clip of 350,000 okes.

NUMBER OF SHEEP AND PRODUCTION OF WOOL IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE VILAYET OF ANGORA IN 1889 AND 1890.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of sheep.		Production of wool.	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
			Okes.	*Okes.*
Angora	472,742	625,840	709,113	938,010
Kerchehir	185,093	184,781	277,639	277,171
Yoozgat	224,377	273,157	336,565	409,735
Cesarea	132,169	140,421	198,253	210,631
Total	1,014,381	1,223,699	1,521,570	1,835,547

VILAYETS OF BASSORAH, BAGDAD, AND MOSUL. (*a*)

SHEEP AND WOOL.—The statistics of the above three vilayets, or provinces, give a total of 3,600,628 sheep for 1888, and 4,204,851 sheep for 1889, respectively. It must be observed that these figures, although drawn from official reports, can not be relied upon, because the official reports are based upon the taxes collected for every head of sheep, and as there are many nomad tribes who escape paying the tax by crossing the frontier into Persia when the collectors of the tax arrive and returning as soon as the officials have left, it is believed that the correct amount for the year 1889 is 6,000,000 sheep for the three vilayets mentioned.

From the aforementioned vilayets 34,800 bales of wool were exported in 1888 and 36,800 bales in 1889, the net weight of each bale ranging from 115 to 120 okes.

BREEDS.—The principal family of sheep living in the provinces of Bassorah and Bagdad is that of "Chipal." The main feature of this particular breed is that the wool is rather finer than the other kinds exported from Mesopotamia, the only drawback being the great proportion of colors existing in their wool. Only about 20 per cent of the flocks contain white sheep, the remainder being black, gray, fawn, and

a Comprising the districts of Bassorah, Amara, Kerbela, Bagdad, Suleymania, Kerkok, and Mosul.

brown. The Chipal breed is very common in these two provinces. Roughly speaking, 80 per cent of the sheep of this region belong to this breed, the remainder to the Karakash breed, the wool of which is used for the manufacture of carpets, whilst the Chipal wool, known in the United States as "genuine Bagdad," is used in the manufacture of clothing.

In the province of Mosul the predominant breed of sheep is that of the vilayet of Diarbekir, viz, the Arab breed, the wool of which is known in the United States as "Awasi;" the other breed is the Karakash, already mentioned. The Arab, or Awasi, sheep are met with in the desert of Mesopotamia, whilst the Karakash sheep generally live near the high, mountainous region of the frontier, because, their wool being much heavier than the Awasi sheep, they can not bear the excessive heat of the desert, which they frequent during the winter season.

VARIETY OF WOOL.—It is interesting to note that the climate influences to a great extent the distribution of the different herds of sheep in this region; for instance, the more we get to the south the wool becomes finer and finer, changing from the Karakash to the Awasi, and from this last to the finest of all, the Chepal or Bagdad wool, which grows in the warmest districts of Asia Minor. In the same way the nearer we approach to the eastern and mountainous regions the wool grows coarser and coarser, so that the sheep found in the mountainous regions of Persia bear a wool which is heavier than the usual Karakash and is distinguished from this wool by the name of "Persian Karakash."

EXPORTS.—Before the opening of the Suez Canal the wool of these districts was sent to Aleppo and thence to Marseilles, which was the principal market for them. Lately, however, there has been a large trade with the United States, whereto large quantities are now being shipped direct from the Persian Gulf.

Exports from these districts are increasing every year, as local consumption is diminishing on account of the importation of European stuffs, which are growing more and more into favor and replace local manufactures.

Twenty-three thousand and seventy-five bales of wool were shipped to London direct from the Persian Gulf in 1889 and 22,400 bales in 1890, and were mostly consumed for the home trade in England, only a small part being shipped to the United States. * * *

WASHING.—In the vilayets of Bagdad and Bassorah the sheep, before being sheared, are washed to a certain extent in the rivers, whilst in the vilayet of Mosul the wool is only washed after it is sheared, so that it shows about 75 to 80 per cent of the original weight.

WOOL CLASSIFICATION.—The wool of the vilayet of Mosul is generally of the Karakash breed, whilst in Bagdad and Bassorah wool is of the Chipal breed. The proportion of these different qualities in the total exports of 36,800 bales for 1889 is as follows:

Chipal breed, 50 per cent, of which 80 per cent was colored and 20 per cent white; Awasi, 30 per cent, of which 80 per cent was white and 20 per cent colored; Karakash, 20 per cent, of which 80 per cent was white and 20 per cent colored.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN EACH VILAYET FOR 1888 AND 1889.

DISTRICTS.	1888	1889
	Number.	Number.
Vilayet of Bagdad:		
Bagdad	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible],141
Hilla	221,[illegible]	276,[illegible]
Kerbela	102,[illegible]	104,[illegible]
Imperial farms, excluded from the official lists	[illegible]	376,100
Mosque of Kadrie, excluded from the official lists	29,[illegible]	32,000
Total	1,749,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Vilayet of Bassorah:		
Bassorah	30,131	33,000
Muntefik	500,984	500,000
Amara	213,816	243,000
Imperial farms, excluded from official lists	81,000	90,000
Total	825,881	956,000
Vilayet of Mosul:		
Mosul	462,660	551,200
Kerkook	329,516	401,150
Suleymanie	170,484	179,070
Imperial farms, excluded from official lists	63,000	120,000
Total	1,025,660	1,211,420

VILAYET OF DIARBEKIR. (a)

SHEARING AND WASHING.—The Arab sheep, before being sheared, are always conducted through rivers, which clean them to a certain extent, and the weight of the wool diminishes about 8 to 9 per cent.

Karakash wool is never washed when on the back of the sheep, but only after shearing, losing in washing from 25 to 35 per cent.

Arab wool very often is washed a second time after being sheared.

DOMESTIC USE.—About 150,000 okes are used for the same purposes as in the other vilayets.

MOHAIR GOATS AND SHEEP.—According to the official reports there were in this vilayet in 1889 1,084,000 sheep, 191,000 mohair goats, and 799,000 black-haired goats.

For the year 1890 there were 1,053,000 sheep, 186,000 mohair goats, and 751,000 black-haired goats. About 2,000,000 black goats and sheep are killed in the vilayet every year and sent away for consumption.

CLIP.—The total clip of this vilayet is estimated to be about 1,200,000 okes, composed of three distict qualities, viz, 40 per cent is the well-known Karadi, or Karakash, quality (the breed of sheep which produce this particular quality is known in Asia Minor under the name of "Kurdestan," and the wool is called "Kurd" wool); 30 per cent is composed of a particularly fine wool called Arab, or Awasi, wool, the finest production of the province; the remaining 30 per cent is the poorest of the whole production, which comes from all parts of the province.

BREEDS.—The Arab sheep are found to the south of Mardin, where they remain winter and summer, whilst the Karakash sheep emigrate in summer to higher regions towards the north of Mardin, near Diarbekir, because they can not support the excessive heat of the desert, their wool being much heavier than that of the Arab sheep.

To the south of Diarbekir, in the desert region which lies between Aleppo and Mosul, there are about 6,000 tents of nomad tribes which are constantly moving about and

a Comprising the districts of Diarbekir, Mardin, and Djizire.

whose sheep are not included in any of the official lists. Some of these tribes do not pay any tax at all, and others pay only insignificant sums as compared with the number of sheep they possess, which is estimated at more than 300,000 head, with a wool production of about 350,000 okes. This wool is sold by the tribes as they go on their journey through the different provinces.

VILAYET OF KASTAMOONEE. (*a*)

BREEDS AND WOOL.—The flocks of sheep in this vilayet also belong to the Caramania breeds, there being little difference between the respective clips of the various districts. The wool exported from the districts of Kankaree and Boli is the finest of all, being full growth and fine in quality.

CLIP.—The total clip may be estimated in round numbers at 600,000 okes for the whole province, of which 100,000 okes only are exported, whilst the remainder is appropriated for local consumption for the same purpose as in the province of Angora.

SHEARING AND WASHING.—The above exports include 10,000 okes of wool exported on sheepskins forwarded without being sheared to foreign counties. The wool is exported from this vilayet in its greasy state, and it is only washed for local use so as to lose about half the original weight of the sheared wool.

MOHAIR GOATS.—There are in this province about 554,840 mohair goats.

The following statement shows the number of sheep in each district of the vilayet of Kastamoonee in 1890:

Kastamoonee	169,704
Kankaree	122,406
Boli	149,601
Sinope	65,265
Total	506,976

VILAYET OF KONIEH, OR ICONIUM. (*b*)

NUMBER OF SHEEP AND EXPORTS OF WOOL IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE VILAYET OF KONIEH IN 1890.

DISTRICTS.	Exports of wool.	Number of sheep.
	Okes.	
Konieh	318,945	495,800
Teke	150,570	171,800
Hamid, or Sparta	70,950	98,400
Bordour	66,375	59,000
Nigdeh	178,600	195,000
Total	785,440	1,020,000

WOOL.—The total clip in this province is more than 1,500,000 okes, 785,440 okes of which are exported.

SHEEP.—Roughly speaking, the sheep are pretty evenly divided, half being males and half females. A male sheep yields yearly about 2 okes of wool, whilst the female yields not more than 1·5 okes per head. The average yield is about 1·5 okes per sheep per year. * * *

WOOL CLASSIFICATION.—There is but very little difference of quality between the wool of the vilayet of Konieh and that of Angora. This last name is given in Europe and America to Konieh wool, and in the United States all wool coming from western Asia Minor passes for Angora wool. * * *

a Comprising the districts of Kastamoonee, Kankaree, Boli, and Sinope.

b Comprising the district of Konieh, Teke, Hamid (or Sparta), Bordour, and Nigdeh.

SHEEP AND WOOL IN SYRIA. (a)

The Beirut consular district is divided into five vilayets, or provinces, viz: (1) Adana, with the city of Adana as capital and Mersine as its seaport; (2) Aleppo, of which the city of the same name is the capital and Alexandretta the principal seaport; (3) Beirut, with Beirut city as capital of the vilayet and principal seaport; (4) Mount Lebanon; and (5) Syria proper. Beirut city is also the port for Mount Lebanon and for the villayet of Syria, of which latter Damascus is the capital, the ports of minor importance being Tripoli, Sidon, Acca, and Haifa, all in the Beirut vilayet. These provinces, with the exception of the vilayet of Adana, compose what is geographically designated as Syria.

The vilayet of Beirut, with Mount Lebanon, and notably the vilayet of Aleppo and adjacent countries and the vilayet of Syria, are the most important wool-growing provinces within this consular district, as will be noticed from the following separate reports:

VILAYETS OF BEIRUT AND MOUNT LEBANON.

The area of the Beirut vilayet, according to statistics furnished by the engineer of the vilayet, is 4,971,000 hectares (12,283,341 acres), and that of Mount Lebanon, based upon information furnished by the Lebanon government, is 600,000 hectares (1,482,600 acres).

The number of sheep constituting a flock varies in every locality, but on an average it is composed of from 50 to 1,000 sheep. The total number of sheep in the Beirut vilayet and Mount Lebanon was estimated at 580,000 in 1890, exclusive of something like 200,000 or 300,000 head imported from the vilayets of Erzerum and Mosul for slaughter.

There are two varieties or breeds of sheep in this province, known as "Awassy" and "Moor," respectively. The former is distinguished from the latter by its long and straight wool, both white and black, and forms by far the largest proportion of the sheep raised; the other produces a reddish brown and shaggy wool. The Moor sheep is mainly kept for domestic purposes, notably in Mount Lebanon, and, when fattened, furnishes an excellent food during the winter months. * * *

The average annual quantity of wool grown within the Beirut vilayet and Mount Lebanon is estimated at about 2,000,000 pounds. By far the largest portion of this amount is exported to the United States, the balance being shipped to Europe (France and England) or used for local consumption.

The principal ports of export are Beirut and Tripoli.

The annual cost of keeping a sheep is variously estimated at from 58 to 89 cents, or an average of 73.5 cents.

The weight of each fleece varies from 3 to 7 pounds. The average price breeders receive per pound of wool is from 7 to 8 cents. Every 80 to 100 sheep are watched over by one shepherd, whose wages run from 18 to 25 cents daily, or an average of 21 cents.

In many districts sheep need no shelter in the vilayet of Beirut. In Mount Lebanon, however, they have to be housed at night during the short winter months. The loss of sheep and lambs by exposure or neglect is very small, but in times when diseases prevail the losses are severe. * * *

VILAYET OF SYRIA. (a)

Sheep are kept and wool is grown in every mutessarrifiate and caimakamiate in this vilayet, but notably in the districts of Joulan, Jebel-Druze, Balka, Hauran, Homs, and Hamah.

The total area of the province of Syria is 4,856,000 hectares (11,999,176 acres).

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a From material partly furnished by United States Consular Agent Nasif Meshaka, of Damascus.

The breed of sheep kept for wool-growing and breeding purposes in this vilayet is called "Ghanam-El-Abiad" or "Awassi" (white sheep); in some places it is known as "Ghanam-El-Shakra." Five per cent of its wool is of a reddish and black color, the rest, as the name of the sheep indicates, being white. There is another variety of sheep known in Syria as "Moor," already spoken of in the Beirut report. It is imported from Erzerum for slaughter.

The number of sheep usually kept in flocks varies greatly; 100, however, is the average number generally watched over by one shepherd.

The exact total number of sheep in this vilayet it is not possible to ascertain. There is, however, a tax imposed on goats and sheep of 3½ piasters per head (15.4 cents), which produced the sum total of 5,257,134 piasters ($221,313.90) in the year 1890. It is estimated that two-thirds of this amount had been levied upon sheep; this would give a total of 1,001,359 sheep for the vilayet of Syria. * * *

Wool is gathered in fleeces, each fleece being carefully rolled up separately. The weight of a fleece is from 3 to 7 pounds in a good season; in a poor year it does not exceed 4 pounds. * * *

The different local designations of the wool grown in this province are the following: (1) The "Nouaimi," or "Joulani," raised by a tribe inhabiting the Julan district; (2) the "Belkawi," named after the locality known as Balka; (3) the "Jabali," grown in Jabel-Druze, in the mutessarrifiate of Hauran; and (4) the "Khaldi," raised by the tribe called Beni Khalid, inhabiting the mutessarrifiate of Hamah. The "Nouaimi" is superior in quality to the rest of the wool grown in this vilayet.

The general commercial name under which all these various kinds of wool are known is "Soury," or Syrian, and the principal markets in which the same is warehoused, bought, sold, and prepared for export are the cities of Homs, Hamah, and Damascus, in this vilayet, the ports of export being Tripoli and Beirut, in the Beirut vilayet.

The greater part of all the wool exported to the United States is unwashed. When washed it is generally shipped to either Marseilles or Leghorn. * * *

VILAYET OF ALEPPO. (a)

The vilayet of Aleppo is one of the provinces in Syria in which sheep are raised on a considerable scale.

The district of Aleppo, more properly speaking the mutessarrifiates of Orfa and Deir-el-Zor (the latter has lately been detached from the administration of the vilayet of Aleppo), are the localities where the raising of sheep and growing of wool acquire the greatest importance.

In the mutessarrifiate of Marash and in the caimakamiates of Aintab, Antioch, Killis, Harem, Djesser-el-Shoghr, and their dependencies sheep are also kept; but their number is limited, the peasants of these districts being farmers rather than shepherds.

The area of these vast tracts of land can only be determined geographically; they are uncultivated and inhabited only by Bedouins, i. e., insubordinate Arabic nomadic tribes, who traverse their entire extent, a part of which only belongs to the vilayet of Aleppo. These nomads shift from place to place in search of pastures, wintering under the open sky in the warmest regions and seeking the localities offering the best pasturage for their flocks.

In the colder districts of Marash, Aintab, Antioch, Killis, Harem, Djesser-el-Shogr, Idlep, etc., sheep are kept in caves during the winter, and are fed on a mixture of hay and straw.

The number of sheep which usually compose a flock varies greatly. Each family forms, out of the sheep they possess, one or more flocks, watched over by members of the family. Eighty to 100 sheep are generally confided to one person; sometimes more. Sheep intended for slaughter march in flocks of from 1,000 to 2,000 and even 3,000, with one shepherd for every 100 sheep.

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a Prepared from material furnished by United States Consular Agent F. Poche, of Aleppo.

The total number of sheep which graze in the vilayet of Aleppo from spring till autumn, coming from Irak-Arabi and from the desert of Syria, is estimated by the provincial authorities at 2,500,000 in round numbers. The mortality in the year 1888-'89 has reduced this number to about 2,000,000, divided principally among the following tribes: Hadidi, Anezi, El-Weldeh, Beni-Said, Ghayar, Ewlad-Ali, Garamta, Aboo-Dibish, Aboo-Kemal, Aboo Leil, El-Mawali, El-Saab, Aboo-Halahel, Beni-Haled, Beni-Zed, El-Omerat, El-Majadmeh, El-Shaher, El-Neim, Aboo-Hassan, El-Baghara, El-Meshahdeh, Beni-Tai, and others less important.

All the sheep raised by these tribes belong to the breed called "Awas," originally from Bagdad, which, in crossing with other races, have lost the original fineness, but gained in the length of their wool. The best wools as regards fineness are those coming from sheep raised by the tribes called El-Tayawi, and El-Néim, who take greater care of their flocks and give them, two months after the shearing and several weeks apart, two or three sulphate baths, and also administer to them small doses of sulphur internally. By this treatment the sheep seem to enjoy immunities from the skin diseases which influence the beauty of wool.

Next to the wool grown by these two tribes, which is limited in quantity, comes that of the Hadidi. The wool that the tribes Anezi grow, though a more brilliant white than that of the Hadidi, is of inferior fiber. * * *

The wool from the Aleppo vilayet is mostly exported, either washed or unwashed, to the United States and to Europe, a large portion going to Marseilles, whence it is again in part reexported to the United States. * * *

The wools grown in the vilayet of Aleppo are divided into seven principal classes: (1) The wool called "Hadidi," which embraces not only the wool grown on sheep raised by this tribe, but comprises also all that produced by the different tribes above mentioned; (2) the wool called "Anezi;" (3) "Deir-El-Zor;" (4) "Fellahi." These four categories are sold in the city of Aleppo, and three of them are known in Marseilles under the name of "unwashed Persian wool," the fourth, or "Fellahi," being designated as "red Persian unwashed." When washed, they are known under the commercial name of "Aleppo washed wools." Classes 5, 6, and 7 are called, respectively, "Arabi," "Barazi." and "Milli." The latter is by far the coarsest of these seven categories, while "Arabi" is superior even to "Hadidi," and is known in the market of Marseilles under the denomination of "unwashed Orfa." All three grades are usually to be found warehoused in the city of Orfa, in this vilayet.

Besides the varieties enumerated, wools coming from the Mardin district are also sold in the markets of this province. Mardin is a city in the vilayet of Diarbekir, adjacent to the vilayet of Aleppo, a considerable distance northeast of the city of Aleppo, but not far from Orfa. They comprise three categories of wool, viz, the "Awas," the "Caracash," and the "Kurdes." The first of the three is generally washed on the sheep's back by forcing the sheep to pass once or oftener through a stream of water. By this system, followed by that of the washing of the fleece at Aleppo before marketing, a result of between 60 and 70 per cent is obtained. The "Caracash" wool is also washed by the same process, only less thoroughly. The Kurdish wool arriving at Aleppo is sold and exported unwashed. * * *

The quantity of wool annually exported is estimated at about 2,200,000 kilograms (4,850,670 pounds) and divided among the following countries:

	Pounds.
United States	297,655
France	3,527,760
Turkey	540,188
Italy	330,728
England	154,339
Total	4,850,670

The wools exported to Turkey are generally sent to Smyrna and there mixed with the different varieties of that locality. They are reexported to the United States. * * *

VILAYET OF ADANA (ASIA MINOR).(a)

Properly speaking, most of the sheep kept in this province for wool-growing purposes come in flocks from the adjoining vilayet of Caramania for pasture and pass the winter mostly in the districts known as the mutes-sarrifiates of Selefkeh and Adana. The total area is roughly estimated at 40,000 square kilometers (9,884,000 acres.)

The flocks usually number from 200 to 300 sheep, watched over by two shepherds, and the best estimate of the total number of sheep is about 250,000. * * *

The wool grown in this province is not made into fabrics or cloths, but is wholly exported, principally to Marseilles, whence it is reexported to the United States; a small quantity is also shipped to Smyrna and Constantinople.

The commercial names of the Adana wool proper, produced by sheep kept on the plain of Yureli, are: (1) "Melemendji," 70 per cent of which is white and 30 per cent black; (2) "Karakayoli," 75 per cent being black and 25 per cent white; and (3) "Kosserauli," of which 90 per cent is black and only 10 per cent white.

In quality it ranges in the order given, and the name or breed of the sheep which produces it is called "Caramania."

The total quantity of wool produced in this district is estimated at 350,000 to 500,000 pounds, and the average weight of a fleece is from 6 to 8 pounds. To this 500,000 pounds must be added about 750,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of wool coming into this province from the adjacent vilayet of Caramania, which is sold in Mersine for export under the commercial designations of "Cesarea" and "Koniah" wools. About 85 to 90 per cent of these wools are of a yellowish or dirty white color, the rest being black. * * *—Erhard Bissinger, United States Consulate, Beirut, April 16, 1891.

Consul Jewett, in January, 1891, reported the following table, showing the number of sheep and goats in the province of Sivas:

NAME OF KAZA.	Sheep.	Goats.	Mohair goats.
Sivas	707,946	38,536	6,618
Azizieh	141,530	66,684	1,302
Kotchkir	696,690	75,393	.....
Gurun	32,715	11,295	3,061
Hafik	72,327	77,631	60
Darendé	10,556	6,535	.....
Divrik	30,725	41,466	.....
Tounus	76,841	25,850	11,860
Yildiz-elle	71,873	46,049	4,959
Tokat	71,551	90,216	2,708
Zielleh	24,666	62,498	8,097
Erbaa	52,726	36,525	106
Niksar	32,190	19,834	78
Amasia	46,570	67,434	8,884
Ladik	7,991	6,690	53
Khansa	10,139	17,579	15
Marsivan	13,535	10,766	1,770
Kenpru	19,571	27,791	1,020
Gumush	19,502	21,501	793
Osmanjik	16,939	21,711	7,136
Medjid Ensu	18,674	43,938	2,489
Karahissar	19,641	25,378	.....
Harmidié	40,100	25,950	3
Sonsheri	31,003	26,405	.....
Koilahissar	16,810	31,681	.....
Alijura	15,366	34,221	.....
Total	1,071,265	965,055	61,010

a Prepared from material furnished by Acting United States Consular Agent A. Kenn, of Mersine.

Vice-Consul Clark, of Jerusalem, reports the total number of sheep in the three provinces of his jurisdiction to be as follows:

Gaza, 2,000; Nabloos, 3,000; and Hebron, 5,000. All are of the same kind, called the Barbary broad-tailed sheep. The clip of 1889 was about 350 cantars (210,000 pounds), while that of the year 1890 was about 300 cantars (180,000 pounds). The whole of the wool is shipped to Smyrna, and what is exported is never washed, being mixed with better qualities of Asiatic wool.

TURKEY.

EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL FROM TURKEY.

PROVINCE.		1891		1892	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	£	*Pounds.*	£
Bagdad (a)	cwt.	90,000	254,700	120,400	321,036
Bassorah	bales.	33,535	286,056	27,705	221,640
Salonica	cwt.	5,300	.....	4,100	.....
Cavalla	.....	.....	3,722	.....	3,889
Janina	pounds.	900,000	18,000	950,000	19,000
Prevesa	do.	180,000	2,900	150,000	2,600
Beyrout	bales.	4,300	47,300	3,500	38,000
Damascus	do.	3,865	24,060	4,375	27,700
Scutari (b)	quintal.	1,754	13,117	1,415	7,996
Aleppo	tons.	2,798	138,565	3,118	143,954
Adana	do.	648	31,000	758	30,000
Jaffa	pounds.	422,400	4,300	380,000	5,550
Adrianople	cwt.	5,000	11,600	7,000	18,000
Trebisond (c)	do.	740	850	210	235
	do.	680	1,740	400	1,000

a Export to Europe and America. b Includes wool and hair.
c The first line represents the Anatolian trade. The second, the Persian transit trade.

Turkey, export in 1890 estimated at 15,081,066 kilograms. The export from Constantinople alone in 1891 is given at 1,879,486 kilograms.

PERSIA.

EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL FROM PERSIA. (a)

PROVINCE.		1891		1892	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	£	*Pounds.*	£
Bushire	cwt.	7,606	14,551	4,618	6,122
Shiraz (b)		300	857	950	17,812
Bunderabbas	cwt.	15,158	19,973	20,000	25,000
Mohammarah	bundles.	1,079	5,579	2,506	14,536
Bahrain	cwt.	450	1,125	350	794

a From English consular reports.
b The quantities in 1891 are given in packages; in 1892 in bundles.

EGYPT.

Official registers show the number of sheep in each province in Egypt to be as follows:

PROVINCE.	Number of sheep.	PROVINCE.	Number of sheep.
Lower Egypt:		Upper Egypt—Continued.	
Kalioubieh	37,024	Beni-Souef	37,454
Sharkieh	87,328	Fayoom	28,600
Dahkaleyeh	71,982	Minieh	36,013
Gharbeeyeh	116,537	Assioot	135,775
Menoofeeyeh	78,005	Girgeh	161,237
Behera	100,504	Keneh	61,106
Canal Mahmoodeeyeh	56	Esneh	20,130
Upper Egypt:		Total	1,040,577
Gheezeh	68,926		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

YEARS.	Imports of wool manufactures.	Exports of raw wool.	YEARS.	Imports of wool manufactures.	Exports of raw wool.
	£Egyptian.	*£Egyptian.*		*£Egyptian.*	*£Egyptian.*
1879	185,200	47,624	1886	187,967	65,868
1880	293,946	55,287	1887	202,882	68,340
1881	255,032	50,489	1888	240,544	57,783
1882	139,953	45,383	1889	176,735	63,214
1883	244,492	79,740	1890	218,137	52,514
1884	300,478	51,862	1891	313,688	35,740
1885	349,435	55,624			

An English consular report gives the exports of wool from Alexandria in 1891 at 1,780,433 pounds, valued at £36,632; in 1892 at 1,676,974 pounds, valued at £35,009.

MOROCCO.

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM MOROCCO.

PROVINCE.		1891		1892	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Tangier	cwt.	126	442	80	247
Leraiche	do.	6,506	15,615	6,537	16,998
Rabat	do.	8,795	26,371	5,631	15,858
Mogodor	(a) tons	203	11,368	117	5,850
	(b) do.	22	792	63	2,520
Saffi	cwt.	9,391	32,870	11,260	36,600
Magazan	(a) do.	3,936	19,680	836	3,344
	(b) do.	14,878	29,756	7,071	14,142
Dar-al-baida	(a) do.	2,445	7,340	2,335	7,010
	(b) do.	31,290	80,968	25,700	51,400

a Washed wool. b Wool in the grease.

REGENCY OF TUNIS.

EXPORTS	1891	1892
	£	£
Raw wools	12,858	7,790

BRITISH INDIA.

EXPORTS.

YEARS.	RAW WOOL.		Manufactures.	YEARS.	RAW WOOL.		Manufactures.
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.	
	Pounds.	£	£		*Pounds.*	£	£
1869	20,392,634	641,803	304,357	1881	25,748,121	1,170,624	230,601
1870	13,327,836	472,614	255,395	1882	26,757,352	1,042,246	227,692
1871	19,432,838	670,647	148,764	1883	26,380,327	1,002,833	183,348
1872	24,250,904	906,698	198,106	1884	25,235,180	963,002	156,509
1873	20,821,652	861,626	353,585	1885	25,530,173	998,869	150,823
1874	20,981,198	966,832	229,502	1886	31,328,347	1,206,113	116,980
1875	21,443,135	965,919	211,516	1887	33,749,121	1,342,907	131,945
1876	24,138,636	1,109,740	217,202	1888	35,084,143	1,494,837	169,728
1877	24,588,131	1,102,913	232,274	1889	35,117,816	1,588,280	149,498
1878	23,612,983	966,845	223,324	1890	38,272,528	1,779,164	176,150
1879	27,701,684	1,109,702	202,289	1891	34,133,059	1,593,003	169,286
1880	28,666,852	1,187,799	162,229	1892	35,655,479	1,644,703	178,090

IMPORTS.

YEARS.	RAW WOOL.		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Piece goods.	Shawls.	Value.
	Pounds.	*Tens of rupees.*	*Yards.*	*Number.*	*Tens of rupees.*
1880–81	2,775,554	72,343	11,254,429	499,896	1,299,130
1881–82	2,990,077	75,435	8,850,816	395,622	1,121,222
1882–83	2,781,257	68,931	6,932,779	349,764	984,873
1883–84	2,526,942	65,137	9,316,192	591,425	1,217,053
1884–85	2,591,421	61,821	10,700,128	461,069	1,234,340
1885–86	3,095,026	77,722	11,223,258	616,782	1,391,861
1886–87	3,170,582	80,757	12,183,627	740,787	1,523,865
1887–88	3,475,085	93,410	13,806,388	515,372	1,715,755
1888–89	4,500,219	124,883	11,864,523	663,984	1,561,950
1889–90	5,100,556	136,744	10,215,322	901,511	1,455,235
1890–91	4,236,826	115,615	13,110,184	1,085,727	1,818,213
1891–92	4,345,439	118,204	13,888,518	796,718	1,762,031

SHEEP AND GOATS.

ADMINISTRATION.	1889–90.	1891–92.	ADMINISTRATION.	1889–90.	1891–92.
North West Provinces	4,211,895	4,133,578	Coorg	7,868	4,182
Ondh	1,698,556	1,802,040	Madras	12,063,471	12,209,791
Punjab	6,551,180	6,402,215	Bombay	3,198,209	3,324,585
Lower Burma	31,773	34,030	Berar	478,618	518,837
Upper Burma	18,353	33,454	Pargana Manipur	.....	259
Assam	.....	199,315	Total	28,452,162	28,975,156
Ajmere	192,239	312,870			

CEYLON.

Number of Sheep.

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1878	73,226	1883	68,672	1888	108,396
1879	70,120	1884	53,757	1889	75,373
1880	62,316	1885	46,634	1890	80,726
1881	60,607	1886	58,514	1891	87,391
1882	59,743	1887	75,065	1892	87,028

NATAL.

Quantities and Values of Manufactures of Wool Imported into and of Wool Exported from Natal, 1875 to 1892.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.	
	Manufactures of wool.				Wool, raw.	
	Blankets.		Other manufactures.			
	Pairs.	£	*Yards.*	£	*Pounds.*	£
1875	42,852	27,664	270,456	19,961	8,109,447	389,285
1876	63,261	38,481	98,164	9,632	8,550,177	366,280
1877	32,252	16,818	152,063	13,418	10,012,356	383,019
1878	72,358	37,101	207,515	16,368	12,077,966	429,657
1879	119,872	61,902	389,702	19,972	12,029,216	415,890
1880	176,116	106,461	356,035	23,310	15,283,049	529,321
1881	86,974	43,949	152,697	10,842	12,578,781	450,938
1882	131,212	73,183	361,103	21,011	14,056,126	481,449
1883	74,390	43,031	317,654	19,345	15,826,915	519,161
1884	74,660	35,147	428,164	21,863	17,330,981	523,377
1885	82,784	39,119	369,583	28,587	17,906,044	472,142
1886	66,359	28,549	231,800	12,930	21,763,051	533,365
1887	172,360	71,653	497,111	22,446	22,250,834	601,071
1888	244,965	109,912	751,365	29,210	28,982,247	745,749
1889	339,557	99,244	848,698	29,855	29,489,716	752,182
1890	280,054	107,294	694,164	24,751	26,780,221	725,118
1891	194,804	80,367	359,147	15,997	27,688,314	761,560
1892	216,361	81,575	429,089	17,415	20,887,888	583,385

Number of Sheep.

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1878	467,685	1883	452,055	1888	609,805
1879	486,223	1884	560,632	1889	652,506
1880	401,156	1885	535,482	1890	943,117
1881	441,079	1886	676,437	1891	959,246
1882	455,341	1887	484,288		

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

NUMBER OF SHEEP.

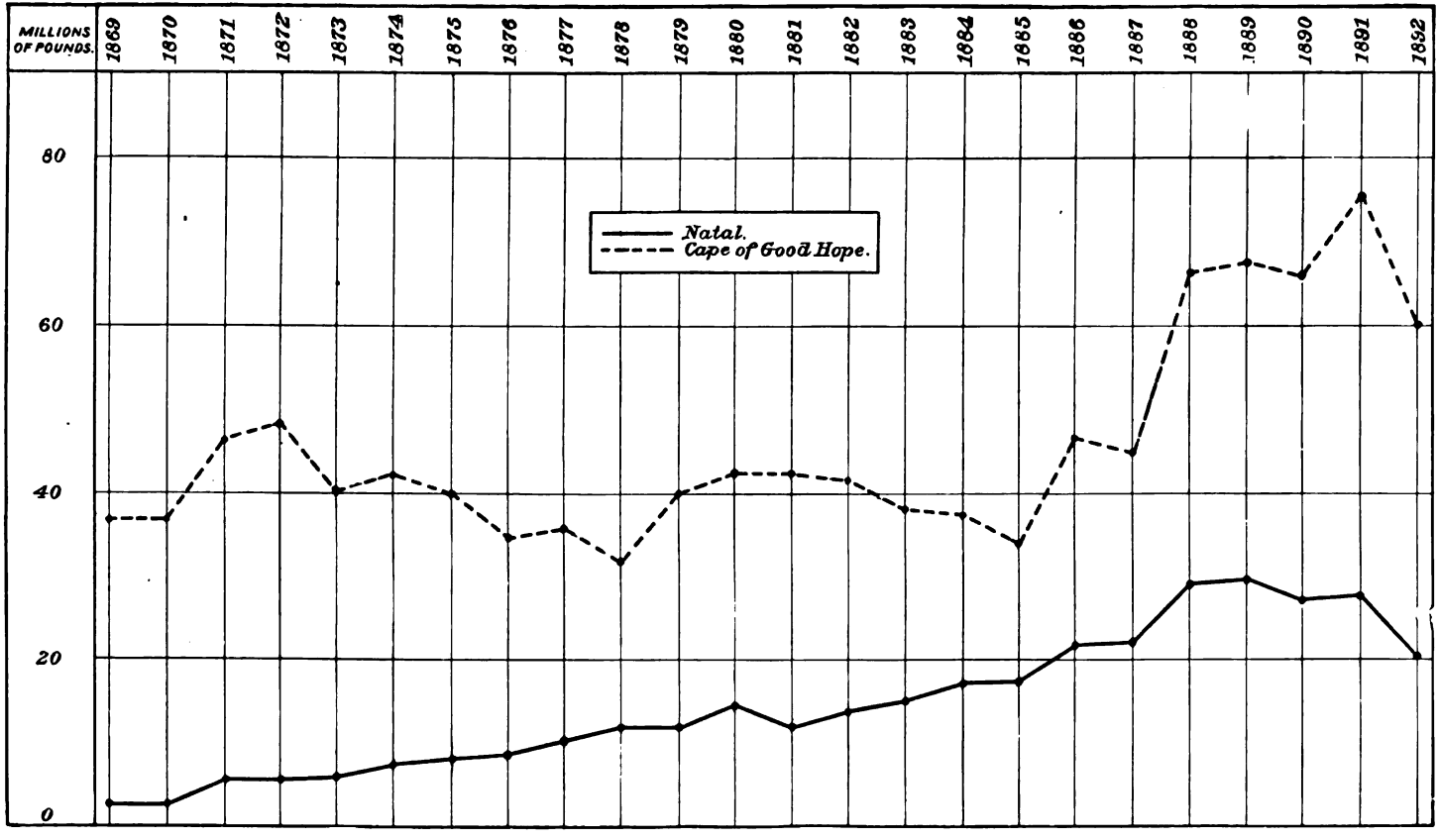
YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1887	13,073,192	1889	13,953,445	1891	a 16,706,106
1888	13,177,285	1890	13,202,779	1892	16,793,855

a Census of 1891.

VALUES OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO, AND THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL EXPORTED FROM, THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1875 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.		YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	
	Manufactures of wool.	Wool, raw.			Manufactures of wool.	Wool, raw.	
	£.	*Pounds.*	£.		£.	*Pounds.*	£.
1875	266,867	40,339,674	2,855,899	1884	140,722	37,270,615	1,745,193
1876	225,563	34,861,339	2,278,942	1885	150,638	34,432,562	1,426,108
1877	163,813	36,020,571	2,232,755	1886	118,098	47,454,153	1,580,609
1878	198,521	32,127,167	1,888,928	1887	164,454	44,758,295	1,674,931
1879	279,456	40,087,593	2,156,609	1888	216,625	66,353,699	2,181,510
1880	308,627	42,467,962	2,429,360	1889	262,724	68,107,541	2,251,375
1881	312,090	42,770,244	2,181,937	1890	367,916	65,655 917	2,196,040
1882	394,657	41,689,119	2,062,180	1891	303,449	75,520,701	2,264,498
1883	181,850	38,029,495	1,992,745	1892	293,611	70,335,193	2,029,093

EXPORTS OF RAW WOOLS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.



SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO, WEST INDIES, AND AUSTRALASIA.

MEXICO.

VALUE OF WOOL EXPORTED.

YEARS.	Piastres.	YEARS.	Piastres.
1882–'83	306	1887–'88	12,518
1883–'84	43,148	1888–'89	90,567
1884–'85	171,859	1889–'90	26,826
1885–'86	220,071	1890–'91	30
1886–'87	169,324	1891–'92	56

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

NUMBER OF SHEEP AND QUANTITY OF WOOL PRODUCT IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1857 TO 1887.

YEARS.	Number of sheep.	Product of wool.	YEARS.	Number of sheep.	Product of wool.
		Kilograms.			*Kilograms.*
1857	15,989,405	18,387,810	1873	78,636,440	90,431,905
1858	17,796,897	20,466,432	1874	75,324,508	86,623,184
1859	17,524,174	20,152,800	1875	85,188,297	97,978,041
1860	16,262,827	18,702,252	1876	83,841,674	69,417,924
1861	25,733,489	29,593,512	1877	91,418,696	105,131,500
1862	25,560,848	31,694,970	1878	76,909,312	88,445,708
1863	35,258,038	38,246,742	1879	86,505,596	99,481,436
1864	38,617,466	44,410,086	1880	91,582,206	105,519,536
1865	51,650,184	59,397,716	1881	98,380,474	113,137,475
1866	50,820,526	58,443,602	1882	104,252,680	119,890,580
1867	59,638,071	65,583,782	1883	111,190,488	127,875,961
1868	58,463,728	67,233,285	1884	107,384,540	123,492,220
1869	59,677,986	68,651,649	1885	120,578,023	138,664,725
1870	61,704,827	70,960,551	1886	124,087,767	142,700,936
1871	67,288,850	77,290,178	1887	103,413,817	118,925,889
1872	86,800,195	99,820,828			

The Argentine Republic levies an export duty on wool of 4 per cent ad valorem, reestablished in January, 1891, for revenue purposes.

Official Return of Exports of Wool and Sheepskins. (a)

YEARS.	UNWASHED WOOL.		UNWASHED SHEEPSKINS.		AMOUNT OF WOOL ON SHEEP-SKINS. (b)	TOTAL.
	Quintals. (c)	English pounds.	Quintals.	English pounds.	English pounds.	English pounds.
1866	1,176,505	119,144,661	226,289	22,916,286	18,333,029	137,477,690
1867	1,380,412	139,794,323	209,832	30,363,967	24,291,190	164,085,513
			Kilos. d			
1868	1,353,327	137,053,426	80,137,883	66,441,977	53,153,582	190,207,008
1869 e						
	Kilos.					
1870	65,704,224	144,851,532	26,427,383	58,261,808	46,609,447	191,460,979
1871	71,564,980	157,772,154	20,854,506	45,975,844	36,780,675	194,552,829
1872	92,426,137	203,762,661	33,177,246	73,142,556	58,514,045	262,276,706
1873	83,733,245	184,598,311	25,175,055	55,500,926	44,400,741	228,999,053
1874	80,206,652	176,823,584	24,502,558	54,018,339	43,214,671	220,038,255
1875	90,720,408	200,002,211	29,524,642	65,090,026	52,072,021	252,074,232
1876	89,259,122	196,780,660	27,597,973	60,842,491	48,673,993	245,454,653
1877	97,310,463	214,530,646	27,849,009	61,396,087	49,116,870	263,647,516
1878	81,708,196	180,133,889	27,848,592	61,395,006	49,116,005	229,249,894
1879	91,951,094	202,715,382	25,068,878	55,310,940	44,248,752	246,964,134
1880	97,145,801	214,167,633	29,077,187	64,103,566	51,282,853	265,450,486
1881	103,876,955	229,007,135	22,339,591	49,249,862	39,399,890	268,407,025
1882	111,009,796	244,732,196	22,353,021	49,279,470	39,423,576	284,155,772
1883	118,403,668	261,032,726	26,564,619	58,564,359	46,851,487	307,884,213
1884	114,344,648	252,084,211	24,938,623	54,979,688	43,983,750	296,067,961
1885	128,393,000	283,055,000	31,336,000	64,083,000	55,266,400	338,321,400
1886	132,130,000	291,294,000	35,312,000	77,851,000	62,280,800	353,574,800
1887	109,164,000	240,663,000	30,447,000	67,123,000	53,698,400	294,361,400
1888	131,743,000	290,441,000	28,054,000	61,848,000	49,478,400	339,919,400
1889	141,769,000	312,544,000	36,376,000	80,195,000	64,156,000	376,700,000
1890 f	102,550,000	226,082,000	18,522,000	40,834,000	32,667,200	258,749,200

a From North's Wool Book.
b It is estimated that in unwashed sheepskins the wool is 80 per cent of the weight.
c Argentine quintal is 101·27 pounds.
d Kilo is 2·2046 pounds.
e Figures for 1869 are wanting.
f Nine months.

Exports of Wool and Sheepskins.

YEARS.	WOOL.		SHEEPSKINS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1881	103,876	31,446,495	32,339	4,639,427
1882	111,009	29,978,960	22,353	4,231,718
1883	118,403	29,600,918	26,564	5,035,886
1884	114,344	32,005,819	24,938	5,484,953
1885	128,393	35,950,111	31,336	6,267,377
1886	132,130	31,711,604	35,312	6,350,781
1887	109,164	52,749,315	30,447	6,698,406
1888	131,743	44,858,606	28,054	5,610,923
1889 (9 months)	126,806	48,820,510	18,185	5,448,623

It will thus be seen that the increase in the shipments, if it can be called an increase, is not of sufficient importance to be entitled to consideration. If there is, likewise, some increase in the official value of the wool, it is only an apparent increase, owing to the fact that it is now stated in Argentine currency instead of gold.

WOOL EXPORTS.—The following table shows the countries to which the sheepskins and wool clip of 1888 were shipped:

COUNTRIES.	WOOL, UNWASHED.		SHEEPSKINS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Dollars.*	*Kilograms.*	*Dollars.*
Germany	80,335,537	10,328,569	1,745,907	349,181
Belgium	31,044,581	10,570,680	1,086,349	217,270
Brazil	152,437	51,905	10,640	2,128
United States	2,332,467	794,205	15,053	3,011
France	57,927,161	19,724,198	19,831,471	3,966,294
Italy	1,451,392	497,604	1,934,865	386,973
Great Britain	3,190,977	1,086,528	2,290,750	458,150
Uruguay	330,590	112,566	483,442	96,688
Destination unknown	4,970,197	1,692,266	656,139	131,228
Total	131,743,339	44,858,606	28,054,616	5,610,923

It will be borne in mind that this wool was all shipped in the dirt—one-third being wool and two-thirds of it being dirt; so that, when figured down to hardpan, the product of the Argentine Republic for 1888, with its 70,000,000 of sheep, was only 98,807,505 pounds of washed wool, a much smaller amount than this country has hitherto been receiving credit for. Indeed, as a wool-producing country, these figures place the Argentine Republic below the United States; since, according to our census of 1880, our product of washed wool from 40,000,000 of sheep was 155,681,951 pounds. In other words, while the Argentine sheep yield an average of 1¼ pounds of clear wool to the fleece, those of the United States yield almost 4 pounds to the fleece.

The wool shipped to the United States, as given in the foregoing table, was exclusively the Cordova carpet wool, it being the only class that it is possible to send to our market at a profit under our present tariff laws.—U. S. Consul E. L. Baker, December 22, 1889.

WOOL INDUSTRY.

For many years to come, the leading industry of the Argentine Republic must continue to be the raising of sheep and the production of wool. The history of sheep-farming dates back to 1550, when the Merinos were introduced from Spain; but it received no attention whatever from the early settlers of the country. Even as late as 1840 sheep were of no value in a commercial point of view. They were allowed the run of the pampas as a cheap, but not a desirable, article of food. The wool was not worth the expense of carting it to town, and it was often used for litter.

The first great impulse was given to the industry about thirty-five years ago, when a few Scotch and Irish sheep-farmers, seeing the wonderful possibilities which the Argentine Republic possessed for growing sheep, began to improve the stock by the importation of the finer Negretti and Ram breed.

In 1852 the number of sheep in the entire Republic was 5,500,000; but with the refinement of the wool a foreign market sprang up, and in 1860 the number had increased to 14,000,000. Then followed our civil war, which caused an unprecedented demand for foreign wools and sent the price up to fabulous figures. Everybody

that could raise money enough to buy a flock of sheep went into the business, and in 1867 the number of sheep was estimated to be 40,072,312. In 1877 it had reached 48,498,688 and in 1888 it was 66,701,097, according to the official estimates. The great seat of the wool industry is the province of Buenos Ayres, the rich, succulent, grasses of whose boundless pampas afford natural pasturage to the foot of the Andes; but the other provinces have all a few sheep. The following table shows the number of sheep in each province and territory:

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.	Native.	Mixed.	Pure blood.	Total.
Provinces:				
Buenos Ayres	12,980,544	38,224,204	353,002	51,557,750
Santa Fe	1,004,255	1,973,127	.....	2,977,382
Entre Rios	4,458,614	442,509	.....	4,901,123
Corrientes	373,845	237,197	43	611,085
Cordova	2,355,030	.....	.....	2,355,030
San Luis	241,827	.....	.....	241,827
Mendoza	113,468	8,368	462	122,298
San Juan	57,902	3,103	1,667	62,670
La Rioja	57,386	500	40	57,932
Catamarca	152,438	.....	.....	152,438
Santiago	781,951	.....	.....	781,951
Tucuman	43,390	.....	.....	43,390
Salta	243,089	13,806	.....	256,895
Jujuy	617,803	.....	.....	617,803
Territories:				
Missiones	4,086	132	.....	4,218
Formosa	143	.....	.....	143
Chaco	3,751	.....	.....	3,751
Pampa	600,292	1,044,305	25,796	1,670,393
Rio Negro	232,120	55,820	.....	287,940
Terra del Fuego	280	.....	2	282
Total	24,322,214	42,002,871	381,012	66,701,097

There are no inconsiderable numbers of sheep, also, in the territories of Chuput, Santa Cruz, and Neuquen, but they were not included in the last census of 1887.

There also 47,738 llamas in the province of Jujuy employed as beasts of burden, while the number of guanacos, vacuñas, and alpacas, as they roam wild over the far pampas and mountain slopes, can not even be estimated.

It appears from the foregoing returns that in the province of Buenos Ayres there are 171 sheep per square kilometer and in the entire Republic 22 per square kilometer. The average weight of ewes is 20 to 25 kilograms and of rams and wethers 30 to 35 kilograms.

Tho number of sheep in the Argentine Republic is equal to 17,787 per 1,000 inhabitants.

VALUE OF SHEEP.—The value of the sheep in the Argentine Republic is thus stated by Sr. Carrasco, director of the census:

Native sheep	$36,067,750
Mixed breeds	104,846,082
Pure blood	6,319,870
Total	147,233,702

CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRY.—It would seem from the foregoing figures that the sheep industry of this country is not quite so flourishing as it was a few years ago. Relatively, since the agricultural resources began their development, it is not so

important as it has been; but it is not possible to say if there has been any retrograde, as the returns of sheep are only based on estimates and calculations, and every person who undertakes to publish statistics makes use of such figures as he may have at hand.

Thus, Mr. Mulhall, in his Handbook of the River Plate, estimated the number of sheep in 1884 at 70,896,000; while the President, in his last message in 1888, four years later, put the number at 70,453,665; and now Sr. Carrasco places the number at 66,701,097, nearly 4,000,000 less. While the industry may not actually be on the decline, there are several reasons which would indicate that there is a temporary decrease in the actual number. In the first place, the losses from floods, foot rot, and starvation for the last two or three years are estimated by many millions; and, in the second place, there is now a steady market in Europe for mutton carcasses. But even so the Argentine Republic has a larger number of sheep than any other country in the world, Australia following with 58,052,180 and the United States with 48,322,331. Sr. Carrasco puts the value of the flocks at $144,233,702, while Mr. Mulhall estimates it at only $136,000,000, about $10,000,000 less; and he distributes the industry among the different nationalities as follows: Argentines, $73,000,000; Irish, $30,000,000; Scotch, $7,000,000; Basques, $20,000,000; total, $136,000,000.

WOOL CLIP COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.—The wool clip of the country bears a very small proportion to the number of sheep. This is seen from the estimate of the world's clip for 1886:

COUNTRIES.	Number of sheep.	Total wool clip.	Clip per sheep.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Argentine Republic	69,000,000	261,000,000	3·8
Australia	66,000,000	390,000,000	5·8
United States	48,000,000	210,000,000	4·2
Cape Colony	11,000,000	52,000,000	4·7
European countries	194,665,000	665,000,000	3·4
Other countries	19,000,000	76,000,000	4

From this it will be seen that the yield is 3·8 pounds of "dirty," or unwashed, wool; and, by being always thus shipped in the grease, River Plate wool suffers more from shrinkage than either Australia or Cape Town, as the net results are as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Shrinkage.	Net yield.
	Per cent.	*Pounds.*
Argentine Republic	65	91,000,000
Australia	44	220,000,000
Cape Colony	30	36,000,000

I have heretofore called the attention of the Department to this fact, and stated that, as a wool-producing country, "these figures, according to our census of 1880, place the Argentine Republic really below the United States in clean yield."

VALUE OF ANNUAL YIELD.—In regard to the value of the wool clip, including fleeces and sheepskins, I have no way of reaching it except by taking the tables of exports. The following are the figures of the last ten years:

YEARS.	WOOL.		SHEEPSKINS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1881	103,876	31,446,495	32,339	4,639,437
1882	111,009	29,978,960	22,353	4,231,718
1883	118,403	29,600,918	26,564	5,035,886
1884	114,344	32,005,819	24,938	5,484,952
1885	128,393	35,950,111	31,336	6,267,377
1886	132,130	31,711,604	35,812	6,350,731
1887	109,164	52,749,315	30,447	6,698,408
1888	131,743	44,858,606	28,054	5,610,923
1889	141,769	56,709,774	36,376	11,386,593
1890 (9 months)	102,550	70,447,903	18,522	9,426,559

It is necessary to state that the values for the last four years are stated in paper currency, which now is only worth about 40 cents to the dollar.

TO WHAT COUNTRIES EXPORTED.—The countries to which the wool clip of 1889 was exported will appear from the following table:

COUNTRIES.	WOOL (UNWASHED).		SHEEPSKINS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
Germany	34,295	13,718,318	1,240	388,176
Belgium	30,578	12,231,472	1,114	348,718
Brazil	11	4,424	.....	.....
Spain	11	4,713	53	16,604
United States	5,106	2,042,506	.....	.....
France	61,244	24,497,670	27,715	8,674,931
Italy	1,615	646,269	3,010	942,305
Holland	14	5,952	.....	.....
Portugal	21	8,462	.....	.....
Great Britain	4,796	1,918,426	2,014	630,477
Uruguay	1,672	668,884	943	295,268
Not named	2,406	962,678	287	90,114
Total	141,769	56,709,774	36,376	11,386,593

The wool included in the foregoing returns was all fine clothing varieties except that which was shipped to the United States. The latter was carpet wool, raised from "criolla" sheep in the upper provinces and shipped from the port of Rosario to Boston.

EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL.

COUNTRIES.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1891	1892	1891	1892
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Germany	28,529,915	45,046,135	7,988,376	12,912,885
Belgium	34,292,339	29,288,538	9,601,855	8,360,689
Spain	174,416	470,287	48,836	140,333
United States	5,781,150	5,236,381	1,618,722	1,538,313
France	58,449,965	56,857,525	16,365,990	16,257,884
Italy	2,121,351	2,959,883	593,978	868,194
Portugal	12,487	.....	3,496	.....
Reino Unido	2,253,322	3,882,776	630,930	1,110,478
Uruguay	1,005,148	616,551	281,441	170,938
Other countries	5,985,745	10,346,959	1,676,011	2,966,346
Total	138,605,838	154,635,035	38,809,635	44,326,060

URUGUAY.

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM URUGUAY.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1891		1892	
	Kilograms.	*Dollars.*	*Kilograms.*	*Dollars.*
France	9,984,871	3,155,921	7,000,664	1,895,338
Belgium	7,133,241	2,306,180	8,629,020	2,252,836
Germany	3,607,050	1,155,164	3,079,779	838,722
Argentine Republic	3,525,233	1,075,759	5,186,887	1,358,758
United States	637,026	198,714	2,157,526	543,177
Brasil	623,145	192,466	141,843	36,820
Portugal	139,627	45,857	121,192	33,934
England	127,069	38,824	1,597,810	446,233
Italy	128,199	36,267	23,598	5,899
Spain	4,678	1,540	29,891	7,673
Chile	.....	.....	3,621	905
Total	25,910,051	8,206,692	27,971,831	7,420,295

In 1890 Mr. B. Lorenzo Hill presented certain estimates on the wool interests of Uruguay to U. S. Consul Hill at Montevideo. The number of sheep in October, 1889, was estimated at 12,000,000, or 30 per cent less than 1888. The wool clip was estimated at 42,000,000 pounds, of the qualities of Merino and English, and their cross called Mestizo. The value of the clip was 17 cents a pound on the average. It was exported to France, Germany, England, and a small quantity to the United States. The average yield of wool per sheep is about 3½ pounds. The percentage of dirt and grease in wool is from 25 to 30 per cent. The grade of wool has been improving very considerably the last few years. Foreign sheep are being introduced, not extensively, but steadily. The wool inclines to Merino, English, or Lincoln, and the Downs, and their cross.

PERU.

EXPORTS OF WOOL, 1892.

	Quantity.	Value.
Molendo:	*Kilograms.*	*Soles.*
Alpaca wool, first class	1,480,934	888,560
Alpaca wool, inferior	620,020	202,180
Wool, vicuna	2,763	4,805
Wool, sheep's	1,246,434	496,446

CHILE.

EXPORTS OF WOOL, 1892.

	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£
Valparaiso	1,772	71,906	1,941	68,795

BRAZIL.

EXPORTS OF WOOL, 1892.

	Quantity.	Value.
	Bales.	£
Rio Grande do Sol	525	2,082

JAMAICA.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES, 1892. *a*

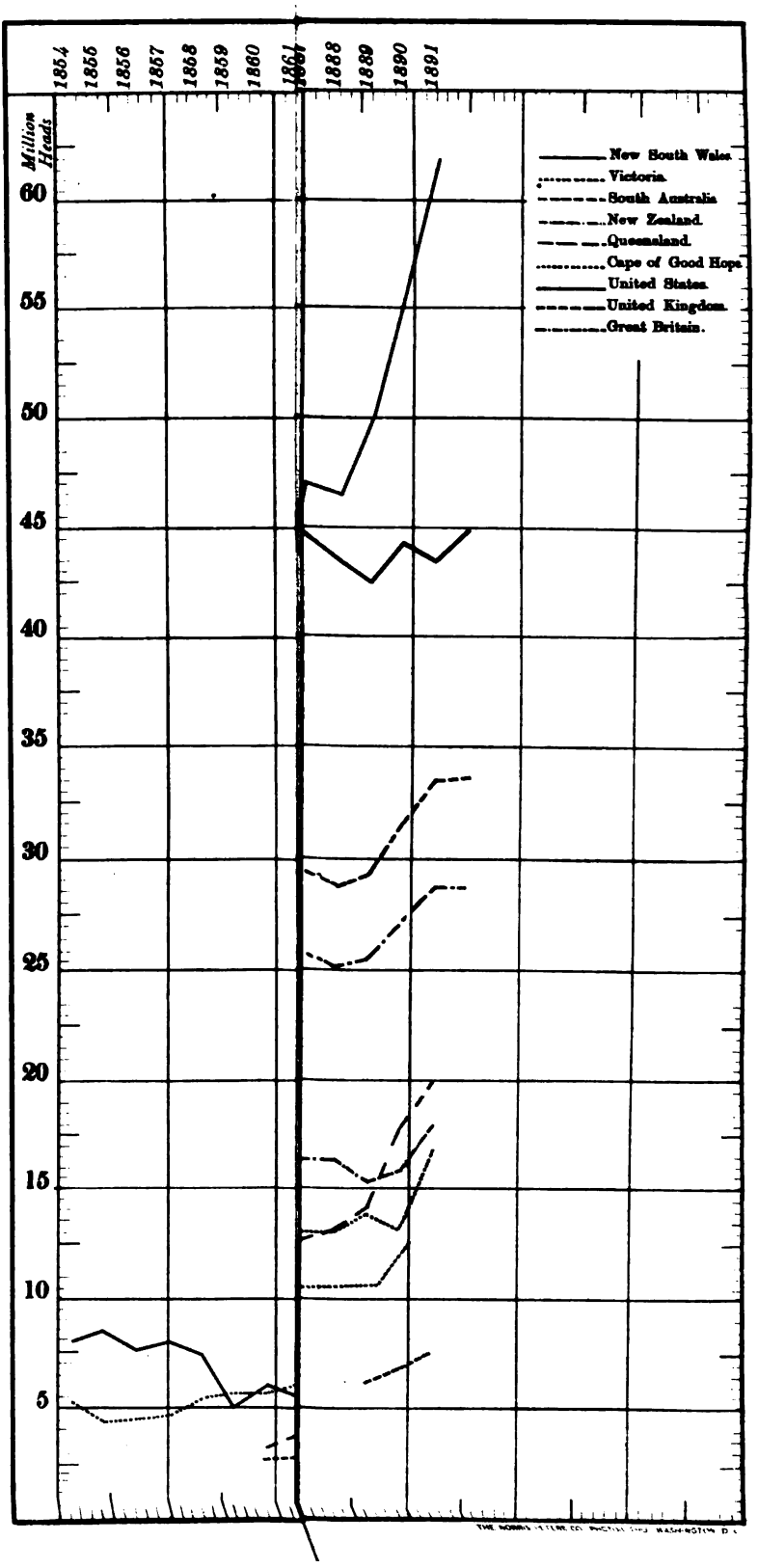
Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
	£		£		£
1877	33,900	1882	18,253	1887	19,165
1878	29,414	1883	16,770	1888	28,400
1879	22,976	1884	15,759	1889	24,492
1880	21,792	1885	24,911	1890–'91	44,156
1881	20,213	1886	18,182	1891–'92	26,819

a From 1877 to 1884, imports for consumption; from 1885 to 1892, total imports; from 1877 to 1890–'91, the year ended September 30; from 1890–'91 to 1891–'92, March 31.

MAURITIUS.

IMPORTS OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

YEARS.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
	£		£		£
1877	28,503	1882	46,867	1887	30,957
1878	33,045	1883	45,759	1888	34,386
1879	27,329	1884	36,032	1889	36,436
1880	30,249	1885	21,333	1890	35,827
1881	27,043	1886	22,762	1891	29,339


1854
1855
1856
1857
1858
1859
1860
1861
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
Million Heads
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
New South Wales.
Victoria.
South Australia.
New Zealand.
Queensland.
Cape of Good Hope.
United States.
United Kingdom.
Great Britain.

AUSTRALIA.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN AUSTRALIA, 1854–1892.

YEARS.	New South Wales (a).	Victoria(a).	South Australia (a).	Western Australia (a).	Tasmania (a).	New Zealand (a).	Queensland.
1854	8,144,119	5,332,007	1,768,724	173,243	1,831,308	.....	.....
1855	8,602,499	4,577,872	.....	184,114	1,835,902	.....	.....
1856	7,736,323	4,641,548	1,962,460	177,717	1,614,987	990,988	.....
1857	8,139,162	4,766,022	2,075,805	198,386	1,912,423	1,051,374	.....
1858	7,581,762	5,578,413	3,108,501	217,280	1,504,393	1,523,324	.....
1859	5,162,671	5,794,127	.....	234,815	1,697,199	.....	.....
1860	6,119,163	5,780,896	2,824,811	260,136	1,700,930	.....	3,449,350
1861	5,615,054	6,239,258	3,038,356	279,576	1,714,498	2,761,383	4,093,381
1862	6,145,651	6,764,851	3,431,000	295,666	1,661,225	.....	4,345,901
1863	7,790,969	7,115,943	3,891,642	348,358	1,800,811	.....	5,672,400
1864	8,271,520	8,406,234	4,106,230	383,878	1,736,540	4,937,273	5,665,334
1865	8,132,511	8,835,380	3,779,308	445,044	1,752,719	.....	6,594,966
1866	11,562,155	8,833,139	3,911,610	481,040	1,722,804	.....	7,278,778
1867	13,909,574	9,532,811	4,477,445	537,597	1,742,914	8,418,579	8,665,757
1868	15,080,625	9,756,819	4,987,024	599,756	1,715,617	.....	8,921,784
1869	14,989,923	9,923,663	4,436,955	648,683	1,531,197	.....	8,646,243
1870	10,308,585	10,761,887	4,400,655	608,892	1,349,775	9,700,629	8,163,818
1871	16,278,697	10,002,381	4,412,055	670,999	1,305,489	9,700,629	7,403,334
1872	17,560,048	10,575,219	4,900,687	688,290	1,395,353	9,700,629	6,687,907
1873	20,501,506	11,323,080	5,617,419	781,536	1,490,746	11,704,853	7,268,946
1874	22,872,882	11,221,036	6,120,211	777,861	1,714,168	11,704,853	7,180,792
1875	24,382,536	11,749,532	6,179,395	881,861	1,719,768	11,704,853	7,227,774
1876	24,503,388	11,278,893	6,133,291	899,494	1,768,785	11,704,853	7,315,074
1877	21,521,662	10,117,867	6,098,359	797,156	1,818,125	*b*13,069,338	6,272,766
1878	25,479,484	9,379,276	6,877,812	869,325	1,838,831	13,069,338	5,631,634
1879	30,062,910	8,651,775	6,140,396	1,109,860	1,835,970	13,039,338	6,083,034
1880	35,398,121	10,360,285	*c* 6,403,897	1,231,717	1,783,611	*d*12,985,085	6,935,967
1881	36,591,946	10,267,265	6,810,856	1,267,912	1,847,479	*d*12,985,085	8,292,883
1882	36,114,814	10,174,246	6,388,366	1,259,797	1,845,455	*e*12,500,597	12,042,893
1883	37,915,510	10,739,021	6,677,067	1,315,155	1,831,069	*e*13,384,075	11,507,475
1884	31,660,321	10,637,412	6,696,406	1,547,061	1,720,027	*e*14,056,266	9,308,911
1885	37,820,906	10,681,837	(*k*)	1,702,719	1,648,627	*e*14,624,547	8,994,322
1886	39,169,304	10,700,403	(*k*)	1,809,071	1,609,046	*e*16,564,595	9,690,445
1887	46,965,152	10,623,985	(*k*)	1,909,940	1,547,242	*e*16,564,595	12,926,158
1888	46,503,469	10,818,575	(*k*)	2,112,393	1,430,065	*e*16,564,595	13,444,005
1889	50,106,768	10,882,231	6,432,201	2,366,681	1,551,429	*e*15,503,263	14,470,095
1890	55,986,431	12,736,143	7,050,544	2,524,913	1,619,256	16,196,049	18,007,234
1891	61,831,416	12,928,428	7,745,541	1,962,212	1,664,118	*i*17,865,423	20,289,633
1892	55,445,289	12,965,306	*g* 7,152,047	1,685,500	1,623,338	*j*18,570,752	21,708,310

a The returns for these colonies, except Queensland, are for the twelve months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated.
b Census of 1878.
c Census of 1881.
d Figures for March, 1881.
e Figures are for May in each year.
f Census of 1886.
g South Australia included northern territory until 1892.
h New Zealand, exclusive of sheep owned by Maoris, numbering 262,763, according to census of 1891.
i Census of 1891.
j Figures for April, 1892.
k No returns.

VICTORIA.

Number of Sheep in certain Shires.

Shires.	March 31, 1883.	April 5, 1891.	Shires.	March 31, 1883.	April 5, 1891.
Alexandria	86,871	177,111	Mansfield	101,666	179,270
Arapiles	.....	184,878	Marong	117,962	99,107
Ararat	425,985	486,170	Minhamite	159,032	198,630
Avoca	55,400	106,759	Mortlake	436,383	486,345
Belfast	88,155	110,608	Mount Rouse	265,565	361,236
Benalla	105,958	148,379	Omeo	40,718	121,226
Colac	414,046	258,481	Portland	253,685	242,619
Dundas	566,174	607,250	Ripon	248,241	247,015
Dunmunkle	93,632	218,334	Rosedale	11,018	157,948
East Loddon	105,161	149,737	St. Arnaud	293,904	327,662
Echucha	187,377	244,010	Seymour	54,334	152,178
Euroa	111,861	127,314	Stawell	232,826	285,656
Glenelg	468,145	569,665	Swan Hill	338,752	309,290
Gordon	.....	113,887	Wannon	445,116	423,385
Hampden	566,225	596,401	Waranga	180,906	169,866
Karakara	.....	198,731	Warrnambool	281,384	243,093
Korong	124,654	239,330	Wimmera	252,534	171,693
Kowree	412,177	348,286	Winchelsea	142,370	175,518
Leigh	189,903	195,848	Yarrawonga	65,272	103,435
Lexton	125,647	120,115	Yea	72,703	138,003
Lowan	65,646	128,826			

Number of Sheep and Exports of Wool. (a)

YEARS.	Number of sheep.	Quantity.	Value.	YEARS.	Number of sheep.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	£			*Pounds.*	£
1836	41,332	.....	.....	1864	8,406,234	39,871,892	3,250,128
1837	.....	175,081	11,639	1865	8,835,380	44,270,666	3,315,109
1838	310,946	320,383	21,631	1866	8,833,139	42,391,234	3,196,401
1839	.....	615,603	45,226	1867	9,532,811	51,314,116	3,824,956
1840	782,283	941,815	67,902	1868	9,576,819	68,010,591	4,567,182
1841	.....	1,714,711	85,735	1869	9,923,663	54,431,367	3,363,075
1842	1,404,333	2,828,784	151,446	1870	10,761,887	52,123,451	3,205,106
1843	1,602,798	3,826,602	201,383	1871	10,002,381	76,334,480	4,702,164
1844	1,860,912	4,326,229	174,044	1872	10,575,219	58,648,977	4,651,665
1845	1,792,527	6,841,813	396,537	1873	11,323,080	74,893,882	5,738,638
1846	2,996,992	6,406,950	351,441	1874	11,221,036	88,662,284	6,373,676
1847	4,164,203	10,210,038	565,805	1875	11,749,532	85,064,952	6,096,958
1848	5,130,277	10,524,663	556,521	1876	11,278,893	106,265,877	6,413,754
1849	5,318,046	14,567,005	574,594	1877	10,117,867	98,468,208	5,670,871
1850	6,032,783	18,091,207	826,190	1878	9,379,276	101,809,809	5,810,148
1851	6,589,923	16,345,468	734,618	1879	8,651,775	95,628,281	5,269,634
1852	6,551,506	20,047,453	1,062,787	1880	10,360,285	112,486,058	6,417,453
1853	5,594,220	20,842,591	1,651,871	1881	10,267,265	103,449,080	5,450,029
1854	5,332,007	22,998,400	1,618,114	1882	10,174,246	108,028,601	5,902,574
1855	4,577,872	22,584,234	1,405,659	1883	10,739,021	109,615,884	6,054,563
1856	4,641,548	21,968,174	1,506,613	1884	10,637,412	119,542,407	6,342,887
1857	4,766,022	17,176,920	1,335,642	1885	10,681,837	106,278,038	5,028,011
1858	5,578,413	21,515,958	1,678,290	1886	10,700,403	107,984,839	4,999,662
1859	5,794,127	21,660,295	1,756,950	1887	10,628,985	115,461,606	5,073,491
1860	5,780,896	24,273,910	2,025,066	1888	10,818,575	118,453,968	5,170,980
1861	6,289,258	23,923,195	2,095,264	1889	10,882,231	135,607,370	5,928,932
1862	6,764,851	25,245,778	2,350,956	1890	12,736,143	132,149,107	5,933,699
1863	7,115,943	25,579,886	2,049,491				

a Since the year 1864 a considerable quantity of wool has each year been imported into Victoria across the Murray from the Riverina district of New South Wales, for export by railway to Melbourne and shipment thence. Prior to 1872 no precise record of the quantity so introduced was kept at the customs. It has, however, been ascertained that at least 13,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at £972,000, crossed the Murray into Victoria in the year 1870, and the following amounts in the years named:

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.	YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	£		*Pounds.*	£
1872	19,552,598	1,096,772	1882	44,213,260	2,224,512
1873	31,542,913	1,745,550	1883	29,072,345	1,355,219
1874	35,332,089	1,975,879	1884	42,796,749	1,875,962
1875	40,535,081	2,260,799	1885	39,306,234	1,633,517
1876	44,430,185	2,039,009	1886	40,138,278	1,866,029
1877	37,647,218	1,661,868	1887	52,423,118	2,198,223
1878	43,357,702	2,081,368	1888	48,045,819	2,036,637
1879	46,561,653	2,338,670	1889	54,738,160	2,608,743
1880	54,865,967	2,720,612	1890	58,433,040	2,415,337
1881	53,090,294	2,594,240			

EXPORTS OF RAW WOOLS.

COUNTRIES.	1888		1889		1890	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Greasy:						
Overland—	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£
New South Wales ...	1,120	30	2,206	98	3,400	105
South Australia	525,182	26,831	563,596	19,349	451,140	40,098
Total	526,302	26,861	565,802	19,447	454,540	40,203
Seaward—						
United Kingdom	57,606,760	2,214,553	74,243,278	2,975,842	64,123,919	2,760,561
New South Wales ...	483,204	23,312	216,424	16,304	620,185	29,370
South Australia	23,120	560	336	15	.....	.....
Belgium	3,365,987	92,100	14,317,365	569,406	14,050,553	533,358
Boston.....	7,873,483	302,158	3,532,523	139,018	3,751,905	150,691
Bremen	1,721,055	57,925	2,559,278	93,649	4,980,991	152,469
Hamburg	472,791	16,746	2,518,172	99,798	1,448,307	40,050
Hongkong	103,738	4,500	8,455	400	.....	.....
France—Marseilles ..	925,632	39,985	658,314	26,365	1,180,571	52,752
Dunkirk ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,583,000	277,289
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,664	250
Kobi.....	.....	.....	95,000	4,000	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	4,193	300	.....	.....
Total seaward	72,575,770	2,751,839	98,153,338	3,925,097	96,747,095	3,996,790
Scoured:						
Overland—						
South Australia	22,000	1,509	66,632	3,376	15,575	846
Seaward—						
United Kingdom	9,912,117	555,024	16,851,114	1,034,351	14,972,375	935,232
New South Wales ...	265,380	13,039	48,423	3,220	1,248	67
Belgium	113,792	5,690	373,859	24,755	667,092	41,207
United States.....	1,099,084	57,671	285,360	14,262	40,600	2,500
Germany—Bremen ..	133,123	8,218	177,275	9,986	334,489	17,543
Hamburg	49,166	2,820	50,959	3,148	21,780	1,375
Italy—Genoa.....	9,766	510	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	.....	.....	215,948	13,300	249,434	16,100
Yokohama.....	196,561	8,500	.....	.....	103,612	6,000
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,634	9,979
Total seaward	11,778,989	651,472	18,002,938	1,103,022	16,520,264	1,030,003
Washed:						
Overland—						
New South Wales ...	1,546	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,615	348
Total	1,546	61	.....	.....	7,615	348
Seaward—						
United Kingdom	4,339,580	319,569	2,028,343	142,916	888,235	52,414
New South Wales ...	62,990	3,804	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,298	728
Germany, Hamburg .	2,761	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,800	520
Total seaward	4,405,331	323,523	2,028,343	142,916	906,333	53,662
Total wool overland	549,848	28,431	632,434	22,823	477,730	41,397
seaward.....	88,760,090	3,726,834	118,184,619	5,171,035	114,173,692	5,080,455
Total	89,309,938	3,755,265	118,817,053	5,193,858	114,651,422	5,121,852

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND OF WOOL EXPORTED FROM VICTORIA, 1875 TO 1892.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.	
	Wool, raw.		Manufactures of wool.	Wool, raw.	
	Pounds.	£	£	*Pounds.*	£
1875	41,417,925	2,310,477	898,073	85,064,952	6,096,958
1876	46,831,787	2,179,184	789,183	106,265,877	6,413,754
1877	45,631,322	2,030,129	917,793	98,468,208	5,670,871
1878	49,170,516	2,362,697	866,179	101,809,809	5,810,148
1879	50,046,396	2,494,573	701,292	95,628,281	5,269,634
1880	60,723,152	2,977,264	645,543	112,486,206	6,417,466
1881	59,345,348	2,887,260	663,397	103,449,800	5,450,066
1882	53,839,219	2,734,738	924,905	108,028,601	5,902,624
1883	45,520,395	2,043,588	793,015	109,616,610	6,054,613
1884	59,675,280	2,575,905	923,072	119,542,407	6,342,887
1885	54,685,900	2,201,968	953,774	106,278,038	5,028,011
1886	52,196,663	2,331,599	892,868	108,034,839	4,999,662
1887	68,630,753	2,778,927	724,436	115,461,606	5,073,491
1888	65,963,561	2,704,060	923,549	118,453,558	5,170,882
1889	80,391,654	3,595,449	969,412	135,607,370	5,928,932
1890	78,370,956	3,190,298	785,961	132,149,027	5,933,699
1891	90,776,713	3,372,154	903,657	164,805,907	7,165,092
1892	86,144,501	3,134,917	655,411	165,590,377	6,619,141

Latterly a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly (*a*), showing a reduced value, it is true, but one of much less extent than when the wool is considered as a whole, without reference to its condition when exported. The following table shows the quantity and declared value of greasy wool exported in the years 1880–1890:

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.	Per pound.	YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.	Per pound.
	Pounds.	£.	*d.*		*Pounds.*	£.	*d.*
1880	76,808,471	3,616,981	11.3	1888	99,685,415	4,022,032	9.7
1885	83,927,788	3,478,404	9.9	1889	113,699,150	4,560,861	9.6
1886	82,473,370	3,324,839	9.7	1890	113,157,230	4,742,739	10.1
1887	91,635,136	3,538,195	9.3				

The quantity of greasy wool, it will be observed, exported in 1890 was much higher than in any previous year shown except 1889, and the total value of such wool was higher than in any of those years. The average price of greasy wool in 1890, although higher than in the previous five years, shows a decline as compared with 1880, of 1½ *d.* a pound, or of about 11 per cent. (*b*)

a The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 68 per cent in 1880, 79 per cent in 1885, 76 per cent in 1886, 80 per cent in 1887, 84 per cent in 1888 and 1889, and 85·5 per cent in 1890.

b Hayter's Victorian Year Book, 1890–'91.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Number of Sheep.*

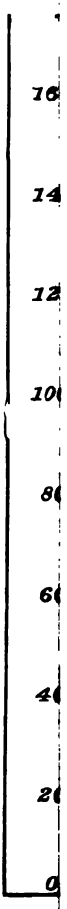
YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1860	6,119,163	1871	16,278,697	1882	36,114,814
1861	5,615,054	1872	17,566,048	1883	37,915,510
1862	6,145,651	1873	18,990,595	1884	31,660,321
1863	7,730,969	1874	22,797,416	1885	37,820,906
1864	8,271,520	1875	25,353,924	1886	39,169,304
1865	8,132,511	1876	25,269,755	1887	46,965,152
1866	11,562,155	1877	21,521,662	1888	46,503,469
1867	13,909,574	1878	25,479,484	1889	50,106,768
1868	15,080,625	1879	30,062,910	1890	55,986,431
1869	14,989,923	1880	35,398,121	1891	61,831,416
1870	16,308,585	1881	36,591,946		

a Returns of the inspector of stock.

Increase 1860 to 1870, 166.5 per cent; 1870 to 1880, 117.1 per cent; 1880 to 1886, 10.7 per cent; 1886 to 1891, 57.9 per cent.

Sheep in New South Wales.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	1886	1892	
	Sheep.	Sheep.	Lambs marked during year.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Albury	65,732	72,007	13,919
Argyle	352,388	450,212	83,664
Balmain	5	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	2,788	.....	.....
Balranald	2,579,601	3,728,906	1,143,423
The Bogan	2,420,940	5,161,852	1,272,049
Bourke	5,180,161	7,506,313	2,196,915
Braidwood	48,298	86,458	10,013
Burrowa	280,518	632,096	124,962
Camden (Camden)	5,638	46,041	2,716
(Campbelltown)	2,418	.....	.....
(Berrima)	15,724	.....	.....
(Picton)	2,782	.....	.....
Canterbury	281	3,102	43
Miscellaneous	29	.....	.....
Cacoar	535,906	1,033,491	189,359
The Clarence	310	248	11
Central Cumberland	233	.....	.....
(Liverpool)	1,815	.....	.....
(Parramatta)	22	5,309	81
Miscellaneous	6	.....	.....
(Ryde)	140	.....	.....
Durham	2,383	3,019	246
Eden	2,223	14,482	2,752
Forbes	1,211,222	2,403,173	660,408
Glen Innes	281,401	260,060	25,740
Gloucester	1,071	678	133
Goulburn	96	69	2
Grafton	2,818	3,815	289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SHEEP IN NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	1886	1892	
	Sheep.	Sheep.	Lambs marked during year.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Grenfell	1,233,641	2,474,676	719,540
Gundagai	611,762	843,564	205,372
Gunnedah	990,611	1,915,584	388,077
The Gwydir	1,135,466	2,729,461	696,737
Hartley	61,302	91,726	17,475
The Hastings and Manning	2,153	1,694	196
The Hawkesbury	3,055	1,746	156
The Hume	1,488,274	2,024,027	524,310
The Hunter	4,878	4,148	103
The Upper Hunter	811,739	1,190,406	235,795
Illawarra	1,422	858	7
Inverell	253,461	542,667	99,637
Kiama	740	828	18
The Macleay	468	203	30
East Macquarie	143,682	287,281	43,345
West Macquarie	85,457	159,292	28,200
East Maitland	3,641	283	.....
Molong	327,114	629,298	138,921
Monaro	994,051	1,410,406	255,706
Morpeth	2,756	768	.....
Mudgee	269,461	498,233	107,678
The Murray	1,854,312	2,700,962	791,326
The Murrumbidgee	3,835,457	5,790,817	1,591,227
The Namoi	908,815	2,661,300	746,925
The Nepean	8,552	3,534	424
Newcastle	50	70	.....
New England	1,070,144	1,478,466	184,994
Newtown	5	.....	.....
Northumberland	443	230	2
Orange	75,335	221,176	26,368
Paddington	9	.....	.....
Patrick's Plains	65,660	97,550	21,578
Queanbeyan	338,608	627,378	127,466
Redfern, miscellaneous	3	.....	.....
The Richmond	1,506	1,233	176
Shoalhaven	2,203	1,458	114
St. Leonards	294	203	.....
Miscellaneous	3	.....	.....
South Sydney, miscellaneous	1	7,253	7
West Sydney, miscellaneous	65		
Tamworth	521,697	1,120,563	211,429
Tenterfield	113,824	88,665	10,274
Tumut	319,068	233,949	34,761
Wellington	265,956	457,960	112,466
Wentworth	2,606,329	1,298,730	394,054
Wollombi	504	1,307	272
Yass Plains	499,745	856,237	160,225
Young	640,956	1,252,468	298,298
Sturt	.....	1,447,948	346,504
Wilcannia	.....	1,402,181	443,090

SHEEP IN NEW SOUTH WALES BY SHEEP DISTRICTS, 1891.

DISTRICTS.	Sheep.	DISTRICTS.	Sheep.	DISTRICTS.	Sheep.
	Number.		*Number.*		*Number.*
Albury	862,650	Eden	7,248	Pilliga	651,423
Armidale	1,655,663	Forbes	2,233,076	Port Macquarie	1,293
Balranald	510,093	Glen Innes	800,290	Port Stephens	1,246
Bathurst	773,952	Goulburn	496,787	Queanbeyan	648,607
Berrima	48,843	Grafton	4,219	Singleton	116,697
Bombala	442,786	Gundagai	1,256,584	Sydney	8,000
Bourke	3,328,810	Hay	1,916,707	Tamworth	2,777,380
Braidwood	95,798	Hillston	905,982	Tenterfield	125,689
Brewarrina	1,479,802	Hume	671,916	Tweed-Lismore	620
Broulee	3,053	Ivanhoe	831,204	Urana	1,157,116
Cannonbar	1,709,055	Kiama	3,280	Wagga Wagga	2,427,319
Carcoar	972,114	Maitland	7,593	Walgett	2,326,942
Casino	1,372	Menindie	1,078,256	Wanaaring	1,599,913
Cobar	1,494,609	Merriwa	504,463	Warialda	1,435,764
Condobolin	2,313,513	Molong	1,233,484	Wentworth	635,176
Cooma	997,055	Moree	1,420,834	Wilcannia	2,067,213
Coonabarabran	1,277,985	Moulamein	841,146	Windsor	4,848
Coonamble	1,963,441	Mudgee	677,481	Yass	699,580
Corowa	1,009,657	Murrurundi	525,607	Young	2,494,610
Denilquin	1,556,892	Narrandera	1,646,711	Total	61,831,416
Denman	45,250	Narrabri	931,465		
Dubbo	2,112,755	Picton	6,434		

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM NEW SOUTH WALES, 1875 TO 1892.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Wool, raw.		Wool, raw.	
	Pounds.	£.	*Pounds.*	£.
1875	8,357,279	441,856	47,628,810	3,193,320
1876	6,765,995	331,006	54,872,771	3,299,738
1877	4,646,262	308,049	107,897,141	5,626,602
1878	5,449,582	285,393	116,005,930	5,960,206
1879	6,454,370	312,496	129,123,573	6,769,294
1880	10,945,936	519,608	162,486,322	8,437,534
1881	8,096,141	355,626	147,183,687	7,530,792
1882	8,316,114	389,806	153,351,354	7,773,704
1883	16,765,446	665,649	199,638,895	10,136,244
1884	11,404,239	486,946	183,016,518	9,382,499
1885	12,798,959	543,141	178,373,425	7,678,247
1886	7,800,721	279,686	178,650,611	7,201,976
1887	8,225,080	313,221	224,295,209	9,200,071
1888	7,317,827	237,647	243,256,253	9,358,515
1889	8,695,393	330,072	266,229,029	10,785,070
1890	7,752,553	277,110	243,738,266	9,232,672
1891	12,163,554	385,493	340,691,382	11,312,984
1892	15,628,621	502,769	323,052,014	10,514,147

EXPORTS OF WOOL BY COUNTRIES.

GREASY.

COUNTRIES.	1889		1890		1891	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	£	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£
United Kingdom	102,014,965	3,751,732	89,541,618	2,797,228	133,304,191	3,956,349
Victoria	62,383,739	2,391,019	58,712,853	2,038,258	69,633,703	2,371,558
Queensland	126,804	5,280	55,104	2,000	31,872	1,041
South Australia	13,674,509	525,163	13,114,222	414,118	15,799,916	444,703
Belgium	19,121,914	652,211	25,381,970	844,191	33,620,273	928,624
France	645,227	23,915	3,169,973	103,554	11,999,501	321,414
Germany	13,908,127	481,968	10,113,509	348,722	14,433,596	399,739
Italy	28,832	1,262	58,942	2,130	30,883	869
Portugal					21,705	780
Japan	5,279	219				
Hongkong			18,700	620		
United States	174,532	7,054	451,729	16,154	2,593,613	86,181
Total	217,083,928	7,839,843	194,618,820	6,566,975	281,469,253	8,511,258

WASHED.

United Kingdom	29,665,521	1,842,073	27,060,796	1,560,176	35,287,619	1,785,001
Victoria	8,315,774	560,338	8,063,440	482,531	8,037,459	406,046
South Australia	4,455,128	246,733	2,907,593	144,891	2,621,208	127,581
Queensland					292,574	14,629
New Zealand					260	11
Hongkong	320	16				
India	16,572	1,110	37,033	2,146	8,842	455
Belgium	1,212,133	66,457	2,600,984	156,255	2,054,399	90,990
France	637,940	35,722	565,329	31,598	1,884,406	88,139
Germany	379,548	23,939	409,515	23,236	163,092	8,185
Japan	6,860	462	59,083	3,570	16,572	902
New Caledonia	215	15	235	18	809	21
United States	69,544	3,928			51,727	2,800
Total	44,769,556	2,780,793	41,704,008	2,424,421	50,418,467	2,524,760

EXPORTS OF WOOLS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCT.

YEARS.	Washed.		Greasy.		Total.	
	Pounds.	£	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£
1877	28,574,793	2,095,676	73,575,453	3,160,362	102,150,246	5,256,088
1878	42,467,319	2,851,367	69,365,698	2,871,949	111,833,017	5,723,316
1879	36,546,765	2,642,228	87,163,685	3,848,970	123,710,450	6,491,198
1880	38,420,884	2,764,006	116,450,948	5,276,619	154,871,832	8,040,625
1881	31,626,937	2,234,052	107,974,569	4,915,735	139,601,506	7,149,787
1882	35,426,762	2,541,584	110,794,420	4,891,507	146,221,182	7,433,091
1883	40,742,148	3,081,060	147,419,562	6,517,701	188,161,710	9,598,761
1884	39,876,626	3,056,751	134,109,677	5,896,349	173,986,303	8,953,100
1885	36,605,455	2,327,639	131,546,204	4,919,003	168,151,659	7,246,642
1886	41,467,786	2,444,685	132,517,854	4,583,911	173,985,640	7,028,596
1887	47,546,506	2,929,602	168,903,836	5,981,553	216,450,342	8,911,155
1888	40,896,489	2,381,386	194,952,455	6,708,390	235,848,944	9,089,776
1889	44,769,556	2,780,793	217,083,928	7,839,843	261,853,484	10,620,636
1890	41,704,008	2,424,421	194,618,820	6,566,975	236,322,828	8,991,396
1891	50,418,467	2,524,760	281,469,253	8,511,258	331,887,720	11,036,018

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Number of Sheep in Western Australia.

Districts.	Sheep.	Districts.	Sheep.
	Number.		*Number.*
Blackwood	23,877	Plantagenet	120,676
Champion Bay	226,921	Rottnest	69
Fremantle	1,128	Sussex	963
Gascoyne	279,750	Swan	8,851
Greenough	38,552	Toodyay	153,205
Irwin	111,964	Wellington	20,044
Kimberley, East	96	Williams	88,593
West	129,714	York	123,362
Murray	9,343	Yilgarn	169
North	329,540	Total	1,685,500
Perth	9,802		

Exports of Raw Wool.

Years.	Quantity.	Value per pound.	Value.
	Pounds.	*s. d.*	*£*
1883	3,861,927	1 2	225,279
1884	4,272,948	1 2	249,255
1885	4,968,000	1 0	248,400
1886	6,139,917	1 1	332,578
1887	6,675,713	1 0	333,785
1888	8,475,240	1 0	423,762
1889	9,501,695	10	395,903
1890	6,969,380	9	261,352
1891	8,783,073	9	329,365
1892	8,712,080	9	326,703

Exports of Wool from Western Australia.

Countries.	1892		1891	1890
	Quantity.	Value.		
	Pounds.	*£*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United Kingdom	5,723,840	214,644	7,864,647	5,127,594
Victoria	23,760	891	168,150	154,420
South Australia	303,120	11,367	297,017	197,977
Singapore	2,549,600	95,610	453,259	1,489,389
Mahe	111,760	4,191	.....	.....
Total	8,712,080	326,703	8,783,073	6,969,390

QUEENSLAND.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND.

POLICE DISTRICT.	1890	1886	POLICE DISTRICT.	1890	1886
	Number.	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*
Avadale	615,608	309,857	Hughenden	873,188	446,378
Allora	103,131	135,967	Hungerford	259,491	.....
Aramac	789,922	1,538,551	Inglewood	62,612	70,796
Arrillalah	1,165,472	.....	Ipswich	355	669
Augathella	390,872	215,384	Isisford	934,214	703,891
Banana	19,086	12,547	Leyburn	64,056	55,973
Barcaldine	749,174	.....	Logan	839	1,003
Blackall	1,008,385	808,368	Marburg	214	327
Bollon	315,671	144,551	Maryborough	2,895	3,032
Boulia	108,416	63,263	Mitchell	319,840	63,331
Bowen	9,715	11,006	Moonie	.....	1,741
Brisbane	3,208	2,895	Muttaburra	1,623,745	.....
Bundaberg	874	2,226	Nanango	28,235	27,870
Burke	1	12,957	Nebo	1,537	2,400
Caboolture	386	.....	Norman	38,323	30,779
Cairns	34	404	Normanby	9,880	21,092
Camooweal	24,000	.....	Rockhampton	5,342	5,556
Charleville	594,148	119,387	Roma	207,522	111,904
Charters Towers	1,932	1,589	St. George	752,786	471,651
Clermont	664,966	276,703	St. Lawrence	959	2,684
Clonourry	317,362	173,989	Springsure	267,522	157,503
Condamine	31,183	82,539	Stanthorpe	80,824	101,196
Crows Nest	850	88	Surat	191,662	119,683
Croydon	1,000	.....	Tambo	494,700	284,155
Cunnamulla	827,608	399,302	Taroom	18,995	28,491
Dalby	587,990	509,924	Tenningering	762	7,168
Diamantina	7,944	441	Thargomindah	585,720	178,443
Eidsvold	10,868	.....	Tiaro	288	600
Eak	1,142	3,528	Toowoomba	781,208	753,631
Eulo	58,930	190,392	Townsville	3,741	10,173
Gatton	1,449	2,504	Warwick	94,137	194,397
Gayndah	7,552	33,975	Windorah	658,752	137,521
Gladstone	3,243	2,116	Winton	990,515	439,305
Goondiwindi	222,452	192,901	Total	18,007,234	9,690,445
Gympie	3,368	4,803			
Highfields	2,555	3,417			

I have omitted a dozen districts in which the number of sheep is less than 200. The total, therefore, will not answer to the aggregate of the details by that amount.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL EXPORTED FROM QUEENSLAND FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1875 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	WOOL, RAW.		YEARS.	WOOL, RAW.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	£		*Pounds.*	£
1875	20,145,914	1,366,030	1884	35,525,977	1,889,504
1876	22,918,560	1,499,576	1885	42,472,071	1,779,662
1877	23,960,485	1,499,682	1886	28,700,516	1,413,906
1878	21,668,122	1,185,659	1887	47,482,926	2,368,711
1879	22,582,834	1,238,518	1888	50,675,289	2,258,365
1880	24,360,723	1,387,530	1889	59,228,753	2,680,134
1881	25,388,018	1,331,869	1890	55,584,870	2,524,742
1882	24,763,149	1,329,019	1891	80,992,900	3,453,548
1883	43,231,606	2,277,878	1892	105,228,383	4,262,157

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1886		1887		1888	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Clean wool:	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£
United Kingdom	7,194,867	517,473	10,194,918	712,660	6,791,729	465,995
New South Wales	2,055,084	143,034	4,645,244	324,435	2,934,892	184,685
Victoria	165,779	11,478	355,739	22,945	152,949	9,472
South Australia	.....	.....	13,450	672	.....	.....
Total	9,415,730	671,985	15,209,351	1,060,712	9,879,570	660,152
Greasy:						
United Kingdom	13,650,824	526,682	23,115,901	944,200	31,018,910	1,226,689
New South Wales	4,633,664	176,960	8,255,661	330,650	8,204,104	311,060
Victoria	1,000,328	38,281	723,962	27,178	1,572,705	60,464
South Australia	.....	.....	178,151	5,971	.....	.....
Total	19,284,816	741,923	32,273,575	1,307,999	40,795,719	1,598,213

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1889		1890	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Clean wool:	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£
United Kingdom	8,715,411	586,796	8,019,844	527,726
New South Wales	3,090,317	206,118	3,330,033	210,072
Victoria	652,211	38,531	413,817	25,577
South Australia	58,800	2,940	1,646	107
Total	12,516,739	834,835	11,765,340	763,482
Greasy:				
United Kingdom	34,077,174	1,358,137	31,810,392	1,294,262
New South Wales	9,107,261	349,218	9,113,425	359,501
Victoria	3,408,602	134,226	2,720,020	99,342
South Australia	118,977	4,168	175,193	8,255
Total	46,712,014	1,845,749	43,819,030	1,761,260

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Quantities and Values of Wool Imported into and Exported from South Australia, 1875 to 1892.

Years.	Imports. Wool, raw.		Exports. Wool, raw.	
	Pounds.	£	*Pounds.*	£
1875	7,165,355	377,699	44,508,674	2,066,227
1876	9,086,734	438,079	43,068,795	1,896,299
1877	3,386,827	143,340	50,616,902	2,189,418
1878	13,414,375	667,891	67,982,463	2,417,397
1879	9,693,656	437,190	49,402,149	1,984,879
1880	10,009,719	508,397	51,544,118	2,065,176
1881	8,160,235	338,659	50,336,040	1,911,927
1882	17,775,666	863,874	57,926,306	2,400,563
1883	13,209,299	661,178	55,463,920	2,406,768
1884	16,816,068	793,206	64,112,240	2,616,626
1885	6,924,785	259,903	52,254,432	1,671,775
1886	17,602,167	734,967	58,493,555	1,955,207
1887	19,986,481	720,229	62,075,113	2,036,801
1888	9,061,003	283,534	50,596,091	1,610,456
1889	24,096,655	848,330	63,331,639	2,194,701
1890	17,669,174	580,489	53,438,971	1,871,377
1891	19,990,333	627,861	66,977,214	2,166,125
1892	16,808,837	527,934	63,868,922	1,954,408

Number of Sheep in South Australia.

Division and County.	1873–'74	1874–'75	1875–'76	1876–'77	1877–'78	1878–'79	1879–'80	1880–'81
Central division.								
Adelaide	118,239	143,871	155,877	155,800	129,497	146,266	122,819	145 818
Albert	103,000	99,714	105,000	102,287	108,500	78,307	94,554	109,045
Alfred	28,000	31,520	43,500	46,070	44,200	47,166	56,485	73,736
Carnarvon	.....	15,880	17,544	18,980	19,151	23,114	28,807	26,441
Eyre	102,254	143,178	136,288	134,362	131,366	136,395	121,010	94,696
Fergusson	66,993	71,433	83,056	80,955	49,009	49,921	43,761	61,565
Gawler	53,788	87,290	87,686	93,374	86,276	77,078	74,095	116,238
Hindmarsh	114,069	144,877	162,063	182,885	161,226	162,402	147,277	174,142
Light	107,126	114,297	119,116	105,372	126,932	124,437	109,650	140,815
Sturt	128,959	141,106	133,383	167,243	165,865	145,074	144,701	152,282
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022,022	990,160	943,159	1,094,250
Lower north.								
Burra	281,080	263,057	259,447	186,272	266,571	210,143	142,664	259,840
Daly	18,582	50,452	52,651	56,897	50,418	67,213	71,153	74,532
Hamler	8,013	11,425	11,769	21,009	24,504	42,082	54,301	65,303
Kimberley	88,653	38,606	39,149	85,461	36,485	112,574	102,574	77,305
Stanley	219,983	322,520	259,627	279,865	290,914	256,828	302,292	333,559
Victoria	242,345	260,794	211,212	233,187	229,600	265,425	216,315	274,872
Young	61,800	26,000	20,007	27,007	21,338	37,309	25,344	35,342
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	919,330	991,574	914,643	1,120,753

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued.

DIVISION AND COUNTY.	1873–'74	1874–'75	1875–'76	1876–'77	1877–'78	1878–'79	1879–'80	1880–'81
Upper north.								
Blatchford	.....	.....	.....	104, 034	97, 258	96, 628	141, 043	122, 126
Dalhousie	182, 049	146, 856	135, 801	101, 747	66, 064	76, 465	29, 421	42, 978
Derby	.....	.....	.....	11, 000	21, 000	38, 877	43, 720	33, 236
Frome	275, 457	309, 926	246, 219	163, 581	132, 622	121, 043	68, 467	126, 966
Granville	.....	.....	.....	147, 780	122, 162	87, 287	53, 610	40, 365
Hanson	.....	.....	.....	138, 238	155, 166	94, 265	107, 096	59, 394
Herbert	.....	.....	.....	122, 712	259, 452	185, 144	181, 366	123, 852
Lyttle	.....	.....	.....	18, 700	67, 000	50, 400	41, 206	62, 067
Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	102, 121	85, 051	107, 138	25, 701	74, 619
Taunton	.....	.....	.....	129, 263	127, 037	274, 862	134, 377	127, 185
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 132, 807	1, 134, 108	830, 007	852, 898
Southeastern.								
Buckingham	119, 403	128, 524	106, 347	123, 167	99, 764	94, 665	117, 109	114, 930
Cardwell	33, 817	26, 241	54, 267	63, 800	64, 441	71, 177	70, 513	79, 660
Grey	581, 566	618, 926	643, 426	672, 802	559, 842	524, 812	529, 735	651, 755
McDonnell	204, 678	229, 011	216, 675	233, 696	226, 294	231, 686	229, 195	200, 507
Robe	510, 228	443, 522	388, 771	499, 410	476, 170	452, 148	436, 327	378, 942
Russell	89, 866	143, 200	143, 301	150, 581	141, 979	144, 378	143, 671	124, 320
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 568, 490	1, 518, 886	1, 526, 550	1, 550, 604
Western.								
Duffey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flinders	171, 079	151, 980	144, 839	165, 667	175, 919	158, 879	156, 409	167, 667
Hopetoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jervois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 513	20, 538	26, 802
Kintore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musgrove	.....	.....	.....	170, 372	172, 854	157, 034	157, 141	163, 255
Robinson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Way	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	348, 773	340, 426	334, 088	357, 724
Total countries	3, 911, 027	4, 164, 216	3, 988, 521	5, 095, 637	4, 991, 922	4, 975, 134	4, 548, 447	4, 985, 229
Remainder of province	1, 706, 392	1, 955, 995	2, 190, 874	1, 037, 654	1, 106, 437	1, 402, 678	1, 591, 949	1, 458, 675
Grand total	5, 617, 419	6, 120, 211	6, 179, 395	6, 133, 291	6, 098, 359	6, 377, 812	6, 140, 396	6, 443, 904

DIVISION AND COUNTY.	1881–'82	1882–'83	1883–'84	1884–'85	1889–'90	1890–'91	1891–'92	1892–'93
Central division.								
Adelaide	158, 812	137, 707	161, 134	145, 060	122, 825	136, 126	143, 280	130, 652
Albert	121, 680	75, 941	84, 268	46, 859	18, 507	16, 210	13, 041	6, 492
Alfred	61, 700	44, 113	17, 379	20, 048	14, 039	13, 000	23, 500	12, 600
Carnarvon	36, 006	34, 187	25, 372	17, 259	18, 395	21, 619	21, 858	23, 161
Eyre	118, 214	112, 543	113, 296	90, 500	110, 759	97, 122	93, 530	76, 572
Fergusson	71, 154	69, 359	69, 591	63, 485	78, 584	125, 193	122, 409	112, 883
Gawler	103, 835	104, 387	120, 854	105, 412	76, 483	103, 070	103, 987	90, 341
Hindmarsh	189, 343	191, 220	216, 899	201, 619	174, 223	191, 389	175, 222	171, 029
Light	142, 964	123, 827	130, 423	145, 157	124, 625	127, 096	120, 330	118, 478
Sturt	154, 509	151, 179	158, 465	188, 944	167, 426	167, 369	171, 333	158, 304
Total	1, 158, 217	1, 044, 463	1, 097, 681	1, 024, 343	905, 866	996, 194	987, 490	900, 511

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued.

DIVISION AND COUNTY.	1881-'82	1882-'83	1883-'84	1884-'85	1889-'90	1890-'91	1891-'92	1892-'93
Lower north.								
Burra	195,294	172,609	169,876	200,855	247,856	247,247	260,724	250,735
Daly	73,767	58,887	67,394	68,161	100,214	112,802	141,404	136,294
Hamler	95,502	78,400	76,900	71,420	57,500	40,980	35,880	33,700
Kimberley	77,843	48,614	55,446	50,327	62,324	79,035	82,248	70,349
Stanley	312,550	308,660	301,942	334,628	345,320	374,274	373,310	353,136
Victoria	269,176	234,992	299,748	306,469	313,621	347,501	368,356	338,419
Young	53,055	44,450	46,450	17,728	22,814	22,555	14,309	2,635
Total	1,077,187	946,562	1,017,656	1,049,583	1,149,649	1,224,394	1,276,231	1,185,268
Upper north.								
Blatchford	105,242	113,141	77,718	81,973	78,336	100,060	102,068	91,300
Dalhousie	43,758	41,604	61,279	72,643	56,640	84,038	110,887	84,642
Derby	44,500	26,300	90,400	69,500	57,069	114,653	59,214	49,200
Frome	115,006	114,698	157,358	165,767	128,941	185,844	236,067	185,030
Granville	55,527	45,238	52,003	29,648	36,319	68,894	67,085	48,738
Hanson	97,209	110,542	86,928	68,024	49,233	91,372	132,143	121,302
Herbert	290,833	82,131	80,516	55,448	39,392	57,357	91,506	75,980
Lyttle	71,371	92,536	13,700	118,113	75,501	81,357	101,626	107,221
Newcastle	50,578	77,590	63,864	54,577	66,808	90,568	134,282	103,556
Taunton	130,174	131,165	122,668	125,480	126,456	170,299	216,289	189,137
Total	1,004,198	835,445	806,434	841,173	714,695	994,442	1,250,667	1,056,186
Southeastern.								
Buckingham	114,222	96,875	111,659	100,192	80,677	75,737	79,601	70,322
Cardwell	78,350	111,153	63,100	57,900	11,300	15,840	17,380	15,377
Grey	651,567	586,174	634,947	629,700	617,049	600,382	662,581	681,606
McDonnell	213,439	214,142	197,673	197,579	193,646	196,357	181,316	201,068
Robe	361,672	400,729	404,581	414,766	400,348	378,977	392,378	421,701
Russell	156,371	150,566	174,829	167,918	145,307	121,321	117,486	112,169
Total	1,575,621	1,559,639	1,586,789	1,568,055	1,448,327	1,388,614	1,450,742	1,502,243
Western.								
Duffey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,465	11,200	63,000
Flinders	164,917	157,129	170,134	166,618	163,348	181,824	195,547	196,556
Hopetoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,803
Jervois	19,350	15,067	15,210	21,182	21,951	39,455	30,945	21,911
Kintore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,703	43,550	22,250
Manchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,977	71,464	84,085
Musgrove	164,485	176,397	197,242	172,838	134,565	131,180	118,739	120,714
Robinson	.....	.....	141,723	151,602	89,056	97,191	102,599	78,658
Way	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,090	14,420	17,020	15,996
Total	348,752	348,593	524,309	512,240	522,010	652,215	591,064	638,967
Total counties	5,163,975	4,734,702	5,032,869	4,995,394	4,740,547	5,257,859	5,556,194	5,283,175
Remainder of province	1,640,402	1,647,400	1,637,594	1,650,012	1,646,070	1,746,783	2,090,045	1,868,872
Grand total	6,804,377	6,382,102	6,670,463	6,645,406	6,386,617	7,004,642	7,646,239	7,152,047

Exports of Wool from South Australia.

Country to which exported.	1888		1889		1890	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grease:	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£
United Kingdom	30,705,363	872,380	33,507,626	1,007,909	27,903,423	888,937
Victoria	4,288,180	145,196	4,607,198	149,973	4,782,256	139,290
New South Wales	16,799	437	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1,542,271	53,437	1,880,402	55,792	1,750,038	52,225
France	905,317	27,193	1,163,801	33,497	582,222	19,788
Germany	330,040	11,765	71,693	2,094	138,925	4,125
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,584	490
Total	37,887,970	1,110,407	40,580,764	1,248,265	35,176,447	1,145,834
Washed:						
United Kingdom	4,544,801	220,021	3,516,468	255,967	3,450,605	172,694
Victoria	470,706	23,005	542,070	28,423	654,395	35,234
New South Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	3,980	199	156,750	7,837	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	30,480	1,480	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,019,487	243,225	4,245,768	293,707	4,105,000	207,928

Country to which exported.	1891		1892	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grease:	*Pounds.*	£	*Pounds.*	£
United Kingdom	34,696,807	1,020,076	28,771,553	866,797
Victoria	4,204,756	131,427	4,405,803	137,568
New South Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	2,851,135	79,753	2,556,530	88,688
France	3,396,127	93,116	2,597,964	63,975
Germany	361,397	12,039	1,524,389	45,314
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	45,510,231	1,340,421	39,856,239	1,110,547
Washed:				
United Kingdom	4,263,164	200,579	4,690,591	212,922
Victoria	1,592,535	69,669	1,301,006	56,824
New South Wales	81,909	3,200	.....	.....
Belgium	21,985	996	1,323	69
France	7,285	357	1,133	56
Germany	65,285	3,265	.....	.....
Total	6,051,254	278,066	5,994,053	269,862

TASMANIA.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL EXPORTED FROM TASMANIA, 1875 TO 1892.

YEARS.	Wool, raw.		YEARS.	Wool, raw.	
	Pounds.	£.		*Pounds.*	£.
1875	6,199,248	433,550	1884	8,215,101	453,567
1876	6,848,517	439,603	1885	5,774,142	260,480
1877	8,016,396	522,885	1886	8,175,780	310,934
1878	7,512,662	479,165	1887	9,740,230	415,425
1879	7,385,002	407,227	1888	6,977,038	306,930
1880	9,025,228	542,244	1889	6,240,921	283,237
1881	8,269,724	498,400	1890	8,984,281	419,173
1882	7,748,542	432,768	1891	9,378,173	418,460
1883	8,257,765	450,367	1892	8,437,931	329,585

NEW ZEALAND.

VALUES OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL IMPORTED INTO AND THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF WOOL EXPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND, 1875 TO 1892.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	
	Manufactures of wool.	Wool, raw.	
	£.	*Pounds.*	£.
1875	216,116	54,401,540	3,398,155
1876	137,769	59,853,454	3,395,816
1877	107,594	64,481,324	3,658,938
1878	137,207	59,270,256	3,292,807
1879	174,138	62,220,810	3,126,439
1880	105,103	66,860,150	3,169,300
1881	97,245	59,521,564	214,046
1882	155,314	65,356,867	3,119,837
1883	130,242	68,182,450	3,015,461
1884	100,521	81,139,028	3,267,527
1885	119,231	86,542,167	3,206,360
1886	104,993	90,886,820	3,073,729
1887	97,337	88,858,237	3,322,068
1888	91,001	83,262,589	3,116,068
1889	125,622	102,227,354	3,977,375
1890	150,555	102,817,077	4,150,599
1891	149,991	106,187,114	4,129,686
1892	214,521	118,180,912	4,313,307

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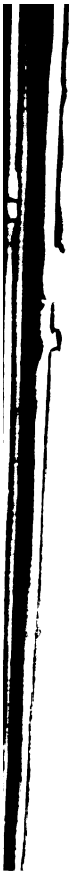
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